

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.1740, 16.6450,
-9.8110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C441F
RGB	76, 68, 31
RGB Percent	30%, 27%, 12%
CMY	0.7020, 0.7333, 0.8783
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.59, 0.70
HSL	49°, 42%, 21%
HSV	49°, 59%, 30%
XYZ	5.2950, 5.7693, 2.1325
YIQ	66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

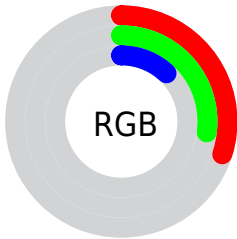
Format	Color
RYB	41, 76, 31
Decimal	4998175
CIELab	28.82, -2.24, 23.37
CIElCh	29, 23.478, 95.478
Yxy	5.7693, 0.4012, 0.4372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283188255 (0xFF4C441F)
YUV	66.1740, -17.3408, 8.6174
Hunter-Lab	24.0195, -2.6846, 11.5497

Details

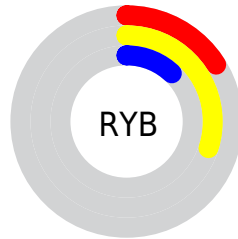
The YIQ color **66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **40.8260, -16.6450, 9.8110**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.4300, 18.8000, -10.3200**, and **23.6450, 11.0050, -6.7150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.6750, 19.4880, -11.7760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.6730, 13.8020, -7.8460**.

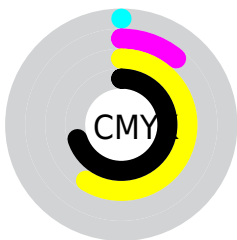
Distribution



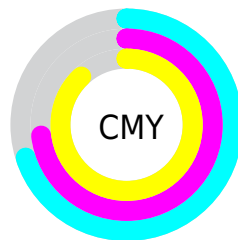
- Red (30%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110 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 66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.1740, 16.6450,
-9.8110

■ 66.1740, 16.6450,
-9.8110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.4620, 15.7740,
-10.5460

■ 114.4300, 18.8000,
-10.3200

■ 23.6450, 11.0050,
-6.7150

■ 139.9140, 20.3130,
-10.2070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 166.8000, 20.6340,
-10.5180

■ 193.9850, 21.5510,
-10.6170

■ 221.8710, 21.8720,
-10.9280

■ 247.0660, 16.8290,

-13.1470

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310

■ 66.1740, 16.6450,
-9.8110

■ 66.1740, 16.6450,
-9.8110

■ 64.6750, 19.4880,
-11.7760

■ 67.6730, 13.8020,
-7.8460

■ 62.7030, 22.2850,
-12.9070

■ 69.6450, 11.0050,
-6.7150

■ 61.2040, 25.1280,
-14.8720

■ 71.1440, 8.1620,
-4.7500

■ 59.8190, 27.6500,
-16.5260

■ 72.5290, 5.6400,
-3.0960

■ 59.1180, 28.2460,
-16.3140

■ 74.6150, 2.5220,
-1.6540

■ 76.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 77.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

■ 79.5850, -5.9610,
3.4070

■ 80.9700, -8.4830,
5.0610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.5930, 25.9510, -2.2490



66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110



64.2260, 1.6990, -14.2770

Triad

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



66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110



55.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



70.1410, 13.3850, 16.2410

Complementary

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



66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110



40.8260, -16.6450, 9.8110

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.



69.6920, -4.4040, 13.7400



66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110



54.9520, -52.7710, -7.2910

Square

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



66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110



53.2930, -43.9660, -18.1900



65.8140, -25.5390, 5.7970



69.0190, 25.3520, 14.1200

Rectangle

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



66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110



61.9410, -10.6800, -15.7040



65.8140, -25.5390, 5.7970



70.5040, 7.9290, 16.0010

Sweetspot

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



66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110



95.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180



45.3670, 24.2520, 12.0280



48.5720, 4.0810, -2.3750



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110



83.9760, 25.7700, -15.4940



66.6840, 6.1010, -16.9630



37.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



79.8060, 37.6920, -22.3080



179.7130, 85.1050, -50.0870

Inverse Universe

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



40.8260, -16.6450, 9.8110



44.0240, -25.7700, 15.4940



40.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630



35.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



22.1940, -37.6920, 22.3080



50.2870, -85.1050, 50.0870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

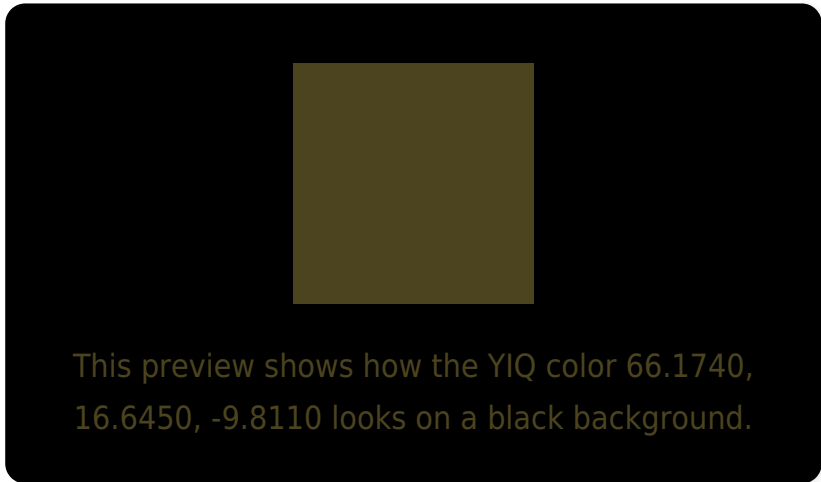
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

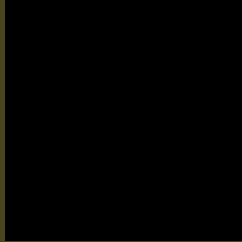
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.1740, 16.6450,

-9.8110.

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

66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110

Protanopia

66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110

Deuteranopia

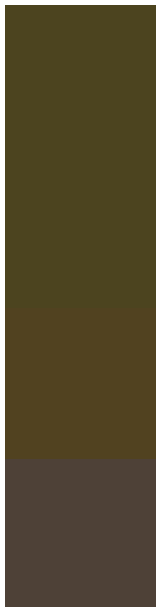
66.9190, 21.9170, -6.2350



Tritanopia

69.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110

Protanomaly

66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110

Deuteranomaly

66.6090, 19.8540, -7.3940

Tritanomaly

67.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110 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(76, 68, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 68, 31)  
}
```

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(76, 68, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 68, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110 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(76, 68, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 68, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 68, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 68, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 68, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 68, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 68, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 68,  
31) }
```

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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