

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430)
contains.

YIQ(67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(67.2740, 46.4430,
11.8430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	772F24
RGB	119, 47, 36
RGB Percent	47%, 18%, 14%
CMY	0.5332, 0.8158, 0.8586
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.70, 0.53
HSL	8°, 54%, 30%
HSV	8°, 70%, 47%
XYZ	8.9480, 6.0832, 2.3756
YIQ	67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

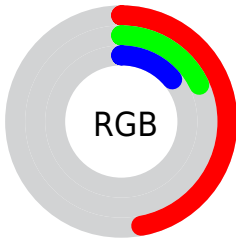
Format	Color
R_{YB}	119, 49, 36
Decimal	7810852
CIE _{Lab}	29.62, 30.81, 22.77
CIE _{LCh}	30, 38.315, 36.466
Yxy	6.0832, 0.5141, 0.3495
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286000932 (0xFF772F24)
YUV	67.2740, -15.4181, 45.3637
Hunter-Lab	24.6641, 21.5965, 11.5543

Details

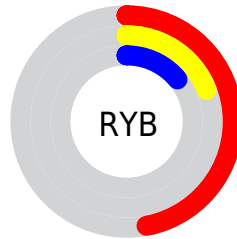
The YIQ color **67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **87.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.2100, 52.4950, 12.2950**, and **19.4350, 38.7400, 13.7800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.0360, 53.0450, 13.3410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.5120, 39.8410, 10.3450**.

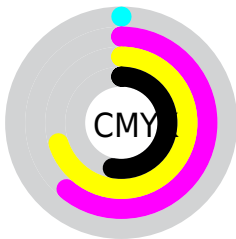
Distribution



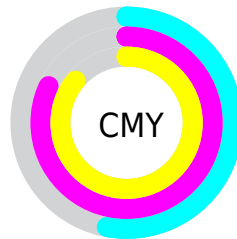
- Red (47%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430 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 67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.2740, 46.4430,
11.8430

■ 67.2740, 46.4430,
11.8430

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.7190, 43.6920,
12.1400

■ 118.2100, 52.4950,
12.2950

■ 19.4350, 38.7400,
13.7800

■ 144.2920, 55.2000,
12.8320

■ 12.6720, 24.7110,
9.2150

■ 171.6620, 57.0340,
12.6340

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.8680, 53.4580,
11.3620

■ 215.7950, 37.3660,
5.6380

■ 235.8960, 20.7240,

-1.1320

253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

67.2740, 46.4430,
11.8430

67.2740, 46.4430,
11.8430

60.0360, 53.0450,
13.3410

74.5120, 39.8410,
10.3450

52.2110, 59.9220,
15.3620

82.3370, 32.9640,
8.3240

44.9730, 66.5240,
16.8600

89.5750, 26.3620,
6.8260

96.8130, 19.7600,
5.3280

104.6380, 12.8830,
3.3070

■ 111.7620, 6.6020,
1.4980

■ 119.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 126.8250, -6.8770,
-2.0210

■ 134.0630,
-13.4790, -3.5190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.6670, 41.4430, 25.3710



67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430



66.6840, 41.6320, -5.6000

Triad

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



67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430



53.2640, -36.9950, -28.8910



56.3830, -60.9340, 2.9860

Complementary

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



67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430



87.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430

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.



60.5090, -61.5290, -2.7530



67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430



57.9720, -47.4960, -20.2960

Square

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



67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430



61.7770, 1.1050, -25.5430



60.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650



71.7060, -7.0190, 22.5890

Rectangle

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



67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430



65.4560, 33.1060, -16.2860



60.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650



58.1440, -61.7590, 1.4170

Sweetspot

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



67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430



135.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040



69.1390, 26.0350, 40.2990



66.7410, 11.0950, 2.6710



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430



74.1480, 73.4010, 18.8810



90.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770



55.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



45.8700, 68.3120, 17.4960



94.1210, 139.9250, 35.7410

Inverse Universe

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



87.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430



106.2650, -73.1260, -18.3580



64.2460, -35.4430, 9.0770



56.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



76.1300, -68.3120, -17.4960



155.8790, -139.9250, -35.7410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

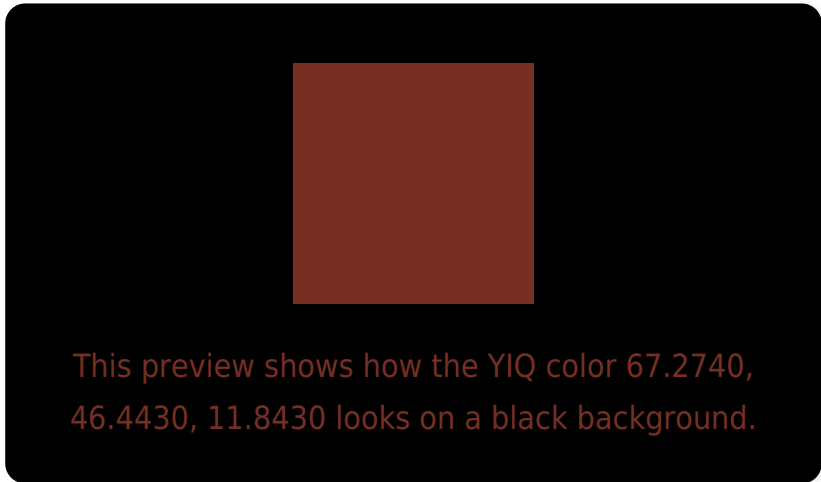
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

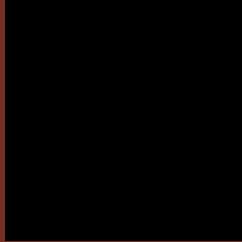
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.2740, 46.4430,

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

67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430

Protanopia

69.7160, 12.2430, -7.1250

Deuteranopia

69.2890, 23.7510, -6.4330



Tritanopia

67.7670, 43.7370, 16.8330

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430

Protanomaly

68.5760, 24.6210, -0.1710

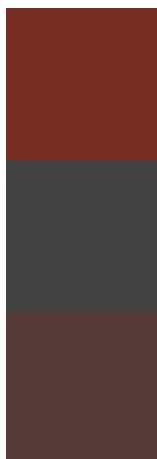
Deuteranomaly

68.5830, 31.9110, -0.1290

Tritanomaly

67.8980, 44.7460, 15.0660

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430 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(119, 47, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 47, 36)  
}
```

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(119, 47, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 47, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430 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(119, 47, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 47, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(119, 47, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 47, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 47, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 47,  
36) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 47, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119, 47,  
36) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor