

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.2840, -4.2160,
-11.7040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	40543C
RGB	64, 84, 60
RGB Percent	25%, 33%, 24%
CMY	0.7491, 0.6705, 0.7647
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.29, 0.67
HSL	110°, 17%, 28%
HSV	110°, 29%, 33%
XYZ	6.0999, 7.7576, 5.4509
YIQ	75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

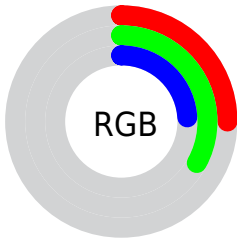
Format	Color
RYB	60, 84, 80
Decimal	4215868
CIELab	33.47, -13.06, 11.59
CIElCh	33, 17.460, 138.421
Yxy	7.7576, 0.3159, 0.4018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282405948 (0xFF40543C)
YUV	75.2840, -7.5350, -9.8961
Hunter-Lab	27.8526, -9.6492, 7.8934

Details

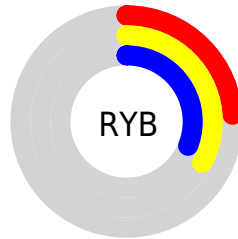
The YIQ color **75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **68.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.3440, -4.4450, -13.0610**, and **30.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.2790, -5.8200, -15.6760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320**.

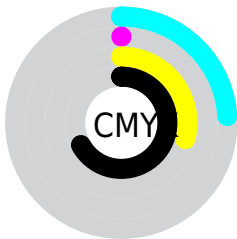
Distribution



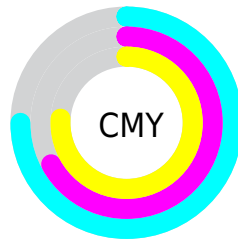
- Red (25%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040 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 75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.2840, -4.2160,
-11.7040

■ 75.2840, -4.2160,
-11.7040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.6970, -3.9410,
-11.1810

■ 124.3440, -4.4450,
-13.0610

■ 30.9250, -4.5830,
-10.5590

■ 150.3440, -4.4450,
-13.0610

■ 11.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 176.9310, -4.7200,
-13.5840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 204.5180, -4.9950,
-14.1070

■ 232.5180, -4.9950,
-14.1070

■ 251.4250, 0.0010,

-5.5270

■ 75.2840, -4.2160,
-11.7040

■ 75.2840, -4.2160,
-11.7040

■ 72.2790, -5.8200,
-15.6760

■ 78.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 69.1600, -7.1030,
-19.9590

■ 81.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 66.1550, -8.7070,
-23.9310

■ 84.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 63.0360, -9.9900,
-28.2140

■ 87.5320, 1.5580,
4.8060

■ 60.0310, -11.5940,
-32.1860

■ 90.5370, 3.1620,
8.7780

■ 57.0260, -13.1980,
-36.1580

■ 93.5420, 4.7660,
12.7500

■ 53.9070, -14.4810,
-40.4410

■ 96.6610, 6.0490,
17.0330

■ 53.4940, -14.7560,
-40.9640

■ 99.6660, 7.6530,
21.0050

■ 102.7850, 8.9360,
25.2880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.3950, 8.7130, -9.2310



75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040



73.1560, -18.4750, -12.0990

Triad

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



75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040



75.9510, -24.6670, 1.0050



80.2910, 21.4100, 8.4660

Complementary

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



75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040



68.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040

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.



80.9900, 15.1280, 12.1840



75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040



78.9960, -11.3720, 7.8600

Square

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



75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040



72.2440, -33.1020, -5.8220



80.5310, 3.2990, 11.8030



79.7870, 22.6490, 2.5290

Rectangle

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



75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040



71.4910, -26.7280, -11.2080



80.5310, 3.2990, 11.8030



80.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330

Sweetspot

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



75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040



106.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180



78.9160, 8.8040, -5.3720



53.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040



96.3990, -6.2780, -18.3900



75.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



39.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



66.7180, -18.7430, -51.3110



147.5460, -41.1520, -113.2800

Inverse Universe

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



68.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040



85.6010, 6.2780, 18.3900



69.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640



38.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



37.9830, 18.1470, 51.0990



84.4540, 41.1520, 113.2800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

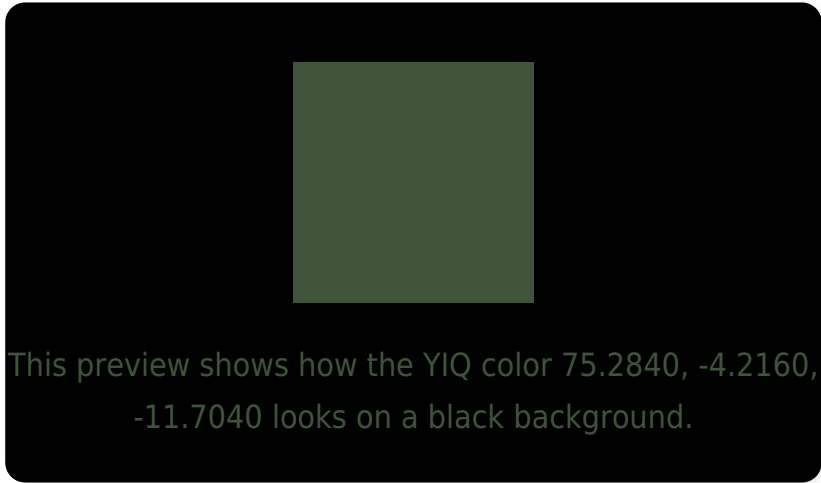
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

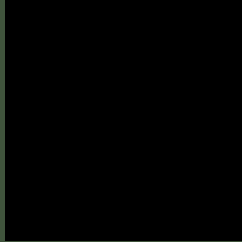
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040.

-11.7040.

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

75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040

Protanopia

77.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

Deuteranopia

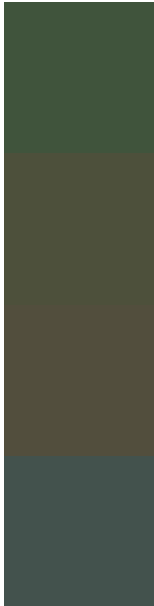
78.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390



Tritanopia

78.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040

Protanomaly

76.7090, 4.9530, -7.1670

Deuteranomaly

77.2580, 7.8410, -4.4390

Tritanomaly

76.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040 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, 84, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 84, 60)  
}
```

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, 84, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 84, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040 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, 84, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 84, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 84, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 84, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 84, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 84, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 84, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 84,  
60) }
```

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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