

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.2770, 14.8570,
-10.4470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	48431E
RGB	72, 67, 30
RGB Percent	28%, 26%, 12%
CMY	0.7177, 0.7373, 0.8823
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.58, 0.72
HSL	53°, 41%, 20%
HSV	53°, 58%, 28%
XYZ	4.9139, 5.4855, 2.0296
YIQ	64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

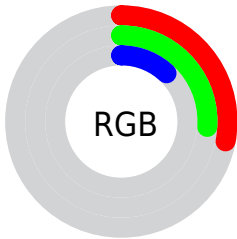
Format	Color
RYB	36, 72, 30
Decimal	4735774
CIELab	28.08, -3.71, 22.96
CIELCh	28, 23.262, 99.189
Yxy	5.4855, 0.3954, 0.4413
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282925854 (0xFF48431E)
YUV	64.2770, -16.8986, 6.7731
Hunter-Lab	23.4212, -3.5364, 11.2569

Details

The YIQ color **64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **37.7230, -14.8570, 10.4470**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.5330, 17.0120, -10.9560**, and **22.1610, 9.4920, -6.8280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.8920, 17.3790, -12.1010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.6620, 12.3350, -8.7930**.

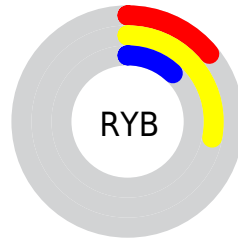
Distribution



 Red (28%)

 Green (26%)

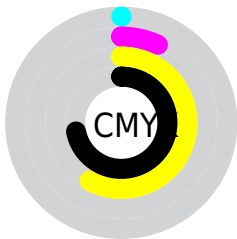
 Blue (12%)



 Red (14%)

 Yellow (28%)

 Blue (12%)

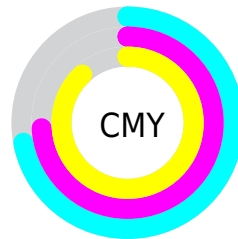


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (7%)

 Yellow (58%)

 Black (72%)



 Cyan (72%)

 Magenta (74%)

 Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470 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 64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

64.2770, 14.8570,
-10.4470

64.2770, 14.8570,
-10.4470

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

41.8640, 14.5820,
-10.9700

112.5330, 17.0120,
-10.9560

22.1610, 9.4920,
-6.8280

137.7180, 17.9290,
-11.0550

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

164.4900, 18.5710,
-11.6770

191.6750, 19.4880,
-11.7760

219.5610, 19.8090,
-12.0870

246.3650, 17.4250,

-12.9350

■ 252.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

■ 64.2770, 14.8570,
-10.4470

■ 64.2770, 14.8570,
-10.4470

■ 62.8920, 17.3790,
-12.1010

■ 65.6620, 12.3350,
-8.7930

■ 61.5070, 19.9010,
-13.7550

■ 67.0470, 9.8130,
-7.1390

■ 60.0080, 22.7440,
-15.7200

■ 68.5460, 6.9700,
-5.1740

■ 59.2100, 24.9910,
-17.8970

■ 69.3440, 4.7230,
-2.9970

■ 58.5090, 25.5870,
-17.6850

■ 70.7290, 2.2010,
-1.3430

■ 72.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 73.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

■ 74.9980, -5.6860,
3.9300

■ 76.3830, -8.2080,
5.5840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840



64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470



62.4430, -0.4100, -14.6020

Triad

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



64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470



54.0570, -48.8730, -11.8570



68.5110, 15.2190, 16.0430

Complementary

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



64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470



37.7230, -14.8570, 10.4470

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.



67.7740, -1.6990, 14.2770



64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470



53.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550

Square

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



64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470



52.7060, -43.6910, -17.6670



64.3090, -22.5590, 6.8570



67.3780, 25.7190, 12.9750

Rectangle

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



64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470



59.8590, -13.3850, -16.2410



64.3090, -22.5590, 6.8570



68.2870, 10.0380, 16.3260

Sweetspot

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



64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470



91.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300



43.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



46.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470



81.7800, 23.3860, -16.3420



62.7270, 4.5420, -16.2420



34.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



81.2570, 34.8040, -25.0360



185.2730, 80.2920, -56.4760

Inverse Universe

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



37.7230, -14.8570, 10.4470



40.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420



39.2730, -4.5420, 16.2420



33.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



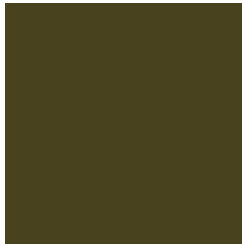
18.3300, -35.0790, 24.5130



41.7270, -80.2920, 56.4760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

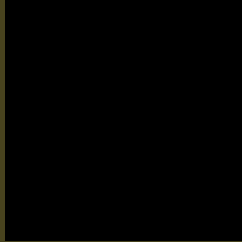
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470.



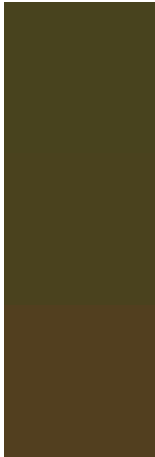
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2770, 14.8570,

-10.4470.

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

64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470

Protanopia

64.2880, 16.3240, -9.5000

Deuteranopia

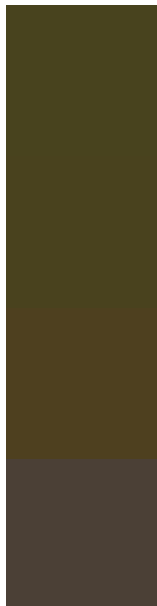
65.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240



Tritanopia

67.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470

Protanomaly

63.9890, 15.7280, -9.7120

Deuteranomaly

64.4240, 18.9370, -7.2950

Tritanomaly

66.1490, 9.7660, -0.7780

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.1160, 5.3650, -3.6190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470 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(72, 67, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 67, 30)  
}
```

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(72, 67, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 67, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470 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(72, 67, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 67, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 67, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 67, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 67, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 67, 30)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 67, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 67,  
30) }
```

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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