

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030)
contains.

YIQ(74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(74.4690, -3.2990,
-11.8030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	40533A
RGB	64, 83, 58
RGB Percent	25%, 33%, 23%
CMY	0.7491, 0.6745, 0.7725
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.30, 0.67
HSL	106°, 18%, 28%
HSV	106°, 30%, 33%
XYZ	5.9710, 7.5827, 5.1521
YIQ	74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

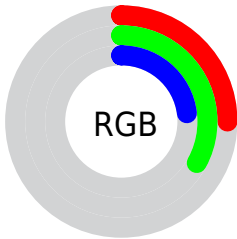
Format	Color
R_{YB}	58, 83, 77
Decimal	4215610
CIE _{Lab}	33.10, -12.87, 12.31
CIE _{LCh}	33, 17.809, 136.257
Yxy	7.5827, 0.3192, 0.4054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282405690 (0xFF40533A)
YUV	74.4690, -8.1192, -9.1813
Hunter-Lab	27.5367, -9.4839, 8.1826

Details

The YIQ color **74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **66.5310, 3.2990, 11.8030**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.5290, -3.5280, -13.1600**, and **30.2950, -2.7490, -10.7570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.7630, -4.3070, -15.5630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.1750, -2.2910, -8.0430**.

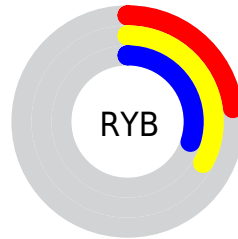
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (33%)

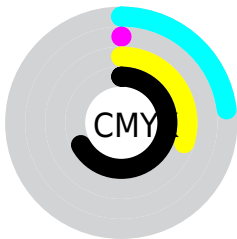
Blue (23%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (30%)

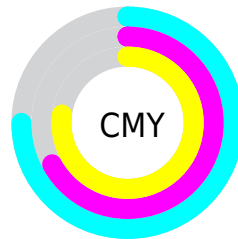


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030 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 74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.4690, -3.2990,
-11.8030

■ 74.4690, -3.2990,
-11.8030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.8820, -3.0240,
-11.2800

■ 123.5290, -3.5280,
-13.1600

■ 30.2950, -2.7490,
-10.7570

■ 149.4150, -3.2070,
-13.4710

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 176.1160, -3.8030,
-13.6830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 203.0020, -3.4820,
-13.9940

■ 231.5890, -3.7570,
-14.5170

■ 251.0830, 0.9640,

-6.4600

■ 74.4690, -3.2990,
-11.8030

■ 74.4690, -3.2990,
-11.8030

■ 71.7630, -4.3070,
-15.5630

■ 77.1750, -2.2910,
-8.0430

■ 68.6440, -5.5900,
-19.8460

■ 80.2940, -1.0080,
-3.7600

■ 65.9380, -6.5980,
-23.6060

■ 83.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 63.2320, -7.6060,
-27.3660

■ 85.7060, 1.0080,
3.7600

■ 60.1130, -8.8890,
-31.6490

■ 88.8250, 2.2910,
8.0430

■ 57.4070, -9.8970,
-35.4090

■ 91.5310, 3.2990,
11.8030

■ 54.7010, -10.9050,
-39.1690

■ 94.2370, 4.3070,
15.5630

■ 97.2420, 5.9110,
19.5350

■ 100.0620, 6.5980,
23.6060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.1070, 9.5840, -8.4960



74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030



72.0420, -18.1540, -12.4100

Triad

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



74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030



74.4670, -26.1800, 0.8920



79.1170, 21.9600, 9.5120

Complementary

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



74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030



66.5310, 3.2990, 11.8030

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.



79.8050, 14.2110, 12.2830



74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030



78.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360

Square

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



74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030



70.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



79.9330, 2.1070, 11.3790



78.4990, 23.5200, 3.2640

Rectangle

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



74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030



70.9640, -26.6820, -12.0420



79.9330, 2.1070, 11.3790



79.2740, 20.0800, 10.5440

Sweetspot

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



74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030



103.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940



76.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370



51.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030



93.9970, -5.0860, -17.9660



73.3590, -8.8010, -11.2090



39.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



69.1100, -13.9750, -49.6150



152.9280, -30.4240, -109.4640

Inverse Universe

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



66.5310, 3.2990, 11.8030



82.0030, 5.0860, 17.9660



67.6410, 8.8010, 11.2090



38.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



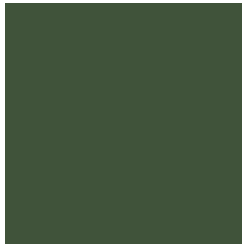
35.8900, 13.9750, 49.6150



79.3710, 31.0200, 109.6760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

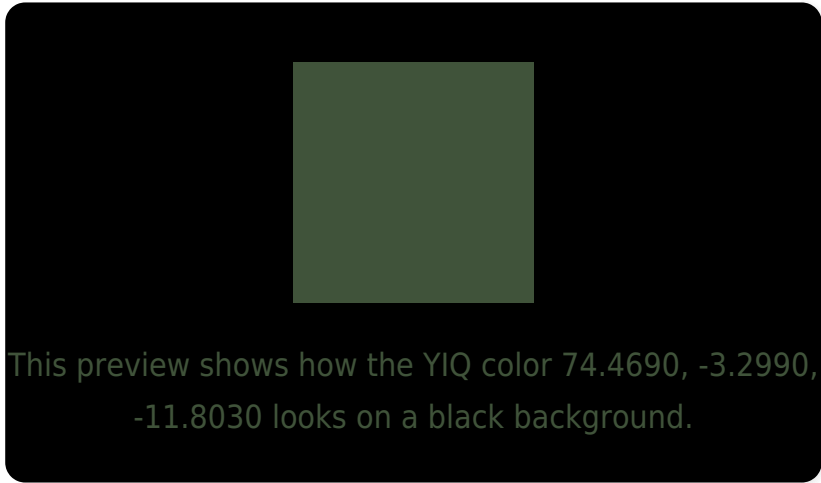
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

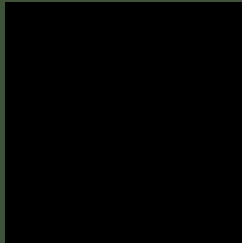
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.4690, -3.2990,

-11.8030.

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

74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030

Protanopia

77.2860, 10.6380, -5.5700

Deuteranopia

78.0740, 14.3510, -1.2730



Tritanopia

76.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030

Protanomaly

76.4810, 5.5950, -7.7890

Deuteranomaly

76.7310, 7.8870, -5.2730

Tritanomaly

75.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030 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(64, 83, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 83, 58)  
}
```

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(64, 83, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 83, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030 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(64, 83, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 83, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 83, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 83, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 83, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 83, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 83, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 83,  
58) }
```

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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