

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.2660, 13.3900,
-11.3940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F4D27
RGB	79, 77, 39
RGB Percent	31%, 30%, 15%
CMY	0.6902, 0.6980, 0.8470
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.51, 0.69
HSL	57°, 34%, 23%
HSV	57°, 51%, 31%
XYZ	6.2444, 7.1163, 2.9658
YIQ	73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

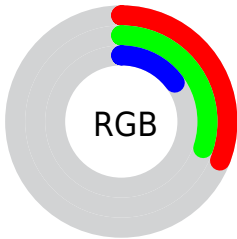
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 79, 39
Decimal	5197095
CIE _{Lab}	32.07, -5.45, 22.70
CIE _{LCh}	32, 23.348, 103.488
Yxy	7.1163, 0.3825, 0.4359
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283387175 (0xFF4F4D27)
YUV	73.2660, -16.8931, 5.0287
Hunter-Lab	26.6764, -4.9004, 12.0819

Details

The YIQ color **73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **44.7340, -13.3900, 11.3940**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.2230, 14.9490, -12.1150**, and **29.5370, 11.1890, -10.0510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.3540, 15.9580, -13.8820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.1780, 10.8220, -8.9060**.

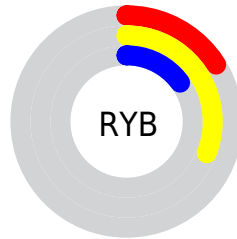
Distribution



 Red (31%)

 Green (30%)

 Blue (15%)



 Red (16%)

 Yellow (31%)

 Blue (15%)

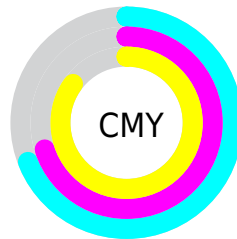


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (3%)

 Yellow (51%)

 Black (69%)



 Cyan (69%)

 Magenta (70%)

 Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940 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 73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

73.2660, 13.3900,
-11.3940

73.2660, 13.3900,
-11.3940

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

50.1950, 12.1520,
-10.9840

122.2230, 14.9490,
-12.1150

29.5370, 11.1890,
-10.0510

148.4080, 15.8660,
-12.2140

6.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

174.5930, 16.7830,
-12.3130

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

202.3650, 17.4250,
-12.9350

230.3650, 17.4250,
-12.9350

250.5540, 12.5190,

-12.1290

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

■ 73.2660, 13.3900,
-11.3940

■ 73.2660, 13.3900,
-11.3940

■ 72.3540, 15.9580,
-13.8820

■ 74.1780, 10.8220,
-8.9060

■ 70.8550, 18.8010,
-15.8470

■ 75.6770, 7.9790,
-6.9410

■ 69.9430, 21.3690,
-18.3350

■ 76.5890, 5.4110,
-4.4530

■ 68.4440, 24.2120,
-20.3000

■ 78.0880, 2.5680,
-2.4880

■ 67.6460, 26.4590,
-22.4770

■ 79.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 79.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 81.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 82.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 83.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.9410, 24.8510, -4.3410



73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940



71.2470, -2.7940, -15.4500

Triad

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



73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940



60.7080, -55.2000, -12.8320



77.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800

Complementary

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



73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940



44.7340, -13.3900, 11.3940

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.



77.8560, 1.0060, 14.8140



73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940



67.2740, -41.8140, -2.1180

Square

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



73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940



59.3570, -50.0180, -18.6420



74.6300, -19.0290, 8.9630



76.7480, 27.5530, 12.7770

Rectangle

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



73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940



68.7770, -16.0900, -16.7780



74.6300, -19.0290, 8.9630



77.9560, 12.4680, 16.3400

Sweetspot

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



73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940



99.7030, 5.0900, -4.1420



51.1880, 23.1980, 9.1020



49.9740, 2.8890, -2.7990



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.



73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940



93.1710, 20.7270, -17.7130



69.0580, 2.1120, -16.2560



37.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



87.4370, 34.1170, -29.1070



196.7360, 77.1300, -65.2540

Inverse Universe

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



44.7340, -13.3900, 11.3940



48.8290, -20.7270, 17.7130



48.9420, -2.1120, 16.2560



35.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



14.5630, -34.1170, 29.1070



32.6770, -76.8550, 65.7770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

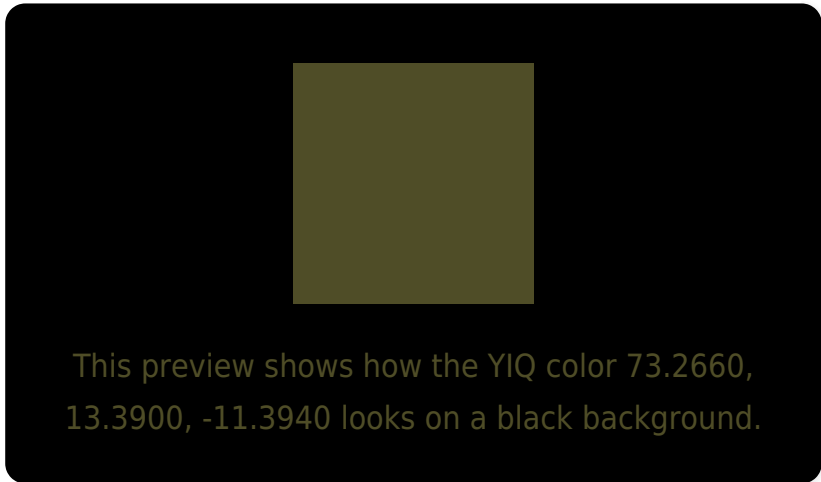
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

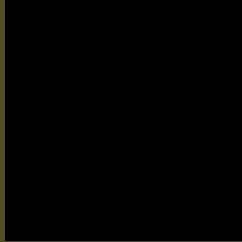
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940.

-11.3940.

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

73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940

Protanopia

73.8750, 16.0490, -10.0230

Deuteranopia

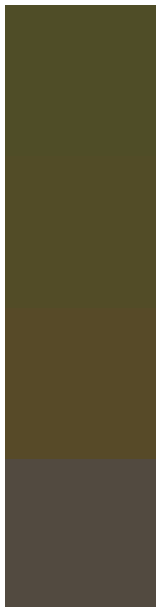
74.3320, 22.1920, -5.7120



Tritanopia

76.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940

Protanomaly

73.5760, 15.4530, -10.2350

Deuteranomaly

74.0110, 18.6620, -7.8180

Tritanomaly

75.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.8170, 4.7690, -3.8310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940 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(79, 77, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 77, 39)  
}
```

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(79, 77, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 77, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940 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(79, 77, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 77, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(79, 77, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 77, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 77, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 77, 39)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.2660, 13.3900, -11.3940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 77, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 77,  
39) }
```

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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