

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.6660, -2.6560,
-17.9520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C562E
RGB	60, 86, 46
RGB Percent	24%, 34%, 18%
CMY	0.7648, 0.6627, 0.8196
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.47, 0.66
HSL	99°, 30%, 26%
HSV	99°, 47%, 34%
XYZ	5.6840, 7.8146, 3.7941
YIQ	73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

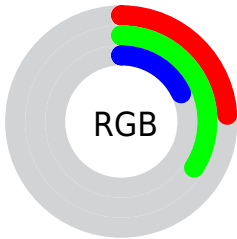
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 86, 72
Decimal	3954222
CIE Lab	33.59, -18.24, 20.18
CIE LCh	34, 27.201, 132.104
Yxy	7.8146, 0.3287, 0.4519
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282144302 (0xFF3C562E)
YUV	73.6660, -13.6393, -11.9851
Hunter-Lab	27.9546, -12.6258, 11.5211

Details

The YIQ color **73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **58.3340, 2.6560, 17.9520**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.0250, -2.2890, -19.0970**, and **28.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.8460, -3.3430, -22.0230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.4860, -1.9690, -13.8810**.

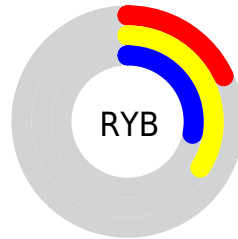
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (34%)

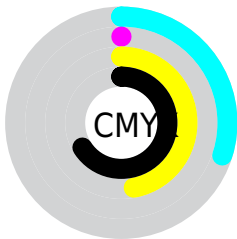
Blue (18%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (28%)

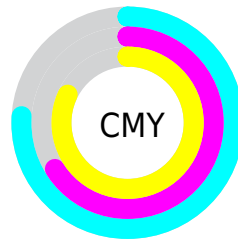


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520 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 73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.6660, -2.6560,
-17.9520

■ 73.6660, -2.6560,
-17.9520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.7800, -2.9770,
-17.6410

■ 123.0250, -2.2890,
-19.0970

■ 28.5630, -0.8680,
-17.3160

■ 148.4980, -2.2430,
-19.9310

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 175.3840, -1.9220,
-20.2420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 202.9710, -2.1970,
-20.7650

■ 231.4440, -2.1510,
-21.5990

■ 248.2910, 3.0740,

-11.6620

254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 73.6660, -2.6560,
-17.9520

■ 73.6660, -2.6560,
-17.9520

■ 70.8460, -3.3430,
-22.0230

■ 76.4860, -1.9690,
-13.8810

■ 68.4390, -3.7550,
-25.5710

■ 78.8930, -1.5570,
-10.3330

■ 65.6190, -4.4420,
-29.6420

■ 81.7130, -0.8700,
-6.2620

■ 63.2120, -4.8540,
-33.1900

■ 84.1200, -0.4580,
-2.7140

■ 60.3920, -5.5410,
-37.2610

■ 86.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 59.4520, -5.7700,
-38.6180

■ 89.7600, 0.9160,
5.4280

■ 92.1670, 1.3280,
8.9760

■ 94.9870, 2.0150,
13.0470

■ 97.3940, 2.4270,
16.5950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.7670, 16.2330, -13.3590



73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520



68.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840

Triad

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



73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520



63.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350



79.7810, 31.9540, 15.6180

Complementary

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



73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520



58.3340, 2.6560, 17.9520

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.



81.0710, 19.5740, 19.7180



73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520



77.5200, -24.5310, 9.5570

Square

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



73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520



64.4410, -58.8220, -13.2700



81.2520, -0.0490, 17.4150



79.2400, 34.6150, 5.9350

Rectangle

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



73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520



61.9500, -50.4300, -22.1900



81.2520, -0.0490, 17.4150



80.2800, 29.1110, 17.5830

Sweetspot

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



73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520



107.1860, -0.8240, -7.0960



73.2220, 16.6900, -5.1180



53.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520



92.5590, -4.2130, -28.2850



70.1640, -12.9260, -19.0540



41.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



73.8720, -7.3730, -48.1170



162.4630, -15.7530, -105.5210

Inverse Universe

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



58.3340, 2.6560, 17.9520



68.4410, 4.2130, 28.2850



61.8360, 12.9260, 19.0540



40.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



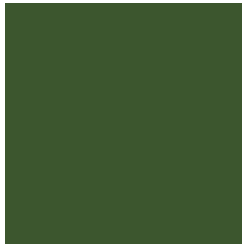
33.1280, 7.3730, 48.1170



72.5370, 15.7530, 105.5210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

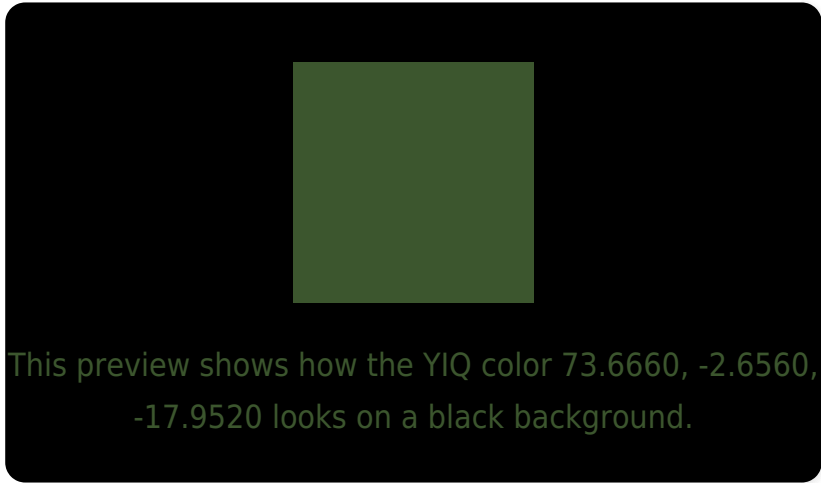
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.6660, -2.6560,

-17.9520.

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

73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520

Protanopia

77.2880, 16.3240, -9.5000

Deuteranopia

78.0160, 20.2660, -3.8460



Tritanopia

77.6120, -10.5910, -0.7910

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520

Protanomaly

76.1730, 9.2180, -12.8780

Deuteranomaly

76.3630, 11.7390, -9.0050

Tritanomaly

76.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.7130, -0.8700, -6.2620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520 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(60, 86, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 86, 46)  
}
```

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(60, 86, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 86, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520 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(60, 86, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 86, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 86, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 86, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 86, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 86, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 86, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 86,  
46) }
```

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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