

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.4810, 58.3210,
-5.1910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	7E3D00
RGB	126, 61, 0
RGB Percent	49%, 24%, 0%
CMY	0.5058, 0.7609, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 1.00, 0.51
HSL	29°, 100%, 25%
HSV	29°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	10.2762, 7.7726, 0.9607
YIQ	73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

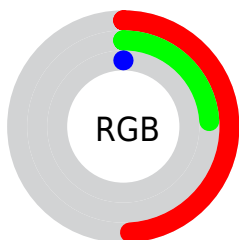
Format	Color
RYB	126, 118, 0
Decimal	8273152
CIELab	33.50, 24.81, 44.03
CIELCh	34, 50.537, 60.593
Yxy	7.7726, 0.5406, 0.4089
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286463232 (0xFF7E3D00)
YUV	73.4810, -36.2261, 46.0592
Hunter-Lab	27.8794, 17.0056, 17.4725

Details

The YIQ color **73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **52.5190, -58.3210, 5.1910**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.4000, 63.0430, -2.6610**, and **30.3220, 37.3200, 6.4720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.4850, 52.4980, -4.2860**.

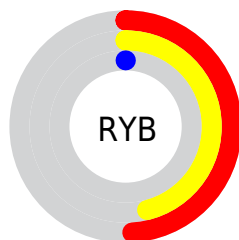
Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (24%)

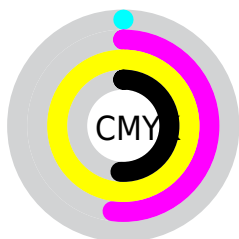
Blue (0%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (0%)

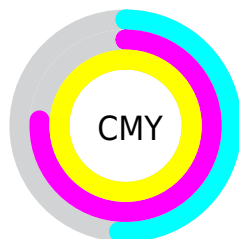


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (51%)


Magenta (76%)


Yellow (100%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910 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 73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 73.4810, 58.3210,
-5.1910


 73.4810, 58.3210,
-5.1910


 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090


 51.6080, 47.9580,
0.9020


 125.4000, 63.0430,
-2.6610


 30.3220, 37.3200,
6.4720


 151.7810, 66.3440,
-1.9120

 13.4550, 26.8200,
9.5400

 179.4500, 68.7740,
-1.8980


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 201.5520, 59.5590,
-5.6010


 221.0660, 43.1920,
-11.8480


 240.5800, 26.8250,


-18.0950


 249.6420, 15.0870,
-14.6170


 73.4810, 58.3210,
-5.1910

 78.4850, 52.4980,
-4.2860

 83.9620, 46.7210,
-4.2150

 89.5530, 40.6230,
-3.8330

 94.4430, 35.1210,
-3.2390

 100.0340, 29.0230,
-2.8570

■ 105.0380, 23.2000,
-1.9520

■ 110.5150, 17.4230,
-1.8810

■ 115.5190, 11.6000,
-0.9760

■ 120.9960, 5.8230,
-0.9050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.0960, 61.9840, 22.0480



73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910



73.6040, 35.4450, -20.1310

Triad

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



73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910



65.2440, -51.4380, -25.9500



79.5120, -20.9120, 26.5760

Complementary

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



73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910



52.5190, -58.3210, 5.1910

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.



67.5480, -74.4600, 5.8280



73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910



69.9180, -64.5990, -13.1990

Square

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



73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910



59.3960, -37.7270, -37.6550



71.5770, -73.4040, -2.3000



78.2420, 24.2470, 39.6630

Rectangle

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



73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910



70.8250, 18.3450, -29.6150



71.5770, -73.4040, -2.3000



74.4490, -42.9640, 18.7320

Sweetspot

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



73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910



142.7390, 22.6040, -2.1640



45.0840, 54.2310, 46.9270



69.1880, 14.0300, -0.9620



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910



95.1100, 75.4230, -6.7610



110.4620, 40.9960, -38.1400



60.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



74.6660, 59.2380, -5.2900



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



52.5190, -58.3210, 5.1910



67.8900, -75.4230, 6.7610



15.5380, -40.9960, 38.1400



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



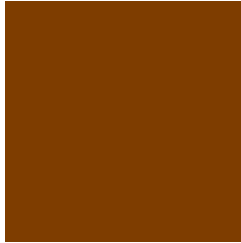
53.3340, -59.2380, 5.2900



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910 looks on a 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 73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.4810, 58.3210,

-5.1910.

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

73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910

Protanopia

75.1240, 28.1090, -19.3390

Deuteranopia

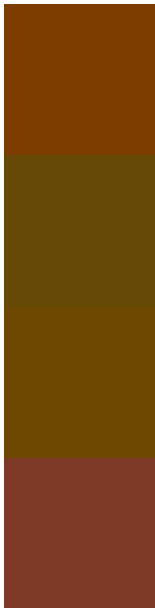
74.8110, 39.2960, -18.3360



Tritanopia

78.6850, 41.0320, 16.2960

Trichromacy



Original Color
73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910

Protanomaly
74.4460, 39.0660, -14.1660

Deuteranomaly
74.5670, 46.0350, -13.8130

Tritanomaly
76.4650, 47.2230, 8.7190

Monochromacy



Original Color
73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910

Achromatopsia
73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly
73.2550, 21.0910, -2.2770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910 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(126, 61, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 61, 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(126, 61, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 61, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910 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(126, 61, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 61, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(126, 61, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 61, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 61, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 61, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.4810, 58.3210, -5.1910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 61, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126, 61,  
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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