

# Converting Colors

YIQ(33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(33.6930, 55.7490,  
19.4050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	630605
RGB	99, 6, 5
RGB Percent	39%, 2%, 2%
CMY	0.6115, 0.9766, 0.9802
CMYK	0.00, 0.94, 0.95, 0.61
HSL	1°, 90%, 20%
HSV	1°, 95%, 39%
XYZ	5.2441, 2.7963, 0.4085
YIQ	33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

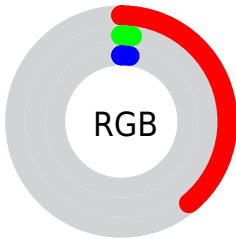
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	99, 6, 5
Decimal	6489605
CIE Lab	19.21, 38.59, 27.28
CIE LCh	19, 47.252, 35.256
Yxy	2.7963, 0.6207, 0.3310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284679685 (0xFF630605)
YUV	33.6930, -14.1456, 57.2742
Hunter-Lab	16.7221, 26.7147, 10.2570

# Details

The YIQ color **33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **70.3070, -55.7490, -19.4050**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960**, and **13.9820, 26.7740, 10.3740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.1880, 58.7290, 20.4650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.7030, 49.7890, 17.2850**.

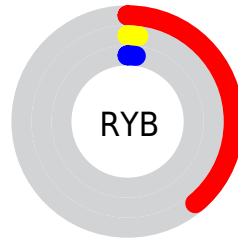
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (2%)

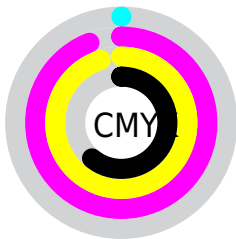
Blue (2%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (2%)

Blue (2%)

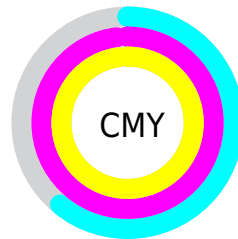


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (98%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050 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 33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 33.6930, 55.7490,  
19.4050


 33.6930, 55.7490,  
19.4050

 250.3890, 8.8500,  
-6.2060


 21.2290, 42.3160,  
15.0520


 88.7380, 59.8760,  
16.1960


 13.9820, 26.7740,  
10.3740

 115.0050, 63.4980,  
16.6340

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 141.9730, 66.5240,  
16.8600


 169.6420, 68.9540,  
16.8740


 191.1460, 58.5470,  
12.7470


 209.9590, 42.7760,


6.7120


 230.1740, 25.8130,  
0.2530


 33.6930, 55.7490,  
19.4050


 33.6930, 55.7490,  
19.4050


 30.1880, 58.7290,  
20.4650

 40.7030, 49.7890,  
17.2850

 47.7130, 43.8290,  
15.1650

 54.1360, 38.1440,  
13.5680

 61.1460, 32.1840,  
11.4480

 68.1560, 26.2240,  
9.3280

■ 75.0520, 20.5850,  
6.8970

■ 82.0620, 14.6250,  
4.7770

■ 88.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

■ 95.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.8840, 48.5020, 35.1100



33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050



43.5900, 39.2010, -0.0870

# Triad

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



33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050



36.3430, -21.0400, -26.1920



42.5740, -50.9860, 9.9260

# Complementary

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



33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050



70.3070, -55.7490, -19.4050

# 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.



46.5860, -51.2600, 3.8760



33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050



41.1480, -33.1920, -15.2080

# Square

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



33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050



36.4710, -6.7810, -25.7970



45.0240, -44.1060, -4.6340



46.7640, -12.9340, 25.1620



# Rectangle

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



33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050



44.0780, 25.7230, -9.1330



45.0240, -44.1060, -4.6340



44.3350, -51.8110, 8.3570

# Sweetspot

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



33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050



102.7640, 21.4560, 7.6320



43.8220, 25.8500, 49.1620



48.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050



38.8590, 76.0130, 26.6130



60.6950, 43.0990, -4.6530



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



34.0750, 66.4770, 23.2210



72.9340, 142.4900, 49.8340



# Inverse Universe

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



70.3070, -55.7490, -19.4050



88.5540, -75.7380, -26.0900



43.3050, -43.0990, 4.6530



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



77.9250, -66.4770, -23.2210

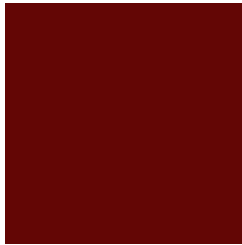


166.4790, -142.2150, -49.3110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

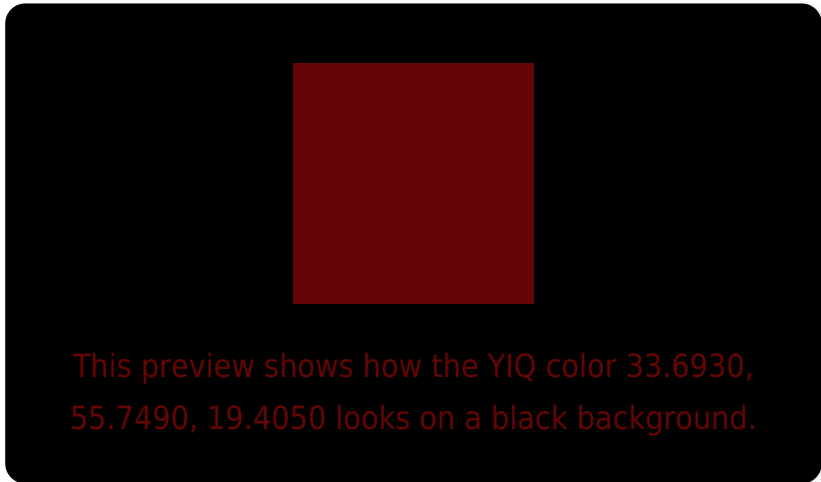
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

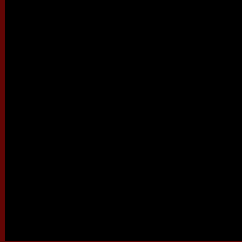
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.6930, 55.7490,



# 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

33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050

### Protanopia

47.6900, 15.1320, -9.9240

### Deuteranopia

47.0130, 24.3480, -11.7480



## Tritanopia

34.8840, 56.5290, 16.2810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050

## Protanomaly

42.7400, 30.0310, 0.9030

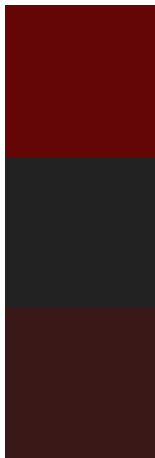
## Deuteranomaly

42.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250

## Tritanomaly

34.5250, 56.1620, 17.4260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050

## Achromatopsia

34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

34.0520, 20.5850, 6.8970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050 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(99, 6, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 6, 5)  
}
```

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(99, 6, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 6, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050 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(99, 6, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 6, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(99, 6, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 6, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 6, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 6, 5) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 33.6930, 55.7490, 19.4050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 6, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 6,  
5) }
```

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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