

# Converting Colors

YIQ(73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(73.1130, 44.9780,  
-0.1580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	743D17
RGB	116, 61, 23
RGB Percent	45%, 24%, 9%
CMY	0.5450, 0.7609, 0.9096
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.80, 0.54
HSL	24°, 67%, 27%
HSV	24°, 80%, 46%
XYZ	9.0288, 7.1120, 1.7103
YIQ	73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

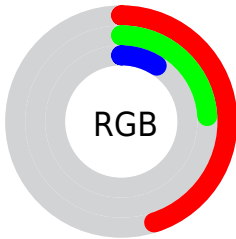
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	116, 87, 23
Decimal	7617815
CIE Lab	32.06, 20.98, 32.78
CIE LCh	32, 38.916, 57.373
Yxy	7.1120, 0.5058, 0.3984
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285807895 (0xFF743D17)
YUV	73.1130, -24.7057, 37.6119
Hunter-Lab	26.6683, 13.7634, 14.8654

# Details

The YIQ color **73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **65.8870, -44.9780, 0.1580**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.2770, 50.3880, 0.9160**, and **28.5170, 32.2770, 4.2530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.6360, 50.7550, -0.2290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.5900, 39.2010, -0.0870**.

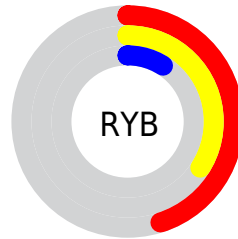
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (24%)

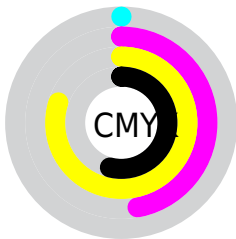
Blue (9%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (9%)

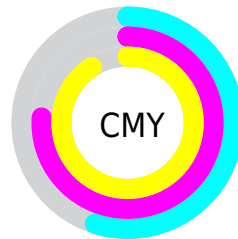


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580 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 73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.1130, 44.9780,  
-0.1580

73.1130, 44.9780,  
-0.1580

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

48.9170, 42.5940,  
-1.0060

123.2770, 50.3880,  
0.9160

28.5170, 32.2770,  
4.2530

149.9460, 52.8180,  
0.9300

11.6610, 23.2440,  
8.2680

177.0280, 55.5230,  
1.4670

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

203.0170, 54.0560,  
0.5200

222.5310, 37.6890,  
-5.7270

242.6320, 21.0470,

-12.4970

251.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190

73.1130, 44.9780,  
-0.1580

73.1130, 44.9780,  
-0.1580

67.6360, 50.7550,  
-0.2290

78.5900, 39.2010,  
-0.0870

62.2730, 56.2110,  
0.0110

83.9530, 33.7450,  
-0.3270

89.4300, 27.9680,  
-0.2560

94.2060, 22.7870,  
0.0270

99.6830, 17.0100,  
0.0980

■ 105.1600, 11.2330,  
0.1690

■ 110.5230, 5.7770,  
-0.0710

■ 116.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 121.3630, -5.4560,  
-0.2400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600



73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580



71.2280, 33.7480, -16.9080

# Triad

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



73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580



61.0380, -47.8620, -24.6780



75.6660, -18.7100, 19.7060

# Complementary

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



73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580



65.8870, -44.9780, 0.1580

# 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.



62.5780, -65.9770, 0.7670



73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580



64.5720, -57.8130, -15.0370

# Square

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



73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580



60.5270, -27.5500, -29.3580



65.5470, -64.6920, -6.0040



77.6010, 15.4460, 28.4540



# Rectangle

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



73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580



69.4110, 19.8110, -23.1410



65.5470, -64.6920, -6.0040



73.0770, -33.2890, 14.0950

# Sweetspot

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



73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580



133.5690, 17.3310, -0.2130



57.1910, 37.4520, 37.1320



66.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580



83.6890, 69.5990, -0.3290



100.1150, 32.3280, -24.2160



55.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



65.8280, 58.9620, -0.2860



134.6240, 120.9500, -0.3460



# Inverse Universe

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



65.8870, -44.9780, 0.1580



72.8980, -69.8740, -0.1940



38.8850, -32.3280, 24.2160



55.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



56.1720, -58.9620, 0.2860



115.3760, -120.9500, 0.3460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

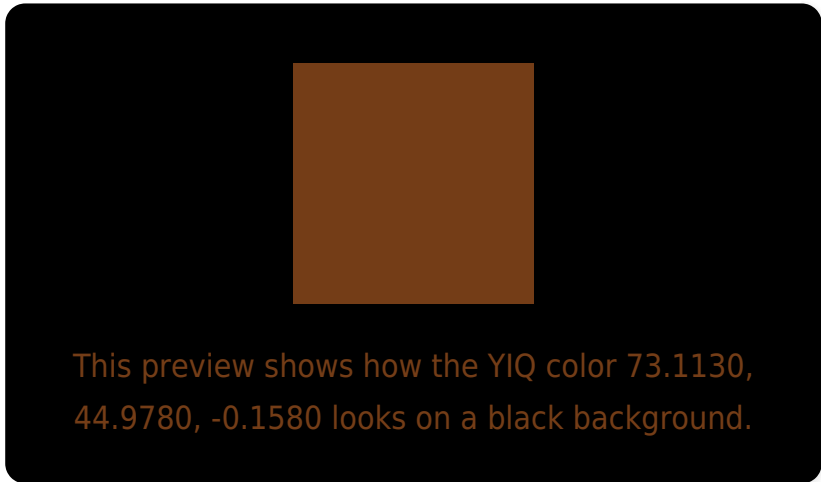
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

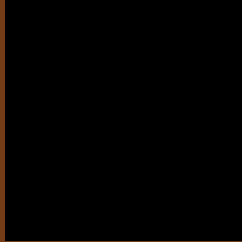
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1130, 44.9780,

-0.1580.

# 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

73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580

### Protanopia

73.1050, 21.0930, -13.3310

### Deuteranopia

73.1340, 31.3170, -11.3950



## Tritanopia

75.6950, 35.0720, 14.1760

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580

## Protanomaly

73.3450, 29.3450, -8.6950

## Deuteranomaly

72.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080

## Tritanomaly

74.3870, 38.6950, 9.0870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580

## Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.3840, 16.4140, -0.1140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580 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(116, 61, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 61, 23)  
}
```

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(116, 61, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 61, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580 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(116, 61, 23) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 61, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 61, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 61, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 61, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 61,  
23) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.1130, 44.9780, -0.1580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 61, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 61,  
23) }
```

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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