

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.7460, 29.8940,  
-2.1220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D3B1D
RGB	93, 59, 29
RGB Percent	36%, 23%, 11%
CMY	0.6352, 0.7687, 0.8861
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.69, 0.64
HSL	28°, 52%, 24%
HSV	28°, 69%, 36%
XYZ	6.3013, 5.5433, 1.9026
YIQ	65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

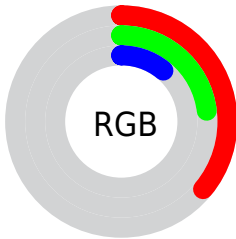
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	93, 85, 29
Decimal	6109981
CIELab	28.23, 11.72, 24.36
CIElCh	28, 27.031, 64.310
Yxy	5.5433, 0.4584, 0.4032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284300061 (0xFF5D3B1D)
YUV	65.7460, -18.1158, 23.9018
Hunter-Lab	23.5443, 6.5703, 11.6898




# Details

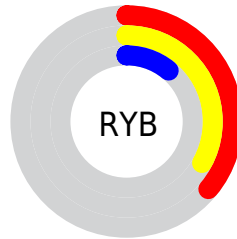
The YIQ color **65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **56.2540, -29.8940, 2.1220**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.3120, 34.1120, -1.4720**, and **22.8360, 20.9530, 0.2250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.7850, 34.1580, -2.3060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.7070, 25.6300, -1.9380**.

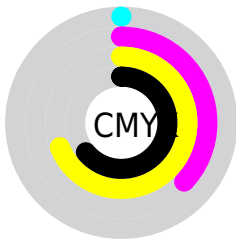
# Distribution







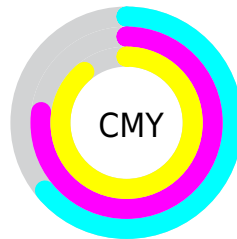
-  Red (36%)
-  Green (23%)
-  Blue (11%)






-  Red (36%)
-  Yellow (33%)
-  Blue (11%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (37%)
-  Yellow (69%)
-  Black (64%)



-  Cyan (64%)
-  Magenta (77%)
-  Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220 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 65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.7460, 29.8940,  
-2.1220

65.7460, 29.8940,  
-2.1220

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

42.7350, 28.4270,  
-3.0690

114.3120, 34.1120,  
-1.4720

22.8360, 20.9530,  
0.2250

140.6820, 35.9460,  
-1.6700

3.2890, 6.5560,  
2.3320

167.1660, 37.4590,  
-1.5570

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

194.6500, 38.9720,  
-1.4440

220.7530, 37.1840,  
-2.0800

240.8540, 20.5420,

-8.8500

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

■ 65.7460, 29.8940,  
-2.1220

■ 65.7460, 29.8940,  
-2.1220

■ 61.7850, 34.1580,  
-2.3060

■ 69.7070, 25.6300,  
-1.9380

■ 57.7100, 38.7430,  
-2.8010

■ 73.7820, 21.0450,  
-1.4430

■ 53.7490, 43.0070,  
-2.9850

■ 77.7430, 16.7810,  
-1.2590

■ 53.6350, 43.3280,  
-3.2960

■ 81.7040, 12.5170,  
-1.0750

■ 85.7790, 7.9320,  
-0.5800

■ 89.7400, 3.6680,  
-0.3960

■ 93.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 97.6620, -4.8600,  
-0.0280

■ 101.7370, -9.4450,  
0.4670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.6360, 33.5600, 8.5360



65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220



64.0880, 19.7630, -11.2530

# Triad

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



65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220



53.0650, -43.3240, -18.8120



68.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950

# Complementary

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



65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220



56.2540, -29.8940, 2.1220

# 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.



62.6930, -32.5080, 5.4440



65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220



54.7580, -49.4690, -12.0690

# Square

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



65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220



57.5590, -21.4080, -19.5200



54.7070, -53.4590, -5.8350



68.6190, 15.0350, 19.3790



# Rectangle

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



65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220



63.2930, 8.7600, -15.5920



54.7070, -53.4590, -5.8350



67.4890, -14.0780, 12.8500

# Sweetspot

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



65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220



108.9320, 11.8750, -0.4530



52.0120, 27.2300, 24.1420



54.5940, 7.0150, -0.4810



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220



77.4890, 46.6750, -3.3810



84.5300, 21.0940, -18.8580



43.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



62.8270, 51.5350, -3.3530



136.0200, 110.7270, -7.8090



# Inverse Universe

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



56.2540, -29.8940, 2.1220



62.5110, -46.6750, 3.3810



37.4700, -21.0940, 18.8580



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



46.5860, -51.2600, 3.8760



100.9800, -110.7270, 7.8090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

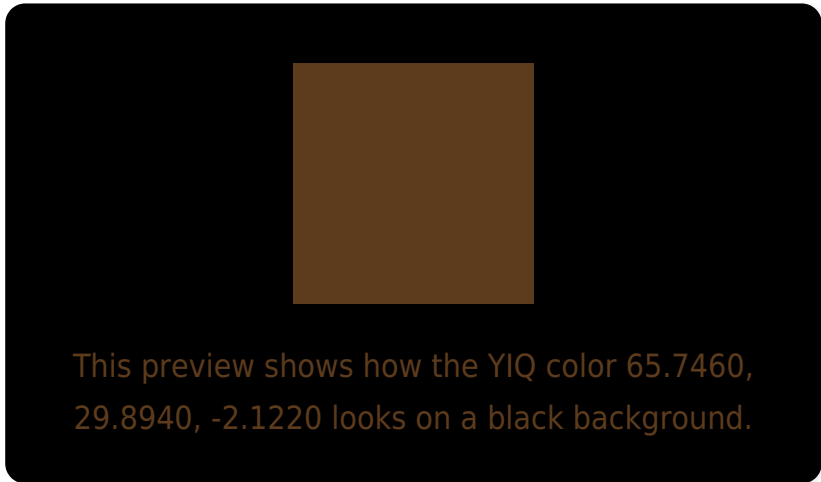
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

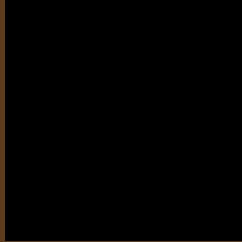
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.7460, 29.8940,

-2.1220.

# 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

65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220

### Protanopia

65.1030, 15.4070, -9.4010

### Deuteranopia

65.5770, 22.8800, -7.1680



## Tritanopia

68.1170, 21.9600, 9.5120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220

## Protanomaly

65.3210, 20.7250, -6.6590

## Deuteranomaly

65.5990, 25.8140, -5.2740

## Tritanomaly

67.1510, 24.6200, 5.3560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220 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(93, 59, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 59, 29)  
}
```

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(93, 59, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 59, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220 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(93, 59, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 59, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 59, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 59, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 59, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 59, 29)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 59, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 59,  
29) }
```

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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