

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.2670, 47.1800,
-7.0280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	693800
RGB	105, 56, 0
RGB Percent	41%, 22%, 0%
CMY	0.5882, 0.7805, 0.9998
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 1.00, 0.59
HSL	32°, 100%, 21%
HSV	32°, 100%, 41%
XYZ	7.2416, 5.8310, 0.7455
YIQ	64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

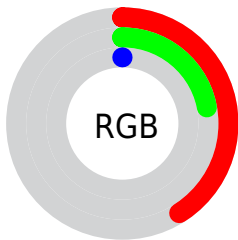
Format	Color
R_YB	92, 105, 0
Decimal	6895616
CIE Lab	28.98, 18.08, 39.31
CIE LCh	29, 43.264, 65.299
Yxy	5.8310, 0.5241, 0.4220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285085696 (0xFF693800)
YUV	64.2670, -31.6836, 35.7228
Hunter-Lab	24.1474, 11.2728, 15.0727

Details

The YIQ color **64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **40.7330, -47.1800, 7.0280**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.1860, 51.9020, -4.4980**, and **22.8800, 26.8210, 4.0130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220**.

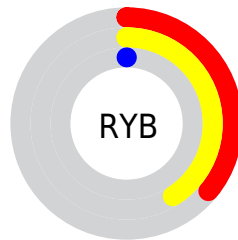
Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (22%)

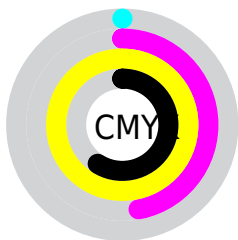
Blue (0%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (0%)

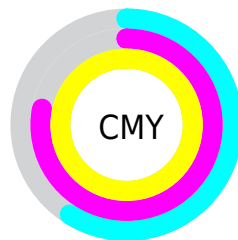


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280 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 64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.2670, 47.1800,
-7.0280

■ 64.2670, 47.1800,
-7.0280

■ 252.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

■ 43.2800, 37.1380,
-1.2460

■ 114.1860, 51.9020,
-4.4980

■ 22.8800, 26.8210,
4.0130

■ 140.8550, 54.3320,
-4.4840

■ 8.1870, 15.7710,
6.0350

■ 167.6380, 56.4410,
-4.1590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.3070, 58.8710,
-4.1450

■ 215.9140, 46.6760,
-8.9080

■ 235.4280, 30.3090,

-15.1550

■ 249.1860, 16.3710,
-15.8610

■ 64.2670, 47.1800,
-7.0280

■ 68.4560, 42.2740,
-6.2220

■ 72.5310, 37.6890,
-5.7270

■ 76.7200, 32.7830,
-4.9210

■ 80.7950, 28.1980,
-4.4260

■ 84.9840, 23.2920,
-3.6200

■ 88.4720, 18.9820,
-2.6020

■ 92.6610, 14.0760,
-1.7960

■ 96.7360, 9.4910,
-1.3010

■ 100.9250, 4.5850,
-0.4950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.9050, 52.0360, 15.1080



64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280



63.8250, 27.5130, -19.5510

Triad

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



64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280



57.1570, -46.5790, -20.3950



69.9060, -10.4580, 24.3420

Complementary

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



64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280



40.7330, -47.1800, 7.0280

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.



57.0670, -62.8600, 4.8520



64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280



60.8050, -56.8510, -10.4430

Square

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



64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280



52.5800, -35.0690, -30.7570



61.0790, -63.1340, -1.1980



68.0260, 24.6150, 32.9910

Rectangle

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



64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280



60.7690, 12.7510, -27.3530



61.0790, -63.1340, -1.1980



67.5450, -25.6790, 19.3530

Sweetspot

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



64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280



121.4720, 18.9820, -2.6020



37.2090, 46.2090, 38.1210



59.1060, 11.3250, -1.4990



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280



84.1130, 62.1730, -8.9230



92.4320, 32.5130, -33.0790



51.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



71.3770, 52.6820, -7.6220



149.5650, 110.2700, -16.0500

Inverse Universe

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



40.7330, -47.1800, 7.0280



53.3000, -61.8980, 9.4460



12.5680, -32.5130, 33.0790



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



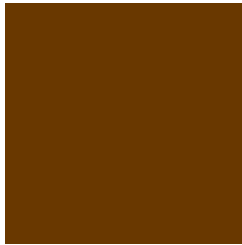
45.6230, -52.6820, 7.6220



94.8480, -109.9950, 16.5730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280 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

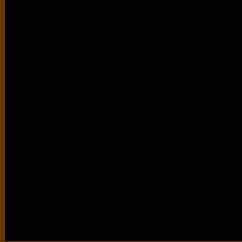
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280.

-7.0280.

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

64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280

Protanopia

64.8510, 24.6240, -16.7520

Deuteranopia

64.7550, 33.7020, -16.0740



Tritanopia

68.9010, 31.4960, 12.9040

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280

Protanomaly

64.5640, 32.9220, -12.9500

Deuteranomaly

64.5000, 38.9740, -12.4980

Tritanomaly

66.9090, 37.0450, 5.9490

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.1020, 17.1480, -2.4040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280 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(105, 56, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 56, 0)  
}
```

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(105, 56, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 56, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280 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(105, 56, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 56, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 56, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 56, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 56, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 56, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.2670, 47.1800, -7.0280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 56, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105, 56,  
0) }
```

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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