

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.8560, 70.9270,  
8.6470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8B2902
RGB	139, 41, 2
RGB Percent	55%, 16%, 1%
CMY	0.4547, 0.8394, 0.9918
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.99, 0.45
HSL	17°, 97%, 28%
HSV	17°, 99%, 55%
XYZ	11.4593, 7.0811, 0.8225
YIQ	65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

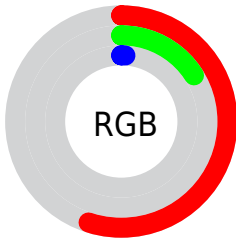
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	139, 57, 2
Decimal	9120002
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.99, 40.15, 43.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 59.117, 47.222
Y <sub>xy</sub>	7.0811, 0.5918, 0.3657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287310082 (0xFF8B2902)
YUV	65.8560, -31.4810, 64.1473
Hunter-Lab	26.6104, 30.2994, 16.7946

# Details

The YIQ color **65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **75.1440, -70.9270, -8.6470**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.5040, 77.8500, 9.8340**, and **23.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.4540, 72.1190, 9.0710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3220, 63.6830, 7.7710**.

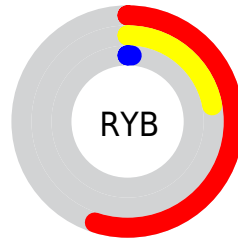
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (16%)

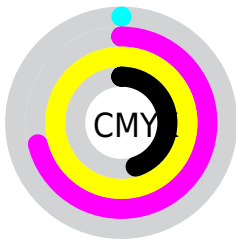
Blue (1%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (1%)

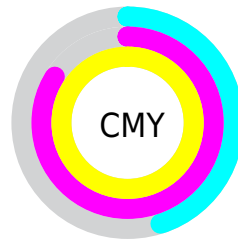


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (84%)


Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470 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 65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 65.8560, 70.9270,  
8.6470


 65.8560, 70.9270,  
8.6470


 252.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310


 39.3470, 62.5350,  
17.5670


 119.5040, 77.8500,  
9.8340


 23.9200, 47.6800,  
16.9600

 146.4720, 80.8760,  
10.0600


 16.2600, 31.8630,  
11.7590

 172.6460, 80.3260,  
9.0140

 4.1860, 8.3440,  
2.9680

 191.4590, 64.5550,  
2.9790

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 210.8590, 48.5090,  
-3.5790

 230.9600, 31.8670,

-10.3490

■ 249.4140, 15.7290,  
-15.2390

■ 65.8560, 70.9270,  
8.6470

■ 65.8560, 70.9270,  
8.6470

■ 64.4540, 72.1190,  
9.0710

■ 73.3220, 63.6830,  
7.7710

■ 80.7880, 56.4390,  
6.8950

■ 88.2540, 49.1950,  
6.0190

■ 95.7200, 41.9510,  
5.1430

■ 103.1860, 34.7070,  
4.2670

■ 110.6520, 27.4630,  
3.3910

■ 118.0040, 20.5400,  
2.2040

■ 125.4700, 13.2960,  
1.3280

■ 132.9360, 6.0520,  
0.4520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.8600, 75.4130, 48.5090



65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470



71.3330, 46.8140, -11.4100

# Triad

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



65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470



60.6330, -42.5880, -32.1560



61.0740, -72.7650, 13.6590

# Complementary

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



65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470



75.1440, -70.9270, -8.6470

# 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.



70.1070, -77.5320, 6.4360



65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470



67.3930, -58.8670, -17.9630

# Square

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



65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470



52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700



70.8930, -71.4780, -4.1660



75.1400, 7.0990, 42.0670



# Rectangle

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



65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470



70.0160, 28.2930, -22.6750



70.8930, -71.4780, -4.1660



65.0520, -75.6990, 11.7650

# Sweetspot

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



65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470



151.9510, 28.0590, 3.6030



54.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220



74.1500, 17.1930, 2.2890



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470



84.0560, 93.8510, 11.6990



105.7720, 52.2270, -26.9170



65.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



62.0730, 68.8180, 8.3220



2.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



# Inverse Universe

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



75.1440, -70.9270, -8.6470



96.9440, -93.8510, -11.6990



35.2280, -52.2270, 26.9170



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



70.9270, -68.8180, -8.3220

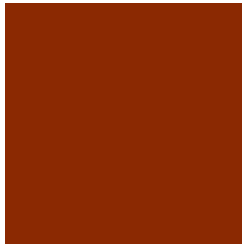


2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

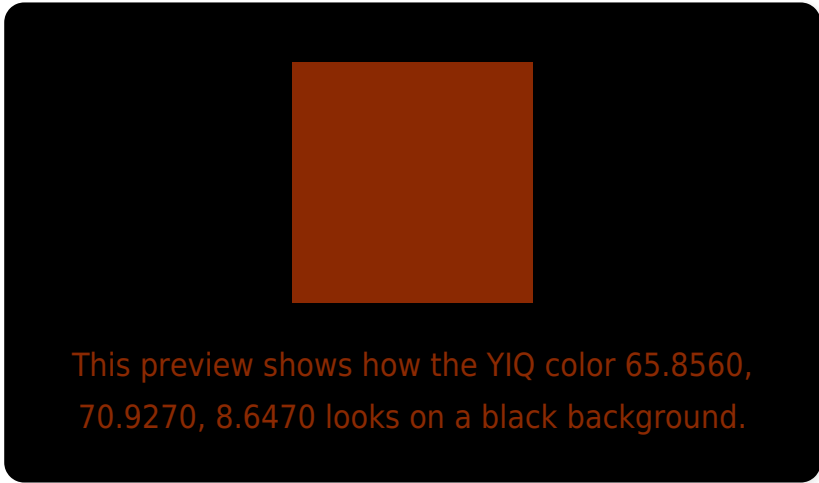
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8560, 70.9270,



# 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

65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470

### Protanopia

72.6230, 25.2660, -17.3740

### Deuteranopia

71.8540, 37.7370, -17.6150



## Tritanopia

68.7260, 60.1500, 22.2460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470

## Protanomaly

70.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020

## Deuteranomaly

69.4090, 49.6560, -7.8480

## Tritanomaly

67.7170, 64.3690, 17.3690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.1680, 25.9500, 3.2780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470 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(139, 41, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 41, 2)  
}
```

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(139, 41, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 41, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470 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(139, 41, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 41, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(139, 41, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 41, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 41, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 41, 2)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.8560, 70.9270, 8.6470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 41, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139, 41,  
2) }
```

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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