

# Converting Colors

YIQ(73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(73.5550, 55.4770,  
2.3010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	803910
RGB	128, 57, 16
RGB Percent	50%, 22%, 6%
CMY	0.4979, 0.7766, 0.9370
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.87, 0.50
HSL	22°, 78%, 28%
HSV	22°, 87%, 50%
XYZ	10.4632, 7.5529, 1.3991
YIQ	73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

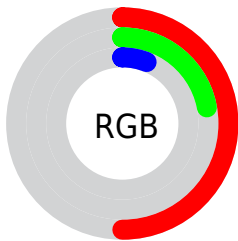
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 81, 16
Decimal	8403216
CIE Lab	33.03, 28.28, 37.70
CIE LCh	33, 47.125, 53.123
Yxy	7.5529, 0.5389, 0.3890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286593296 (0xFF803910)
YUV	73.5550, -28.3746, 47.7483
Hunter-Lab	27.4826, 19.8645, 16.2194

# Details

The YIQ color **73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **70.4450, -55.4770, -2.3010**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.0180, 61.4830, 3.5870**, and **26.8110, 40.4370, 10.5570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.3770, 61.8500, 2.4420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.7330, 49.1040, 2.1600**.

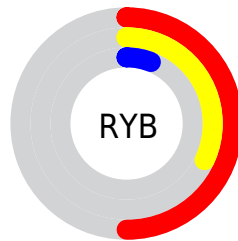
# Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (22%)

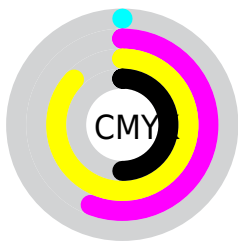
Blue (6%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (6%)

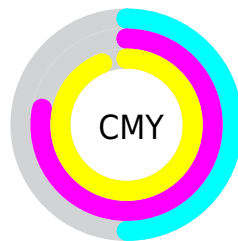


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010 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 73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.5550, 55.4770,  
2.3010

73.5550, 55.4770,  
2.3010

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

49.8580, 50.2500,  
3.4180

125.0180, 61.4830,  
3.5870

26.8110, 40.4370,  
10.5570

151.3990, 64.7840,  
4.3360

14.0530, 28.0120,  
9.9640

179.0680, 67.2140,  
4.3500

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

200.4580, 57.1280,  
-0.0880

219.9720, 40.7610,  
-6.3350

240.0730, 24.1190,

-13.1050

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,  
-11.1960

■ 73.5550, 55.4770,  
2.3010

■ 73.5550, 55.4770,  
2.3010

■ 67.3770, 61.8500,  
2.4420

■ 79.7330, 49.1040,  
2.1600

■ 65.8610, 63.3630,  
2.5550

■ 85.9110, 42.7310,  
2.0190

■ 91.9750, 36.6790,  
1.5670

■ 98.1530, 30.3060,  
1.4260

■ 104.9180, 23.6580,  
0.7620

■ 111.0960, 17.2850,  
0.6210

■ 117.2740, 10.9120,  
0.4800

■ 123.3380, 4.8600,  
0.0280

■ 129.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.7520, 57.2610, 25.0450



73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010



73.3490, 40.7170, -16.5550

# Triad

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



73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010



62.9300, -47.6780, -28.0140



76.0650, -33.0150, 20.1450

# Complementary

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



73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010



70.4450, -55.4770, -2.3010

# 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.



67.2230, -72.1670, 2.8170



73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010



67.2620, -59.8760, -16.1960

# Square

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



73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010



57.6200, -32.5460, -37.9380



69.6220, -69.2770, -5.5090



79.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020



# Rectangle

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



73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010



71.1680, 24.8090, -25.6150



69.6220, -69.2770, -5.5090



65.4030, -63.6860, 8.8100

# Sweetspot

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



73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010



144.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710



57.8100, 43.3190, 46.4470



71.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010



85.4410, 82.1610, 3.2890



105.2530, 40.6270, -25.9410



60.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



65.8610, 63.3630, 2.5550



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



70.4450, -55.4770, -2.3010



80.5590, -82.1610, -3.2890



38.7470, -40.6270, 25.9410



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



62.1390, -63.3630, -2.5550



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010 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 73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.5550, 55.4770,



# 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

73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010

### Protanopia

75.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190

### Deuteranopia

73.0390, 38.6540, -17.7140



## Tritanopia

76.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010

## Protanomaly

74.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770

## Deuteranomaly

73.4900, 44.9340, -10.3780

## Tritanomaly

75.0570, 48.5520, 12.1680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010

## Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

74.0640, 20.3110, 0.8470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010 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(128, 57, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 57, 16)  
}
```

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(128, 57, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 57, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010 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(128, 57, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 57, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(128, 57, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 57, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 57, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 57,  
16) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 57, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 57,  
16) }
```

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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