

# Converting Colors

YIQ(73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(73.7790, 6.7910,  
-29.4730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E5B10
RGB	62, 91, 16
RGB Percent	24%, 36%, 6%
CMY	0.7570, 0.6431, 0.9372
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.82, 0.64
HSL	83°, 70%, 21%
HSV	83°, 82%, 36%
XYZ	5.8206, 8.5449, 1.8336
YIQ	73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

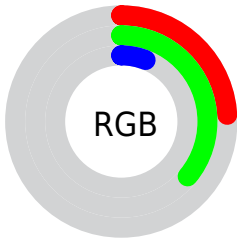
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	16, 91, 45
Decimal	4086544
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.09, -23.15, 36.83
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 43.497, 122.150
Yxy	8.5449, 0.3593, 0.5275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282276624 (0xFF3E5B10)
YUV	73.7790, -28.4850, -10.3302
Hunter-Lab	29.2316, -15.6127, 16.7430

# Details

The YIQ color **73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **33.2210, -6.7910, 29.4730**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.9640, 7.7080, -29.5720**, and **30.3020, -4.6270, -20.7790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.5570, 7.2960, -33.1200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.7020, 5.6900, -26.0380**.

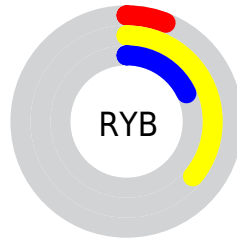
# Distribution



 Red (24%)

 Green (36%)

 Blue (6%)



 Red (6%)

 Yellow (36%)

 Blue (18%)

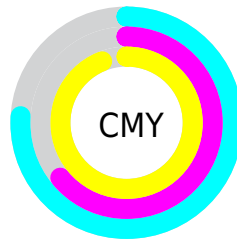


 Cyan (32%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (82%)

 Black (64%)



 Cyan (76%)

 Magenta (64%)

 Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730 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 73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.7790, 6.7910,  
-29.4730

73.7790, 6.7910,  
-29.4730

254.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

50.6910, 4.2230,  
-26.9850

123.6650, 7.1120,  
-29.7840

30.3020, -4.6270,  
-20.7790

150.4370, 7.7540,  
-30.4060

15.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

177.2090, 8.3960,  
-31.0280

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

205.0950, 8.7170,  
-31.3390

233.4540, 9.0840,  
-32.4840

247.0780, 16.5550,

-19.1970

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

■ 73.7790, 6.7910,  
-29.4730

■ 73.7790, 6.7910,  
-29.4730

■ 71.5570, 7.2960,  
-33.1200

■ 75.7020, 5.6900,  
-26.0380

■ 70.1610, 8.3510,  
-35.7210

■ 77.9240, 5.1850,  
-22.3910

■ 80.1460, 4.6800,  
-18.7440

■ 82.0690, 3.5790,  
-15.3090

■ 84.4050, 2.7530,  
-11.3510

■ 86.3280, 1.6520,  
-7.9160

■ 88.5500, 1.1470,  
-4.2690

■ 90.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 92.6950, -0.4590,  
2.8130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.1370, 35.2620, -22.3220



73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730



61.8240, -41.8080, -35.2800

# Triad

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



73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730



71.5940, -72.0740, -4.3780



79.5800, 46.3020, 30.9260

# Complementary

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



73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730



33.2210, -6.7910, 29.4730

# 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.



83.7700, 22.4600, 33.5000



73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730



67.8100, -72.4420, 2.2940

# Square

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



73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730



71.0920, -65.1490, -14.2450



83.8670, -14.7220, 24.5260



79.6280, 54.3740, 16.7900



# Rectangle

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



73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730



65.7340, -50.0620, -28.8620



83.8670, -14.7220, 24.5260



81.2250, 40.1120, 32.9760

# Sweetspot

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



73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730



110.4050, 2.7530, -11.3510



55.4480, 36.7250, 0.7330



54.8550, 1.6060, -7.0820



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730



90.3210, 10.4160, -45.6160



62.7160, -15.2610, -37.3170



44.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



84.6030, 9.6820, -43.3260



182.4740, 21.2450, -93.2110



# Inverse Universe

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



33.2210, -6.7910, 29.4730



27.6790, -10.4160, 45.6160



44.2840, 15.2610, 37.3170



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



25.0980, -10.2780, 43.1140

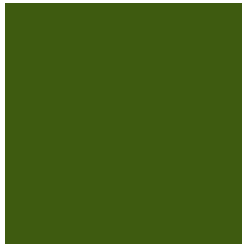


54.5260, -21.2450, 93.2110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

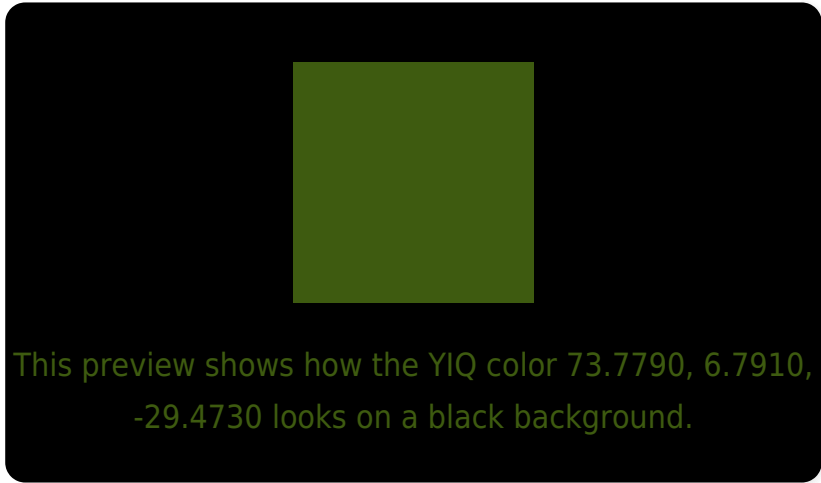
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.7790, 6.7910,

-29.4730.

# 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

73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730

### Protanopia

78.1240, 28.1090, -19.3390

### Deuteranopia

79.2050, 32.5550, -11.8050



## Tritanopia

81.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730

## Protanomaly

76.7100, 20.4070, -22.9290

## Deuteranomaly

77.3130, 23.2030, -18.5330

## Tritanomaly

78.6970, -3.9410, -11.1810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730

## Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.9320, 2.7070, -10.5170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730 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(62, 91, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 91, 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(62, 91, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 91, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730 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(62, 91, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 91, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 91, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 91, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 91, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 91, 16)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.7790, 6.7910, -29.4730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 91, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 91,  
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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