

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200)
contains.

YIQ(65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200)	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(65.9290, 33.1520,
-17.1200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	574400
RGB	87, 68, 0
RGB Percent	34%, 27%, 0%
CMY	0.6588, 0.7334, 0.9998
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 1.00, 0.66
HSL	47°, 100%, 17%
HSV	47°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	5.9974, 6.1596, 0.8742
YIQ	65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

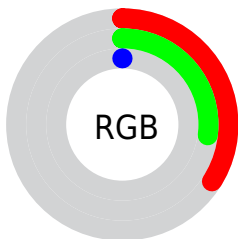
Format	Color
RYB	24, 87, 0
Decimal	5719040
CIELab	29.81, 1.59, 38.90
CIELCh	30, 38.928, 87.654
Yxy	6.1596, 0.4602, 0.4727
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283909120 (0xFF574400)
YUV	65.9290, -32.5030, 18.4793
Hunter-Lab	24.8186, -0.2979, 15.2847

Details

The YIQ color **65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **21.0710, -33.1520, 17.1200**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.6520, 35.4900, -15.4380**, and **26.3250, 14.9020, -5.7540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.1290, 29.7130, -15.3670**.

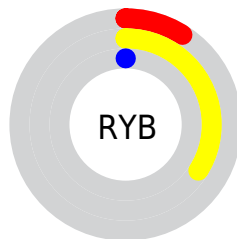
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (27%)

Blue (0%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (0%)

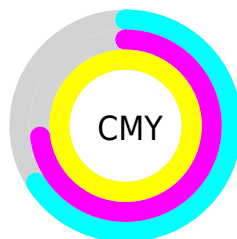


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200 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 65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.9290, 33.1520,
-17.1200

65.9290, 33.1520,
-17.1200

252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

45.5400, 24.3020,
-10.9140

115.6520, 35.4900,
-15.4380

26.3250, 14.9020,
-5.7540

141.4350, 37.5990,
-15.1130

0.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

168.5060, 38.8370,
-15.5230

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

195.9900, 40.3500,
-15.4100

223.4740, 41.8630,
-15.2970

243.9880, 25.4960,

-21.5440

■ 249.4140, 15.7290,
-15.2390

■ 65.9290, 33.1520,
-17.1200

■ 68.1290, 29.7130,
-15.3670

■ 70.2150, 26.5950,
-13.9250

■ 72.4150, 23.1560,
-12.1720

■ 74.6150, 19.7170,
-10.4190

■ 76.8150, 16.2780,
-8.6660

■ 78.3140, 13.4350,
-6.7010

■ 80.5140, 9.9960,
-4.9480

■ 82.7140, 6.5570,
-3.1950

■ 84.8000, 3.4390,
-1.7530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.8140, 44.3820, -0.3700



65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200



63.1540, 10.2290, -25.6990

Triad

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



65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200



60.3660, -54.2370, -13.7650



71.6010, 15.4460, 28.4540

Complementary

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



65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200



21.0710, -33.1520, 17.1200

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.



70.5520, -18.3890, 19.3950



65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200



61.3410, -61.1160, -4.7320

Square

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



65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200



56.9460, -44.6070, -23.0950



58.9590, -62.6760, 1.5160



68.3940, 37.9580, 27.9580

Rectangle

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



65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200



59.1930, -11.8700, -27.1820



58.9590, -62.6760, 1.5160



72.4580, 5.5430, 26.2070

Sweetspot

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



65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200



104.1290, 12.5180, -6.6020



28.2930, 45.4320, 24.6640



51.3720, 7.5200, -4.1280



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.



65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200



85.1440, 42.5520, -22.2800



70.2050, 14.2190, -31.9330



41.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



81.3010, 40.6720, -21.2480



177.6860, 89.7350, -45.8890

Inverse Universe

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



21.0710, -33.1520, 17.1200



27.4430, -42.8270, 21.7570



16.7950, -14.2190, 31.9330



40.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



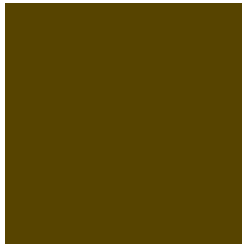
25.6990, -40.6720, 21.2480



56.7270, -89.4600, 46.4120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

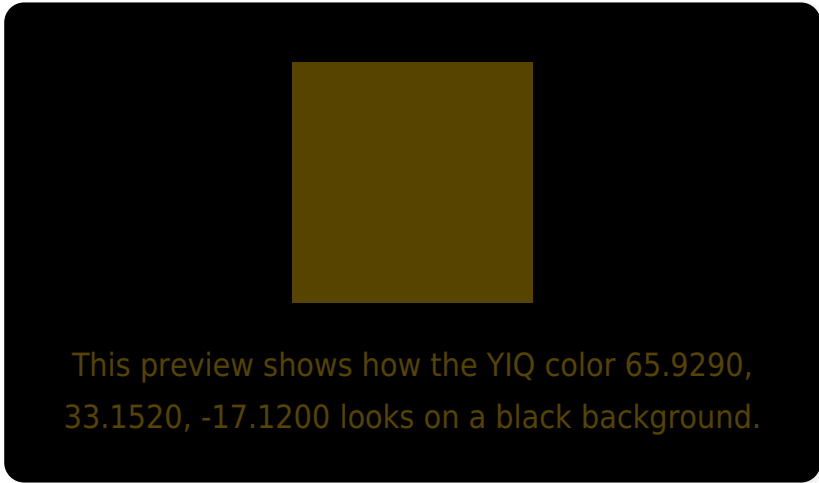
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

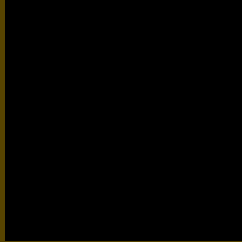
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200.

-17.1200.

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

65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200

Protanopia

66.0530, 26.8710, -18.9290

Deuteranopia

66.5100, 33.0140, -14.6180



Tritanopia

71.6430, 14.4870, 7.2790

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200

Protanomaly

66.2490, 29.2550, -18.0810

Deuteranomaly

65.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520

Tritanomaly

69.6680, 21.3660, -1.7540

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.2430, 12.1970, -6.2910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200 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, 68, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 68, 0)  
}
```

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, 68, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 68, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200 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, 68, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 68, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(87, 68, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 68, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 68, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 68, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 68, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 68,  
0) }
```

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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