

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.7570, 66.8920,  
10.1880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	842505
RGB	132, 37, 5
RGB Percent	52%, 15%, 2%
CMY	0.4821, 0.8550, 0.9801
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.96, 0.48
HSL	15°, 93%, 27%
HSV	15°, 96%, 52%
XYZ	10.2121, 6.2415, 0.8122
YIQ	61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

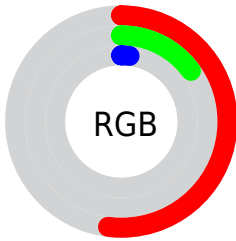
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	132, 48, 5
Decimal	8660229
CIE Lab	30.01, 39.36, 40.13
CIE LCh	30, 56.214, 45.553
Yxy	6.2415, 0.5915, 0.3615
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286850309 (0xFF842505)
YUV	61.7570, -27.9812, 61.6031
Hunter-Lab	24.9831, 29.2432, 15.5606

# Details

The YIQ color **61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **75.2430, -66.8920, -10.1880**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.9920, 73.5400, 10.8520**, and **22.1260, 44.1040, 15.6880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.8390, 69.5970, 10.7250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.1090, 59.9690, 9.0010**.

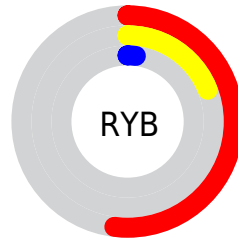
# Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (15%)

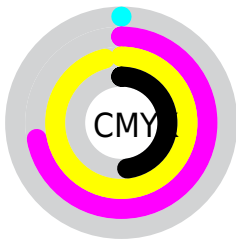
Blue (2%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (2%)

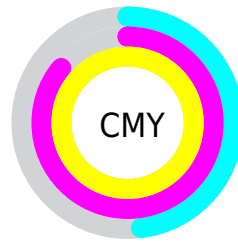


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880 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 61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.7570, 66.8920,  
10.1880

61.7570, 66.8920,  
10.1880

252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

34.3190, 59.7380,  
18.6980

114.9920, 73.5400,  
10.8520

22.1260, 44.1040,  
15.6880

142.2590, 77.1620,  
11.2900

15.1780, 29.1580,  
11.2220

169.5260, 80.7840,  
11.7280

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

188.6380, 65.6090,  
5.9050

208.0380, 49.5630,  
-0.6530

228.1390, 32.9210,

-7.4230

■ 248.3540, 15.9580,  
-13.8820

■ 61.7570, 66.8920,  
10.1880

■ 61.7570, 66.8920,  
10.1880

■ 58.8390, 69.5970,  
10.7250

■ 69.1090, 59.9690,  
9.0010

■ 76.4610, 53.0460,  
7.8140

■ 83.9270, 45.8020,  
6.9380

■ 91.2790, 38.8790,  
5.7510

■ 98.0440, 32.2310,  
5.0870

■ 105.3960, 25.3080,  
3.9000

■ 112.8620, 18.0640,  
3.0240

■ 120.2140, 11.1410,  
1.8370

■ 127.5660, 4.2180,  
0.6500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.0550, 70.3700, 46.2900



61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880



67.2020, 45.8050, -9.6430

# Triad

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



61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880



57.0140, -39.2870, -31.4070



58.2870, -69.0510, 12.4290

# Complementary

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



61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880



75.2430, -66.8920, -10.1880

# 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.



65.9180, -72.6260, 5.6300



61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880



62.8450, -54.3280, -17.6240

# Square

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



61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880



49.3080, -23.1000, -43.9320



66.8180, -66.8930, -4.6610



71.1780, 3.9360, 38.8160



# Rectangle

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



61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880



66.1840, 27.8800, -20.6960



66.8180, -66.8930, -4.6610



61.5640, -71.3890, 10.7470

# Sweetspot

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



61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880



143.5810, 26.2250, 3.8010



53.8030, 45.1970, 56.4690



69.9650, 16.2760, 2.3880



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880



76.3700, 90.0910, 13.7630



98.7380, 49.5670, -22.7610



62.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



58.2410, 68.4050, 10.3010



1.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



# Inverse Universe

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



75.2430, -66.8920, -10.1880



94.6300, -90.0910, -13.7630



38.2620, -49.5670, 22.7610



63.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



71.7590, -68.4050, -10.3010

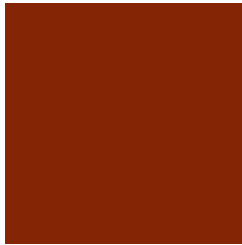


1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880 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

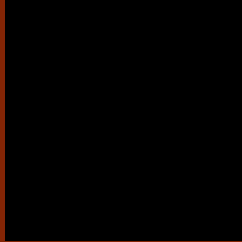
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.7570, 66.8920,



# 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

61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880

### Protanopia

68.3070, 23.3400, -15.5080

### Deuteranopia

67.7120, 35.2610, -16.7950



## Tritanopia

64.4160, 58.0870, 21.0870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880

## Protanomaly

65.9010, 39.5230, -5.9250

## Deuteranomaly

65.3810, 46.8590, -6.7170

## Tritanomaly

63.7490, 61.3430, 17.1430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.7980, 24.1160, 3.4760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880 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(132, 37, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 37, 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(132, 37, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 37, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880 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(132, 37, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 37, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 37, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 37, 5); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 37, 5);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 37, 5)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 37, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 37,  
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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