

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530)
contains.

YIQ(64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(64.6420, 24.2550,
-4.5530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	553D1E
RGB	85, 61, 30
RGB Percent	33%, 24%, 12%
CMY	0.6666, 0.7608, 0.8822
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.65, 0.67
HSL	34°, 48%, 23%
HSV	34°, 65%, 33%
XYZ	5.6501, 5.3620, 1.9675
YIQ	64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

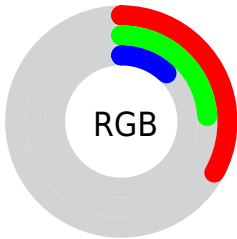
Format	Color
R_{YB}	73, 85, 30
Decimal	5586206
CIE Lab	27.74, 6.59, 22.93
CIE LCh	28, 23.864, 73.959
Yxy	5.3620, 0.4353, 0.4131
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283776286 (0xFF553D1E)
YUV	64.6420, -17.0785, 17.8540
Hunter-Lab	23.1561, 3.0312, 11.1715

Details

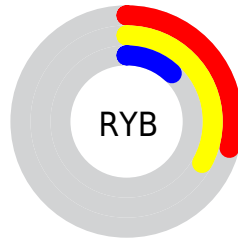
The YIQ color **64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **50.3580, -24.2550, 4.5530**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.9090, 27.8770, -4.1150**, and **22.2160, 16.8270, -2.0930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.3820, 27.9230, -4.9490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.0160, 20.2660, -3.8460**.

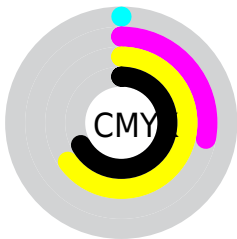
Distribution



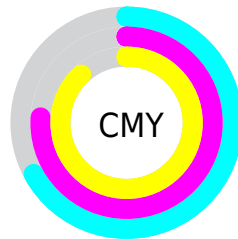
- Red (33%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530 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 64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

64.6420, 24.2550,
-4.5530

64.6420, 24.2550,
-4.5530

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

41.9300, 23.3840,
-5.2880

112.9090, 27.8770,
-4.1150

22.2160, 16.8270,
-2.0930

138.9800, 29.1150,
-4.5250

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

165.1650, 30.0320,
-4.6240

192.6490, 31.5450,
-4.5110

220.2470, 32.7370,
-4.0870

242.1420, 19.6710,

-9.5850

■ 252.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

■ 64.6420, 24.2550,
-4.5530

■ 64.6420, 24.2550,
-4.5530

■ 61.3820, 27.9230,
-4.9490

■ 68.0160, 20.2660,
-3.8460

■ 58.5950, 31.6370,
-6.1790

■ 70.6890, 16.8730,
-2.9270

■ 55.3350, 35.3050,
-6.5750

■ 74.0630, 12.8840,
-2.2200

■ 53.5910, 37.4600,
-7.0840

■ 77.3230, 9.2160,
-1.8240

■ 80.6970, 5.2270,
-1.1170

■ 83.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 86.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 90.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 92.7910, -9.5370,
2.1350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.9620, 29.5260, 4.5500



64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530



62.9670, 12.7940, -11.6060

Triad

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



64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530



52.4610, -44.3790, -16.2110



67.2690, 1.2810, 15.3370

Complementary

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



64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530



50.3580, -24.2550, 4.5530

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.



64.3310, -19.6250, 8.7510



64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530



53.6980, -49.2400, -10.7120

Square

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



64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530



55.9870, -25.4890, -17.1450



53.9850, -48.3700, -4.4500



67.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800

Rectangle

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



64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530



61.4110, 2.6160, -14.3760



53.9850, -48.3700, -4.4500



67.0940, -5.5960, 13.3160

Sweetspot

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



64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530



102.3230, 9.2160, -1.8240



49.2950, 24.7550, 19.4350



50.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530



77.8900, 38.0560, -6.8720



77.8330, 15.8670, -17.7410



41.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



67.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960



147.7490, 103.7600, -19.2160

Inverse Universe

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



50.3580, -24.2550, 4.5530



55.5230, -37.7810, 7.3950



37.1670, -15.8670, 17.7410



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



39.7870, -47.2720, 8.6960



86.6640, -103.4850, 19.7390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

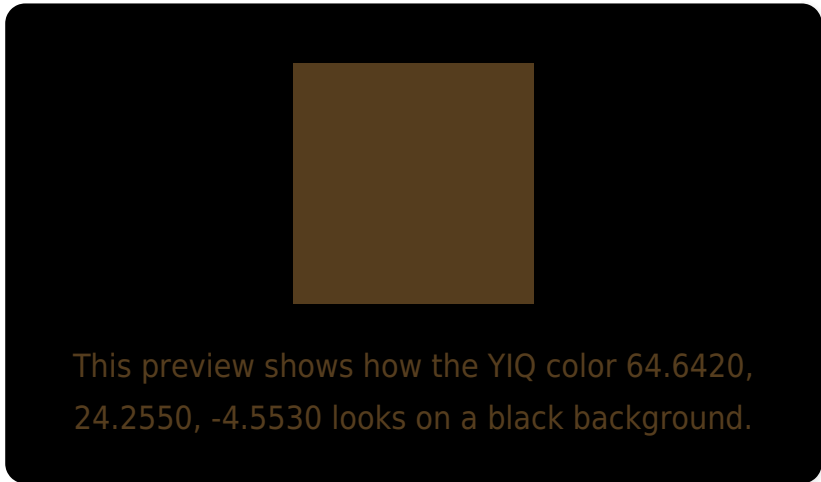
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

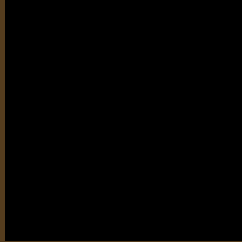
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530.



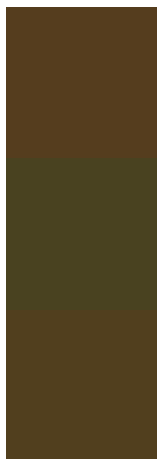
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.6420, 24.2550,

-4.5530.

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

64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530

Protanopia

64.2170, 15.0860, -9.0900

Deuteranopia

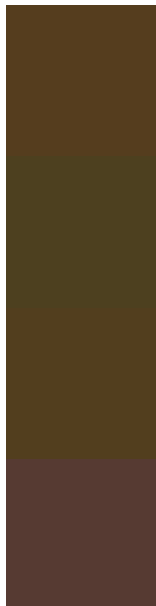
64.6200, 21.3210, -6.4470



Tritanopia

66.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530

Protanomaly

64.1250, 18.3410, -7.5070

Deuteranomaly

64.3320, 22.1920, -5.7120

Tritanomaly

65.4600, 19.2560, 3.4480

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.0240, 8.6200, -2.0360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530 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(85, 61, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 61, 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(85, 61, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 61, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530 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(85, 61, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 61, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 61, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 61, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 61, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 61, 30)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 61, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 61,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor