

# Converting Colors

YIQ(74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(74.3310, 50.2960,  
2.5840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7C3B17
RGB	124, 59, 23
RGB Percent	49%, 23%, 9%
CMY	0.5136, 0.7687, 0.9096
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.81, 0.51
HSL	21°, 69%, 29%
HSV	21°, 81%, 49%
XYZ	10.0348, 7.4748, 1.7275
YIQ	74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

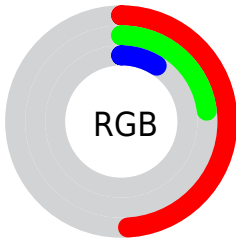
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	124, 79, 23
Decimal	8141591
CIELab	32.86, 25.69, 33.99
CIElCh	33, 42.611, 52.915
Yxy	7.4748, 0.5216, 0.3886
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286331671 (0xFF7C3B17)
YUV	74.3310, -25.3062, 43.5597
Hunter-Lab	27.3401, 17.6711, 15.3917

# Details

The YIQ color **74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **72.6690, -50.2960, -2.5840**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.3810, 56.0270, 3.3470**, and **28.2620, 37.5490, 7.8290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.2670, 56.3480, 3.0360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.3950, 44.2440, 2.1320**.

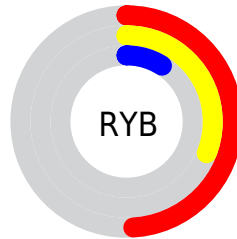
# Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (23%)

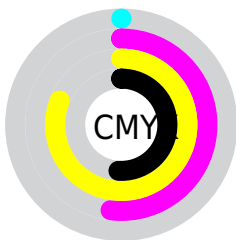
Blue (9%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (9%)

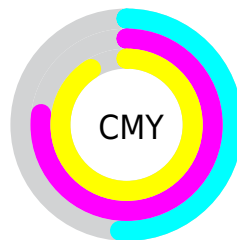


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (81%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840 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 74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 74.3310, 50.2960,  
2.5840

■ 74.3310, 50.2960,  
2.5840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 49.8360, 47.3160,  
1.5240

■ 125.3810, 56.0270,  
3.3470

■ 28.2620, 37.5490,  
7.8290

■ 151.7620, 59.3280,  
4.0960

■ 13.1560, 26.2240,  
9.3280

■ 179.4310, 61.7580,  
4.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 202.4300, 54.3310,  
1.0430

■ 221.9440, 37.9640,  
-5.2040

■ 241.4580, 21.5970,

-11.4510

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190

■ 74.3310, 50.2960,  
2.5840

■ 74.3310, 50.2960,  
2.5840

■ 68.2670, 56.3480,  
3.0360

■ 80.3950, 44.2440,  
2.1320

■ 62.9040, 61.8040,  
3.2760

■ 86.5730, 37.8710,  
1.9910

■ 92.6370, 31.8190,  
1.5390

■ 98.8150, 25.4460,  
1.3980

■ 104.8790, 19.3940,  
0.9460

■ 110.9430, 13.3420,  
0.4940

■ 117.1210, 6.9690,  
0.3530

■ 123.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 129.3630, -5.4560,  
-0.2400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.0070, 51.9890, 21.4690



74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840



72.7510, 39.5250, -16.9790

# Triad

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



74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840



61.7560, -47.1280, -26.9680



76.4630, -28.3840, 18.8160

# Complementary

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



74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840



72.6690, -50.2960, -2.5840

# 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.



65.7240, -69.3240, 0.8520



74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840



66.3330, -58.6380, -16.6060

# Square

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



74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840



62.3980, -22.8730, -31.5210



67.7640, -66.8010, -6.3290



79.2140, 12.2820, 30.7300



# Rectangle

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



74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840



70.8800, 25.6800, -24.8800



67.7640, -66.8010, -6.3290



69.8840, -48.9230, 11.0850

# Sweetspot

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



74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840



141.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460



60.7230, 39.0100, 41.9380



69.8720, 12.1040, 0.9040



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.



74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840



83.1140, 78.7680, 4.2080



103.6810, 36.5460, -23.5660



57.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



63.2030, 62.4000, 3.4880



128.1780, 125.4420, 6.3540



# Inverse Universe

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



72.6690, -50.2960, -2.5840



80.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080



43.3190, -36.5460, 23.5660



58.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



61.7970, -62.4000, -3.4880



124.4090, -125.7170, -6.8770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840 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

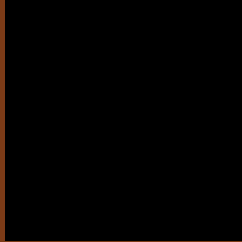
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.3310, 50.2960,

2.5840.

# 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

74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840

### Protanopia

74.9910, 21.4140, -13.6420

### Deuteranopia

74.6780, 32.6010, -12.6390



## Tritanopia

76.6850, 41.0320, 16.2960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840

## Protanomaly

74.5410, 31.7290, -7.8470

## Deuteranomaly

74.6620, 38.6980, -7.4940

## Tritanomaly

75.4910, 44.3340, 11.5180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840

## Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

74.2810, 18.2020, 0.5220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840 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(124, 59, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 59, 23)  
}
```

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(124, 59, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 59, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840 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(124, 59, 23) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 59, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(124, 59, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 59, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 59, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 59,  
23) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.3310, 50.2960, 2.5840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 59, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124, 59,  
23) }
```

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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