

Converting Colors

YIQ(40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(40.2330, 62.8560,
17.2560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F0C00
RGB	111, 12, 0
RGB Percent	44%, 5%, 0%
CMY	0.5645, 0.9531, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 1.00, 0.56
HSL	6°, 100%, 22%
HSV	6°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	6.6942, 3.6454, 0.3527
YIQ	40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

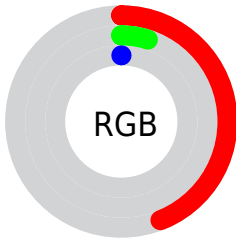
Format	Color
R_{YB}	111, 13, 0
Decimal	7277568
CIE Lab	22.46, 40.70, 33.68
CIE LCh	22, 52.830, 39.612
Yxy	3.6454, 0.6261, 0.3409
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285467648 (0xFF6F0C00)
YUV	40.2330, -19.8349, 62.0627
Hunter-Lab	19.0928, 29.1720, 12.2697

Details

The YIQ color **40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **70.7670, -62.8560, -17.2560**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.1040, 67.5330, 15.0930**, and **16.5590, 32.4590, 11.9710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.3570, 56.5750, 15.4470**.

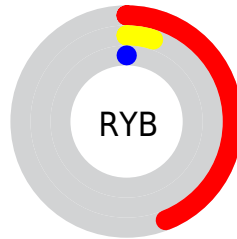
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (5%)

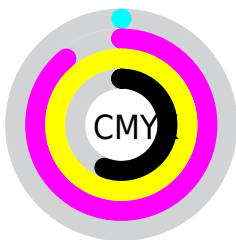
Blue (0%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (0%)

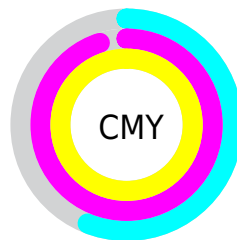


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (95%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 40.2330, 62.8560,
17.2560

■ 40.2330, 62.8560,
17.2560

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,
-8.7080

■ 24.5180, 48.8720,
17.3840

■ 96.1040, 67.5330,
15.0930

■ 16.5590, 32.4590,
11.9710

■ 122.3710, 71.1550,
15.5310

■ 5.6810, 11.3240,
4.0280

■ 149.3390, 74.1810,
15.7570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 175.3990, 73.9520,
14.4000


■ 194.2120, 58.1810,
8.3650


■ 213.7260, 41.8140,


2.1180


 233.8270, 25.1720,
-4.6520


 40.2330, 62.8560,
17.2560

 47.3570, 56.5750,
15.4470

 54.4810, 50.2940,
13.6380

 61.6050, 44.0130,
11.8290

 68.7290, 37.7320,
10.0200

 75.9670, 31.1300,
8.5220

■ 82.5040, 25.1240,
7.2360

■ 89.6280, 18.8430,
5.4270

■ 96.7520, 12.5620,
3.6180

■ 103.8760, 6.2810,
1.8090

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



40.4830, 57.1210, 38.6010



40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560



50.3790, 41.1730, -2.7870

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560



42.6520, -26.4040, -28.1000



47.4470, -57.8180, 12.5980

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560



70.7670, -62.8560, -17.2560

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



52.7470, -58.9630, 5.8130



40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560



48.0270, -40.1610, -15.5610

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560



38.4650, -15.8120, -32.8360



52.3590, -52.3590, -3.7430



53.6880, -6.6080, 31.6640

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560



50.8560, 26.2280, -12.7800



52.3590, -52.3590, -3.7430



50.4960, -59.5140, 10.2940

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560



117.2050, 24.5280, 7.0240



44.5890, 34.0560, 54.6320



56.8340, 15.2670, 4.1550



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560



52.7470, 82.0200, 22.3720



72.5180, 47.7310, -11.5090



52.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



43.5110, 67.9450, 18.6410



89.7020, 139.7870, 38.2430

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.7670, -62.8560, -17.2560



92.8400, -82.2950, -22.8950



38.4820, -47.7310, 11.5090



53.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



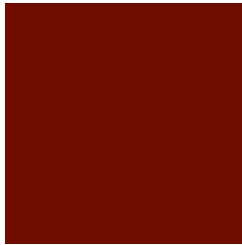
76.4890, -67.9450, -18.6410



157.8850, -140.0620, -38.7660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

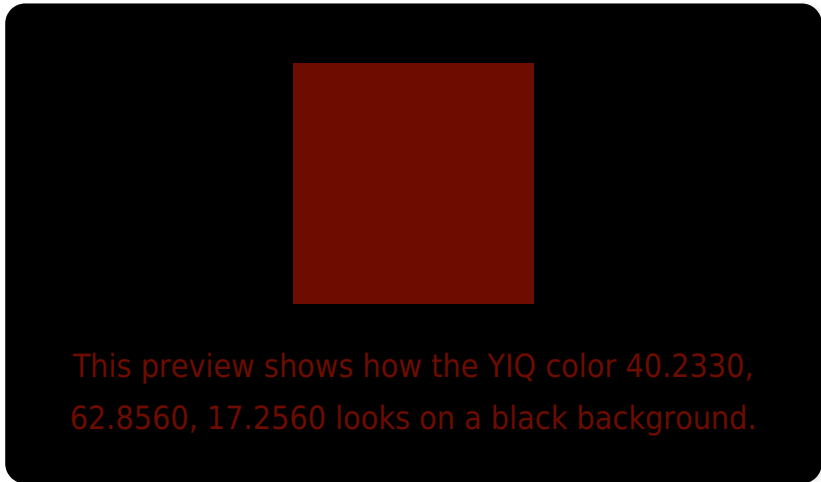
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

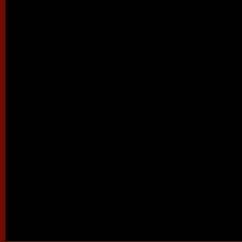
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.2330, 62.8560,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560

Protanopia

54.1910, 17.9750, -11.8890

Deuteranopia

52.9270, 27.4660, -13.1900



Tritanopia

41.1450, 60.2880, 19.7440

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560

Protanomaly

49.3120, 34.1120, -1.4720

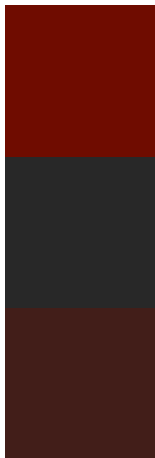
Deuteranomaly

48.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650

Tritanomaly

40.8030, 61.2510, 18.8110

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560

Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

40.1940, 23.0610, 6.0770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(111, 12, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 12, 0)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(111, 12, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 12, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(111, 12, 0) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 12, 0) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(111, 12, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 12, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 12, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 12, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.2330, 62.8560, 17.2560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 12, 0) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 12,  
0) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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