

# Converting Colors

YIQ(74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(74.1740, 43.0080,  
-8.5120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E440C
RGB	110, 68, 12
RGB Percent	43%, 27%, 5%
CMY	0.5686, 0.7334, 0.9527
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.89, 0.57
HSL	34°, 80%, 24%
HSV	34°, 89%, 43%
XYZ	8.5652, 7.4748, 1.3409
YIQ	74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

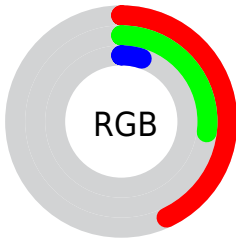
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	86, 110, 12
Decimal	7226380
CIE Lab	32.86, 13.54, 38.06
CIE LCh	33, 40.401, 70.413
Yxy	7.4748, 0.4928, 0.4301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285416460 (0xFF6E440C)
YUV	74.1740, -30.6518, 31.4194
Hunter-Lab	27.3401, 8.0759, 16.2301

# Details

The YIQ color **74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **47.8260, -43.0080, 8.5120**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.5660, 47.7760, -6.8160**, and **31.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.3630, 38.1020, -7.7060**.

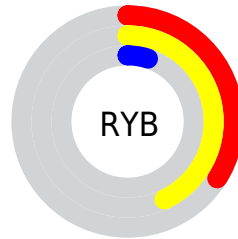
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (27%)

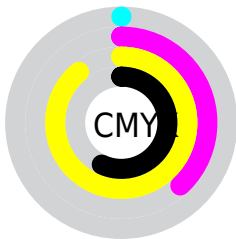
Blue (5%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (5%)

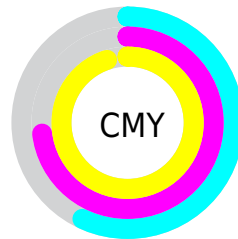


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120 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 74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 74.1740, 43.0080,  
-8.5120

■ 74.1740, 43.0080,  
-8.5120

■ 253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

■ 52.1180, 37.4140,  
-6.2500

■ 124.5660, 47.7760,  
-6.8160

■ 31.7180, 27.0970,  
-0.9910

■ 150.9360, 49.6100,  
-7.0140

■ 10.1660, 20.2640,  
7.2080

■ 178.0180, 52.3150,  
-6.4770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 205.5020, 53.8280,  
-6.3640

■ 225.6140, 38.6530,  
-12.1870

■ 245.7150, 22.0110,

-18.9570

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180

■ 74.1740, 43.0080,  
-8.5120

■ 74.1740, 43.0080,  
-8.5120

■ 69.9850, 47.9140,  
-9.3180

■ 78.3630, 38.1020,  
-7.7060

■ 69.8710, 48.2350,  
-9.6290

■ 81.9650, 33.4710,  
-6.3770

■ 86.1540, 28.5650,  
-5.5710

■ 90.3430, 23.6590,  
-4.7650

■ 94.5320, 18.7530,  
-3.9590

■ 98.1340, 14.1220,  
-2.6300

■ 102.3230, 9.2160,  
-1.8240

■ 106.5120, 4.3100,  
-1.0180

■ 110.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.0740, 49.8820, 10.0900



74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120



71.5320, 26.7800, -22.7880

# Triad

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



74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120



64.0360, -53.5480, -20.7480



79.7390, -2.6180, 25.4300

# Complementary

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



74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120



47.8260, -43.0080, 8.5120

# 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.



69.2320, -50.0230, 8.9930



74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120



66.8690, -62.9030, -10.8950

# Square

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



74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120



59.6870, -42.6800, -30.4880



66.1000, -67.6270, -2.3710



77.7120, 28.3750, 30.9270



# Rectangle

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



74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120



69.9580, 7.8450, -26.5470



66.1000, -67.6270, -2.3710



78.6880, -15.7760, 21.6000

# Sweetspot

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



74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120



128.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380



46.2040, 44.6050, 34.1490



63.2090, 9.5370, -2.1350



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120



90.8910, 62.6780, -12.5700



96.7350, 27.2860, -31.9620



54.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



75.7960, 52.8200, -10.1240



156.6200, 108.4370, -21.3790



# Inverse Universe

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



47.8260, -43.0080, 8.5120



52.1090, -62.6780, 12.5700



25.2650, -27.2860, 31.9620



52.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



43.6170, -52.5450, 10.6470

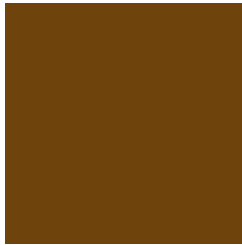


90.3800, -108.4370, 21.3790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120 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 74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.1740, 43.0080,

-8.5120.

# 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

74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120

### Protanopia

73.8080, 26.1830, -17.4730

### Deuteranopia

73.4240, 36.1320, -16.0600



## Tritanopia

78.5200, 28.1950, 12.1550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120

## Protanomaly

73.7380, 32.3720, -13.9960

## Deuteranomaly

73.6740, 38.4240, -13.5440

## Tritanomaly

77.1150, 33.4690, 4.6770

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120

## Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

74.0910, 15.6810, -3.3510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120 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(110, 68, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 68, 12)  
}
```

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(110, 68, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 68, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120 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(110, 68, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 68, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 68, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 68, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 68, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 68,  
12) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.1740, 43.0080, -8.5120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 68, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 68,  
12) }
```

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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