

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(64.0330, 57.1270,  
5.4390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7A2D0A
RGB	122, 45, 10
RGB Percent	48%, 18%, 4%
CMY	0.5214, 0.8236, 0.9605
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.92, 0.52
HSL	19°, 85%, 26%
HSV	19°, 92%, 48%
XYZ	9.0242, 6.0369, 0.9786
YIQ	64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

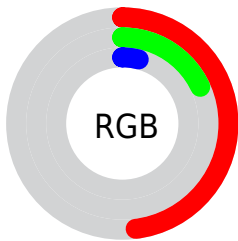
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	122, 61, 10
Decimal	8006922
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.51, 31.96, 36.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	30, 48.795, 49.087
Yxy	6.0369, 0.5626, 0.3764
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286197002 (0xFF7A2D0A)
YUV	64.0330, -26.6383, 50.8371
Hunter-Lab	24.5702, 22.5619, 14.8376

# Details

The YIQ color **64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **67.9670, -57.1270, -5.4390**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.3820, 63.4540, 6.4140**, and **19.7340, 39.3360, 13.9920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.7840, 62.2620, 5.9900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.0970, 51.0750, 4.9870**.

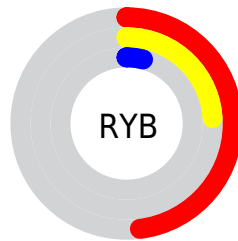
# Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (18%)

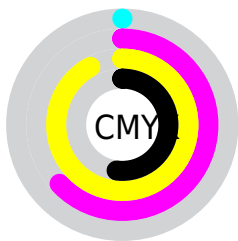
Blue (4%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (4%)

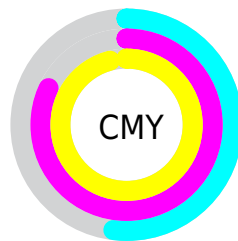


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390 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 64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.0330, 57.1270,  
5.4390

64.0330, 57.1270,  
5.4390

253.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

39.8460, 50.5240,  
9.4680

115.3820, 63.4540,  
6.4140

19.7340, 39.3360,  
13.9920

141.7630, 66.7550,  
7.1630

12.6720, 24.7110,  
9.2150

169.7310, 69.7810,  
7.3890

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

192.6160, 62.6750,  
4.0110

211.4290, 46.9040,  
-2.0240

231.5300, 30.2620,

-8.7940

■ 249.9840, 14.1240,  
-13.6840

■ 64.0330, 57.1270,  
5.4390

■ 64.0330, 57.1270,  
5.4390

■ 58.7840, 62.2620,  
5.9900

■ 70.0970, 51.0750,  
4.9870

■ 76.7480, 44.7480,  
4.0120

■ 82.9260, 38.3750,  
3.8710

■ 89.5770, 32.0480,  
2.8960

■ 95.6410, 25.9960,  
2.4440

■ 101.7050, 19.9440,  
1.9920

■ 108.3560, 13.6170,  
1.0170

■ 114.5340, 7.2440,  
0.8760

■ 121.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.3980, 58.4980, 30.1620



64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390



65.9840, 40.4870, -12.3850

# Triad

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



64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390



56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610



63.0030, -47.6400, 15.3680

# Complementary

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



64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390



67.9670, -57.1270, -5.4390

# 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.



62.2020, -67.6740, 3.9900



64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390



61.0840, -53.5030, -16.0550

# Square

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



64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390



49.6160, -26.7230, -38.8430



63.6720, -63.5460, -4.7460



70.5820, 8.4300, 34.4620



# Rectangle

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



64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390



64.6890, 24.9000, -21.7560



63.6720, -63.5460, -4.7460



58.2070, -66.0700, 7.9620

# Sweetspot

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



64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390



135.3740, 22.3740, 2.0060



52.3800, 41.7140, 48.0020



65.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390



76.0050, 80.6930, 7.8690



96.3180, 42.0020, -23.3260



57.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



60.2680, 63.7750, 6.1030



121.7210, 128.4670, 12.1070



# Inverse Universe

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



67.9670, -57.1270, -5.4390



81.9950, -80.6930, -7.8690



35.6820, -42.0020, 23.3260



58.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



64.7320, -63.7750, -6.1030



130.8660, -128.7420, -12.6300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

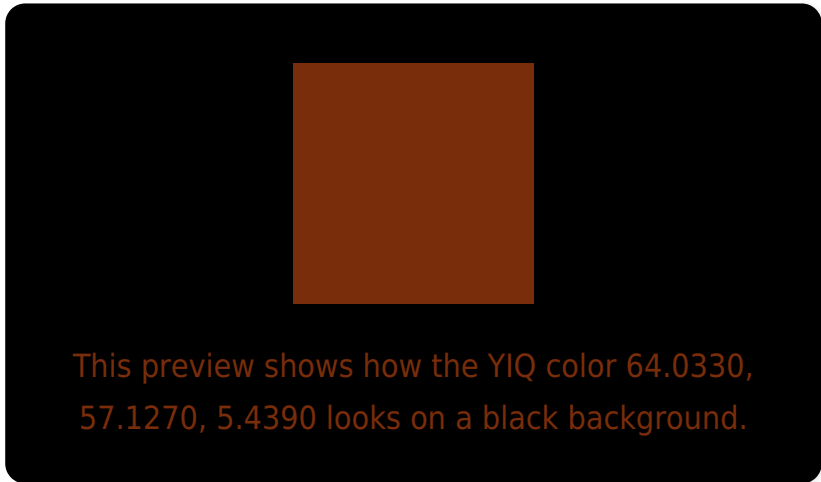
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

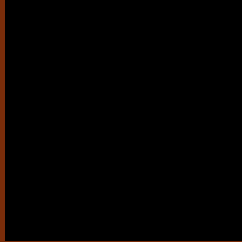
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.0330, 57.1270,



# 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

64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390

### Protanopia

67.2360, 22.1020, -15.0980

### Deuteranopia

65.9400, 34.6190, -16.1730



## Tritanopia

66.4470, 47.6340, 17.7940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390

## Protanomaly

66.3950, 35.0760, -7.9320

## Deuteranomaly

65.2880, 42.6870, -8.2010

## Tritanomaly

65.6660, 51.2110, 13.5390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.8900, 20.8610, 1.8930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390 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(122, 45, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 45, 10)  
}
```

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(122, 45, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 45, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390 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(122, 45, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 45, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(122, 45, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 45, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 45, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 45,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 45, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122, 45,  
10) }
```

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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