

# Converting Colors

YIQ(74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(74.8400, 13.9890,  
-27.7630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	47590C
RGB	71, 89, 12
RGB Percent	28%, 35%, 5%
CMY	0.7217, 0.6509, 0.9528
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.86, 0.65
HSL	74°, 76%, 20%
HSV	74°, 86%, 35%
XYZ	6.2364, 8.5113, 1.6629
YIQ	74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

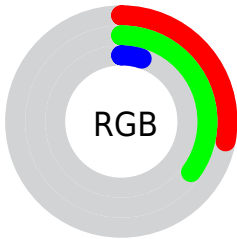
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	12, 89, 30
Decimal	4675852
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.03, -18.27, 38.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 42.484, 115.473
Yxy	8.5113, 0.3800, 0.5186
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282865932 (0xFF47590C)
YUV	74.8400, -30.9801, -3.3677
Hunter-Lab	29.1742, -12.8980, 17.0424

# Details

The YIQ color **74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **26.1600, -13.9890, 27.7630**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.1390, 14.5850, -27.5510**, and **32.1180, 1.8830, -17.6130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.2160, 15.6860, -30.9860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.4640, 12.2920, -24.5400**.

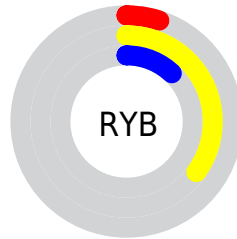
# Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (35%)

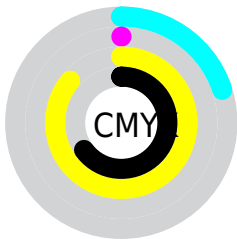
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (12%)

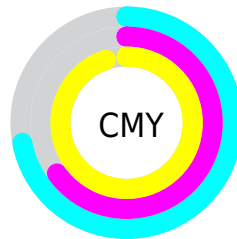


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630 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 74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 74.8400, 13.9890,  
-27.7630

■ 74.8400, 13.9890,  
-27.7630

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

■ 52.7950, 9.8620,  
-24.5540

■ 125.1390, 14.5850,  
-27.5510

■ 32.1180, 1.8830,  
-17.6130

■ 151.3240, 15.5020,  
-27.6500

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,  
-13.0750

■ 178.0960, 16.1440,  
-28.2720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 205.9820, 16.4650,  
-28.5830

■ 234.6400, 17.4280,  
-29.5160

■ 247.9320, 19.9020,

-19.2820

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,  
-10.5740

■ 74.8400, 13.9890,  
-27.7630

■ 74.8400, 13.9890,  
-27.7630

■ 73.2160, 15.6860,  
-30.9860

■ 76.4640, 12.2920,  
-24.5400

■ 72.5750, 16.0530,  
-32.1310

■ 78.0880, 10.5950,  
-21.3170

■ 79.7120, 8.8980,  
-18.0940

■ 81.3360, 7.2010,  
-14.8710

■ 82.9600, 5.5040,  
-11.6480

■ 84.4700, 4.1280,  
-8.7360

■ 86.3930, 3.0270,  
-5.3010

■ 88.0170, 1.3300,  
-2.0780

■ 89.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.8110, 39.2960, -18.3360



74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630



66.8320, -27.0910, -32.1710

# Triad

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



74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630



71.4970, -70.4230, -6.7670



80.7690, 41.3960, 31.7320

# Complementary

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



74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630



26.1600, -13.9890, 27.7630

# 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.



84.2960, 14.9870, 31.2670



74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630



68.7560, -72.3500, 0.6260

# Square

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



74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630



70.1800, -62.5810, -16.7330



82.5560, -24.2120, 20.3000



79.2520, 52.6770, 20.0130



# Rectangle

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



74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630



64.2350, -47.2190, -30.8270



82.5560, -24.2120, 20.3000



82.2890, 34.0600, 32.5240

# Sweetspot

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



74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630



109.4870, 5.4580, -10.8140



45.5890, 40.9420, 6.9100



55.3390, 3.1190, -6.9690



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.



74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630



93.8170, 20.8230, -41.4890



63.4780, -8.6590, -35.8190



42.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



87.3270, 19.4470, -38.5770



191.7650, 42.6550, -84.7450



# Inverse Universe

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



26.1600, -13.9890, 27.7630



21.1830, -20.8230, 41.4890



37.5220, 8.6590, 35.8190



39.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



19.6730, -19.4470, 38.5770



43.2350, -42.6550, 84.7450



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

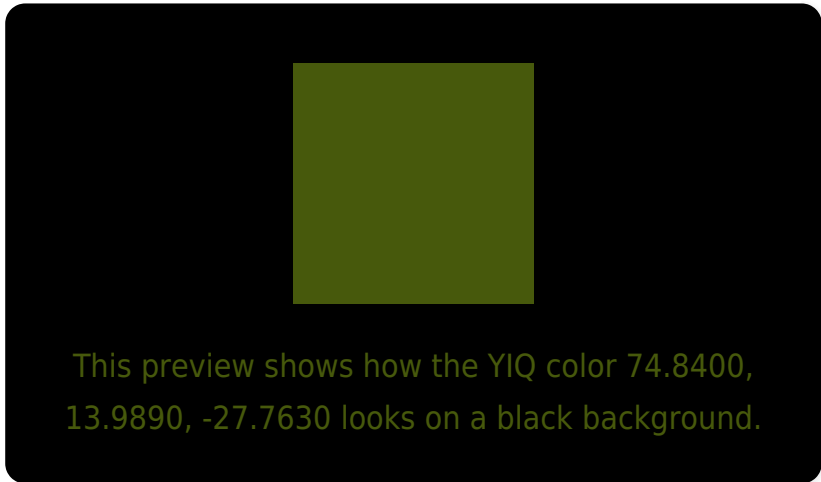
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

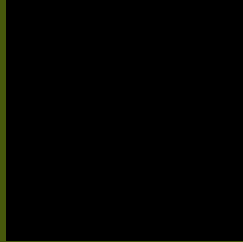
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.8400, 13.9890,

-27.7630.

# 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

74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630

### Protanopia

77.6680, 29.3930, -20.5830

### Deuteranopia

79.0480, 34.4350, -12.8370



## Tritanopia

82.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630

## Protanomaly

76.5640, 23.7540, -23.0140

## Deuteranomaly

77.4660, 27.1460, -18.4060

## Tritanomaly

79.2740, 1.7440, -9.5840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630

## Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

75.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630 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(71, 89, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 89, 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(71, 89, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 89, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630 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(71, 89, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 89, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 89, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 89, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 89, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 89, 12)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 89, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 89,  
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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