

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(64.7030, 14.2580,  
5.9220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	52393B
RGB	82, 57, 59
RGB Percent	32%, 22%, 23%
CMY	0.6784, 0.7765, 0.7686
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.28, 0.68
HSL	355°, 18%, 27%
HSV	355°, 31%, 32%
XYZ	5.7334, 5.0357, 4.8094
YIQ	64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

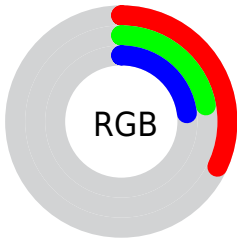
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	82, 57, 59
Decimal	5388603
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.84, 11.45, 3.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 11.882, 15.412
Yxy	5.0357, 0.3680, 0.3232
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283578683 (0xFF52393B)
YUV	64.7030, -2.8116, 15.1695
Hunter-Lab	22.4403, 6.3356, 3.0012

# Details

The YIQ color **64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **74.2970, -14.2580, -5.9220**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580**, and **21.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.0950, 19.0260, 7.6180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260**.

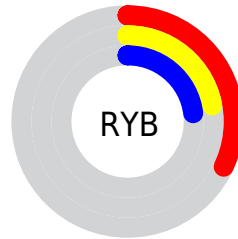
# Distribution



 Red (32%)

 Green (22%)

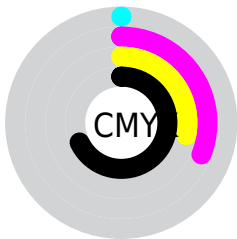
 Blue (23%)



 Red (32%)

 Yellow (22%)

 Blue (23%)

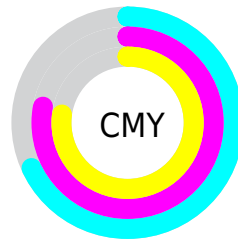



 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (31%)

 Yellow (28%)

 Black (68%)



 Cyan (68%)

 Magenta (78%)

 Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220 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 64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.7030, 14.2580,  
5.9220

■ 64.7030, 14.2580,  
5.9220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 42.1050, 13.0660,  
5.4980

■ 112.6000, 16.0460,  
6.5580

■ 21.5070, 11.8740,  
5.0740

■ 137.8990, 16.6420,  
6.7700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 164.4970, 17.8340,  
7.1940

■ 191.4970, 17.8340,  
7.1940

■ 219.7960, 18.4300,  
7.4060

■ 243.3110, 9.4900,

4.2260

■ 64.7030, 14.2580,  
5.9220

■ 64.7030, 14.2580,  
5.9220

■ 59.0950, 19.0260,  
7.6180

■ 70.3110, 9.4900,  
4.2260

■ 53.6010, 23.4730,  
9.6250

■ 75.8050, 5.0430,  
2.2190

■ 47.4060, 28.5160,  
11.8440

■ 82.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 41.9120, 32.9630,  
13.8510

■ 87.4940, -4.4470,  
-2.0070

■ 36.3040, 37.7310,  
15.5470

■ 93.1020, -9.2150,  
-3.7030

■ 30.8100, 42.1780,  
17.5540

■ 98.5960, -13.6620,  
-5.7100

■ 25.3160, 46.6250,  
19.5610

■ 104.2040,  
-18.4300, -7.4060

■ 110.2850,  
-23.1520, -9.9360

■ 115.8930,  
-27.9200, -11.6320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.8320, 9.5810, 8.0850



64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220



64.3670, 15.0840, 1.9640

# Triad

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



64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220



61.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310



62.0290, -16.1390, 0.6370

# Complementary

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



64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220



74.2970, -14.2580, -5.9220

# 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.



59.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720



64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220



60.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750

# Square

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



64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220



62.2470, 6.3740, -5.3860



59.6170, -18.1550, -6.8830



63.8560, -8.1620, 4.7500



# Rectangle

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



64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220



63.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390



59.6170, -18.1550, -6.8830



60.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220

# Sweetspot

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



64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220



100.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



66.7270, 5.6830, 12.6510



49.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220



79.4160, 22.5560, 9.7240



70.3450, 12.1500, 0.0700



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



32.3070, 60.0120, 24.7480



71.5340, 132.1730, 55.0930



# Inverse Universe

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



64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220



79.4160, 22.5560, 9.7240



68.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



32.3070, 60.0120, 24.7480



71.5340, 132.1730, 55.0930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

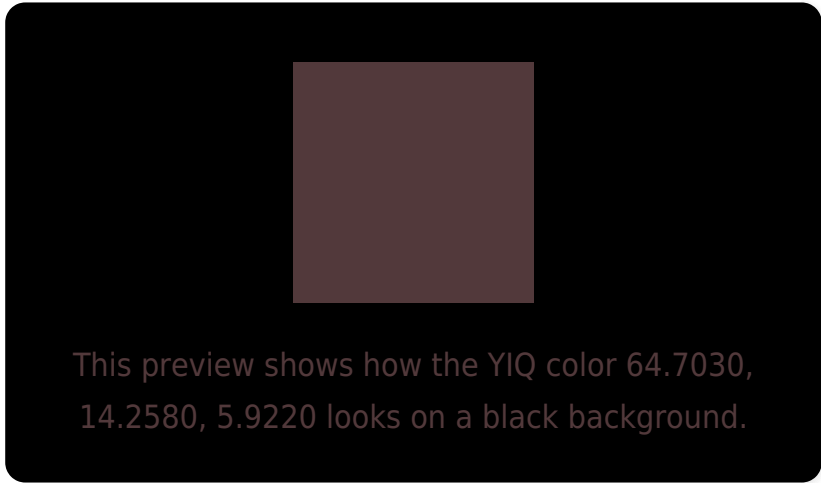
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220.



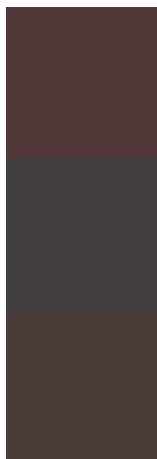
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.7030, 14.2580,



# 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

64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220

### Protanopia

63.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

### Deuteranopia

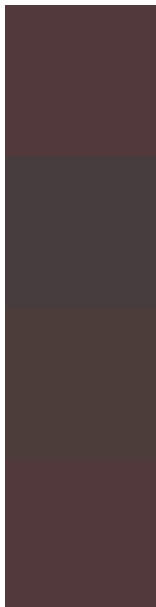
63.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990



## Tritanopia

64.9310, 13.6160, 6.5440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220

## Protanomaly

64.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310

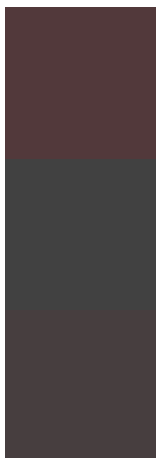
## Deuteranomaly

64.5560, 10.1780, 2.7700

## Tritanomaly

64.8170, 13.9370, 6.2330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220 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(82, 57, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 57, 59)  
}
```

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(82, 57, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 57, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220 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(82, 57, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 57, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 57, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 57, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 57, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 57, 59)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 57, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 57,  
59) }
```

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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