

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.6620, 21.5030,  
1.2710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	573B2C
RGB	87, 59, 44
RGB Percent	34%, 23%, 17%
CMY	0.6588, 0.7687, 0.8274
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.49, 0.66
HSL	21°, 33%, 26%
HSV	21°, 49%, 34%
XYZ	5.9503, 5.3357, 3.1016
YIQ	65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

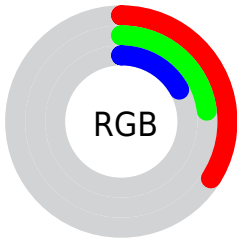
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	87, 67, 44
Decimal	5716780
CIELab	27.67, 10.30, 14.21
CIElCh	28, 17.553, 54.070
Yxy	5.3357, 0.4136, 0.3709
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283906860 (0xFF573B2C)
YUV	65.6620, -10.6794, 18.7134
Hunter-Lab	23.0991, 5.5578, 8.2083

# Details

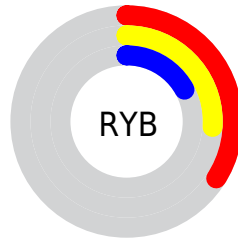
The YIQ color **65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **65.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.7440, 24.2080, 1.8080**, and **22.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.1140, 26.0420, 1.6100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320**.

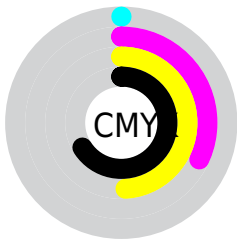
# Distribution



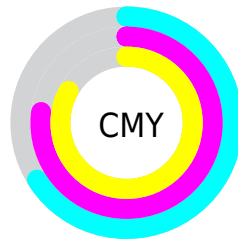
- Red (34%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710 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 65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.6620, 21.5030,  
1.2710

■ 65.6620, 21.5030,  
1.2710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 43.1780, 19.9900,  
1.1580

■ 113.7440, 24.2080,  
1.8080

■ 22.2380, 19.7610,  
-0.1990

■ 139.8150, 25.4460,  
1.3980

■ 0.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 166.4130, 26.6380,  
1.8220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 193.5980, 27.5550,  
1.7230

■ 221.1960, 28.7470,  
2.1470

■ 242.9060, 14.7640,

-3.2520

254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

■ 65.6620, 21.5030,  
1.2710

■ 65.6620, 21.5030,  
1.2710

■ 61.1140, 26.0420,  
1.6100

■ 70.2100, 16.9640,  
0.9320

■ 57.2670, 29.9850,  
1.7370

■ 74.0570, 13.0210,  
0.8050

■ 52.7190, 34.5240,  
2.0760

■ 78.6050, 8.4820,  
0.4660

■ 48.1710, 39.0630,  
2.4150

■ 83.1530, 3.9430,  
0.1270

■ 44.3240, 43.0060,  
2.5420

■ 87.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 43.6230, 43.6020,  
2.7540

■ 91.5480, -4.5390,  
-0.3390

■ 96.0960, -9.0780,  
-0.6780

■ 100.0570,  
-13.3420, -0.4940

■ 104.4910,  
-17.5600, -1.1440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.6500, 21.7770, 7.3210



65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710



65.0370, 15.7730, -5.0190

# Triad

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



65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710



58.6010, -21.2260, -11.8020



66.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970

# Complementary

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



65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710



65.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710

# 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.



62.3750, -22.9250, 2.4750



65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710



56.0110, -34.0640, -10.4160

# Square

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



65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710



61.6150, -6.6460, -11.7180



58.1730, -34.3400, -5.4120



67.2000, 5.7290, 11.8170



# Rectangle

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



65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710



64.1070, 9.5840, -8.4960



58.1730, -34.3400, -5.4120



64.9850, -12.8390, 6.9130

# Sweetspot

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



65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710



103.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660



60.1630, 16.3190, 18.1350



51.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280



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.



65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710



79.2350, 33.0110, 1.9630



77.9890, 15.7280, -9.7120



41.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



53.7120, 53.5970, 3.3330



118.3990, 117.5100, 6.9340



# Inverse Universe

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



65.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710



78.7650, -33.0110, -1.9630



53.0110, -15.7280, 9.7120



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



53.2880, -53.5970, -3.3330



116.6010, -117.5100, -6.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

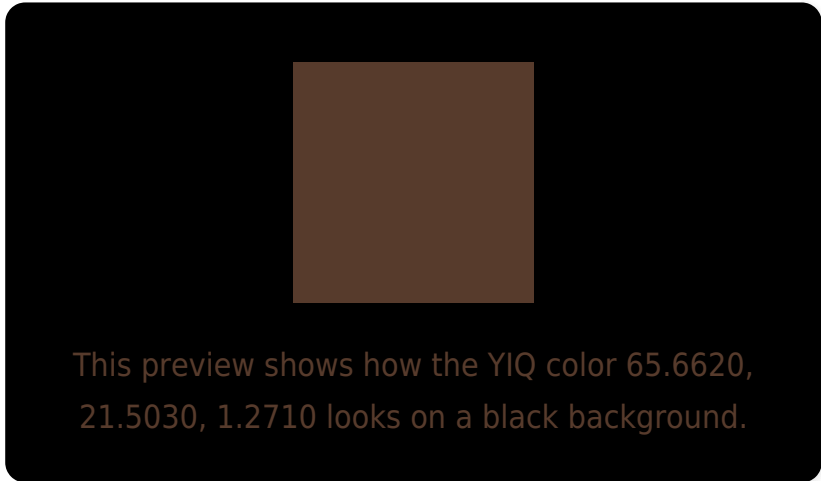
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710.



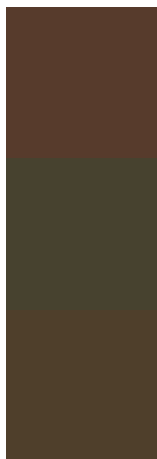
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.6620, 21.5030,



# 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

65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710

### Protanopia

65.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

### Deuteranopia

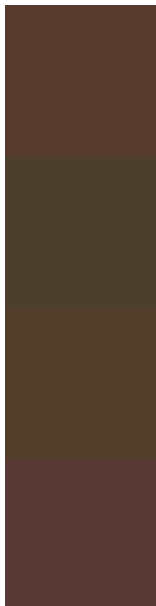
65.5040, 15.9560, -2.8280



## Tritanopia

66.7250, 17.1920, 7.8160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710

## Protanomaly

65.2480, 13.8010, -2.3190

## Deuteranomaly

65.8140, 18.0190, -1.6690

## Tritanomaly

66.6280, 18.8430, 5.4270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710 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(87, 59, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 59, 44)  
}
```

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(87, 59, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 59, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710 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(87, 59, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 59, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 59, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 59, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 59, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 59, 44)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 59, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 59,  
44) }
```

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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