

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.2670, 65.5160,
13.1000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85240C
RGB	133, 36, 12
RGB Percent	52%, 14%, 5%
CMY	0.4782, 0.8590, 0.9527
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.91, 0.48
HSL	12°, 83%, 28%
HSV	12°, 91%, 52%
XYZ	10.3780, 6.2770, 1.0147
YIQ	62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

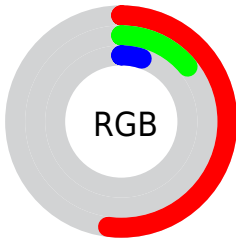
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 42, 12
Decimal	8725516
CIE Lab	30.10, 40.27, 37.40
CIE LCh	30, 54.955, 42.881
Yxy	6.2770, 0.5873, 0.3552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286915596 (0xFF85240C)
YUV	62.2670, -24.7816, 62.0328
Hunter-Lab	25.0540, 30.0947, 15.1365

Details

The YIQ color **62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **82.7330, -65.5160, -13.1000**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.2740, 72.8060, 13.1420**, and **22.4250, 44.7000, 15.9000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.0290, 72.1180, 14.5980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.2060, 58.3180, 11.3900**.

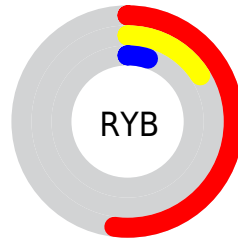
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (14%)

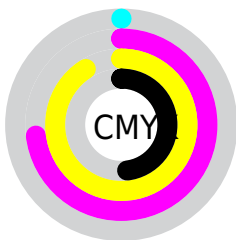
Blue (5%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (5%)

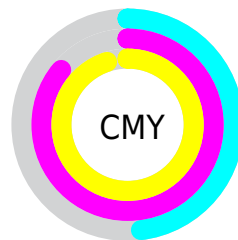


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000 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 62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

62.2670, 65.5160,
13.1000

62.2670, 65.5160,
13.1000

253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

33.4440, 60.8840,
19.9560

115.2740, 72.8060,
13.1420

22.4250, 44.7000,
15.9000

142.2420, 75.8320,
13.3680

15.1780, 29.1580,
11.2220

170.2100, 78.8580,
13.5940

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

189.2080, 64.0040,
7.4600

208.7220, 47.6370,
1.2130

228.2360, 31.2700,

-5.0340

■ 248.3370, 14.6280,
-11.8040

■ 62.2670, 65.5160,
13.1000

■ 62.2670, 65.5160,
13.1000

■ 55.0290, 72.1180,
14.5980

■ 70.2060, 58.3180,
11.3900

■ 77.6720, 51.0740,
10.5140

■ 85.6110, 43.8760,
8.8040

■ 93.5500, 36.6780,
7.0940

■ 101.0160, 29.4340,
6.2180

■ 108.9550, 22.2360,
4.5080

■ 116.8940, 15.0380,
2.7980

■ 124.3600, 7.7940,
1.9220

■ 132.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.6740, 67.0690, 45.5410



62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000



67.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960

Triad

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



62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000



56.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170



58.7600, -69.0050, 11.5950

Complementary

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



62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000



82.7330, -65.5160, -13.1000

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.



66.1630, -71.9380, 4.1740



62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000



62.3890, -53.0440, -18.8680

Square

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



62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000



51.7110, -16.8650, -41.2890



66.3620, -65.6090, -5.9050



72.1450, -0.4650, 35.9750

Rectangle

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



62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000



66.7930, 30.5390, -19.3250



66.3620, -65.6090, -5.9050



62.0370, -71.3430, 9.9130

Sweetspot

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



62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000



146.0370, 24.9410, 5.0450



59.4650, 40.3370, 56.4410



70.3070, 15.3130, 3.3210



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.



62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000



71.6850, 93.7580, 18.8940



96.9000, 49.2910, -17.7570



62.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



54.1320, 70.3300, 13.9620



1.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



82.7330, -65.5160, -13.1000



101.3150, -93.7580, -18.8940



48.1000, -49.2910, 17.7570



63.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



75.8680, -70.3300, -13.9620



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

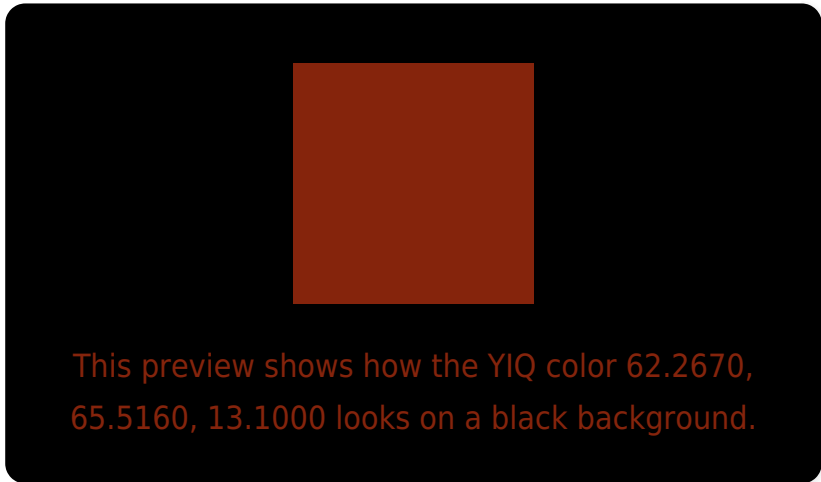
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

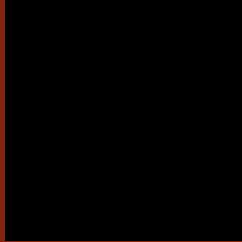
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.2670, 65.5160,

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

62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000

Protanopia

69.4640, 21.4600, -14.4760

Deuteranopia

67.7120, 35.2610, -16.7950



Tritanopia

64.0140, 59.2790, 21.5110

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000

Protanomaly

67.1720, 37.3220, -4.5820

Deuteranomaly

65.6090, 46.2170, -6.0950

Tritanomaly

63.6890, 61.5720, 18.5000

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.4390, 23.7490, 4.6210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000 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(133, 36, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 36, 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(133, 36, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 36, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000 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(133, 36, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 36, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 36, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 36, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 36, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 36,  
12) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.2670, 65.5160, 13.1000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 36, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 36,  
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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