

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550)</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(66.0450, 13.2950,  
6.8550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	533A3F
RGB	83, 58, 63
RGB Percent	33%, 23%, 25%
CMY	0.6744, 0.7726, 0.7529
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.24, 0.67
HSL	348°, 18%, 28%
HSV	348°, 30%, 33%
XYZ	5.9788, 5.2238, 5.3976
YIQ	66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

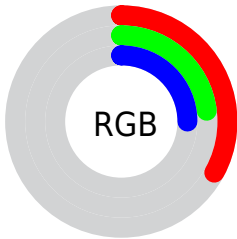
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	83, 58, 63
Decimal	5454399
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.36, 11.94, 1.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 12.011, 6.184
Yxy	5.2238, 0.3602, 0.3147
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283644479 (0xFF533A3F)
YUV	66.0450, -1.5012, 14.8695
Hunter-Lab	22.8556, 6.6961, 1.9969

# Details

The YIQ color **66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **74.9550, -13.2950, -6.8550**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020**, and **22.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.5510, 17.7420, 8.8620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480**.

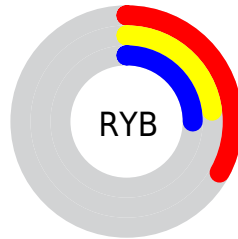
# Distribution



 Red (33%)

 Green (23%)

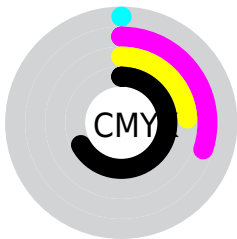
 Blue (25%)



 Red (33%)

 Yellow (23%)

 Blue (25%)

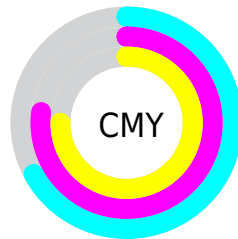


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (30%)

 Yellow (24%)

 Black (67%)



 Cyan (67%)

 Magenta (77%)

 Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550 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 66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.0450, 13.2950,  
6.8550

66.0450, 13.2950,  
6.8550

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

43.4470, 12.1030,  
6.4310

114.0560, 14.7620,  
7.8020

22.8490, 10.9110,  
6.0070

139.9420, 15.0830,  
7.4910

0.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

166.5400, 16.2750,  
7.9150

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

193.5400, 16.2750,  
7.9150

221.2520, 17.1460,  
8.6500

245.0550, 7.3350,

4.7350

■ 66.0450, 13.2950,  
6.8550

■ 66.0450, 13.2950,  
6.8550

■ 60.5510, 17.7420,  
8.8620

■ 71.5390, 8.8480,  
4.8480

■ 54.5840, 22.1430,  
11.7030

■ 77.5060, 4.4470,  
2.0070

■ 49.0900, 26.5900,  
13.7100

■ 83.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 43.5960, 31.0370,  
15.7170

■ 88.4940, -4.4470,  
-2.0070

■ 37.6290, 35.4380,  
18.5580

■ 93.8740, -8.5730,  
-4.3250

■ 32.1350, 39.8850,  
20.5650

■ 99.9550, -13.2950,  
-6.8550

■ 26.7550, 44.0110,  
22.8830

■ 105.3350,  
-17.4210, -9.1730

■ 110.8290,  
-21.8680, -11.1800

■ 116.9100,  
-26.5900, -13.7100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.1630, 7.1510, 8.0710



66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



65.6060, 15.9090, 3.5330

# Triad

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



66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



62.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830



62.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450

# Complementary

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



66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



74.9550, -13.2950, -6.8550

# 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.



60.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



61.6520, -8.0680, -7.9720

# Square

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



66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



64.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490



60.8730, -16.0000, -7.3920



64.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900



# Rectangle

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



66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



65.4270, 14.8550, 0.6070



60.8730, -16.0000, -7.3920



61.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920

# Sweetspot

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



66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



100.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



66.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



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.



66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



81.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330



69.5840, 12.9750, 1.6390



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.7890, 55.8390, 28.7910



74.7260, 123.1850, 63.8010



# Inverse Universe

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



66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



81.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330



71.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.7890, 55.8390, 28.7910

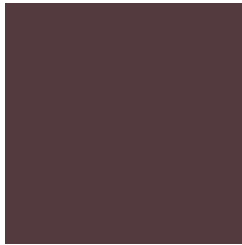


74.7260, 123.1850, 63.8010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

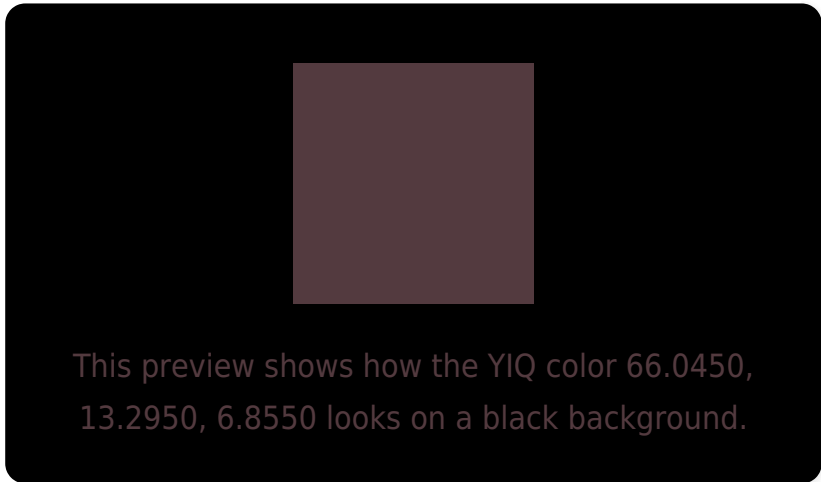
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550.



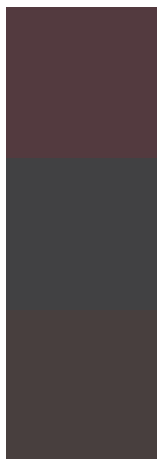
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0450, 13.2950,



# 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

66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550

### Protanopia

65.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

### Deuteranopia

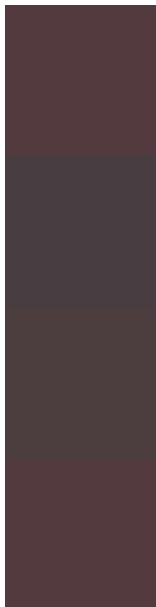
65.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970



## Tritanopia

66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550

## Protanomaly

65.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640

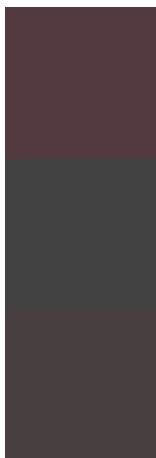
## Deuteranomaly

65.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910

## Tritanomaly

66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550 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(83, 58, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 58, 63)  
}
```

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(83, 58, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 58, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550 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(83, 58, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 58, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(83, 58, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 58, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 58, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 58, 63)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 58, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 58,  
63) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor