

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(66.2030, 71.5680,  
13.5520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F260A
RGB	143, 38, 10
RGB Percent	56%, 15%, 4%
CMY	0.4390, 0.8511, 0.9605
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.93, 0.44
HSL	13°, 87%, 30%
HSV	13°, 93%, 56%
XYZ	12.0849, 7.2504, 1.0519
YIQ	66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

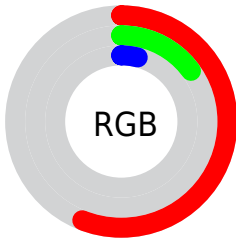
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	143, 45, 10
Decimal	9381386
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.37, 42.93, 40.80
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 59.226, 43.543
Yxy	7.2504, 0.5928, 0.3556
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287571466 (0xFF8F260A)
YUV	66.2030, -27.7081, 67.3510
Hunter-Lab	26.9266, 32.9907, 16.5324

# Details

The YIQ color **66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **86.7970, -71.5680, -13.5520**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050**, and **25.1160, 50.0640, 17.8080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.3670, 76.9780, 14.6260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2560, 64.0490, 12.1530**.

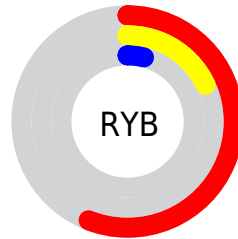
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (15%)

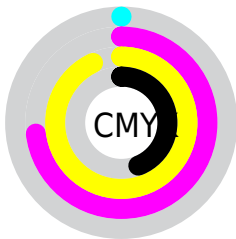
Blue (4%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (4%)

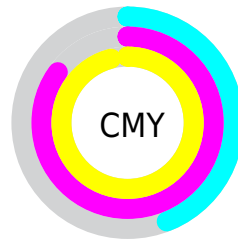


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520 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 66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.2030, 71.5680,  
13.5520

66.2030, 71.5680,  
13.5520

253.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

36.4340, 66.8440,  
22.0760

120.3240, 78.5370,  
13.9050

25.1160, 50.0640,  
17.8080

148.0640, 82.2050,  
13.5090

17.1570, 33.6510,  
12.3950

172.1560, 78.9500,  
11.9260

6.5780, 13.1120,  
4.6640

191.5560, 62.9040,  
5.3680

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

210.9560, 46.8580,  
-1.1900

230.4700, 30.4910,

-7.4370

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,  
-13.3730

■ 66.2030, 71.5680,  
13.5520

■ 66.2030, 71.5680,  
13.5520

■ 60.3670, 76.9780,  
14.6260

■ 74.2560, 64.0490,  
12.1530

■ 83.0100, 55.9340,  
10.5420

■ 91.0630, 48.4150,  
9.1430

■ 99.1160, 40.8960,  
7.7440

■ 107.2830, 33.0560,  
6.6560

■ 115.9230, 25.2620,  
4.7340

■ 123.9760, 17.7430,  
3.3350

■ 132.1430, 9.9030,  
2.2470

■ 140.7830, 2.1090,  
0.3250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.8430, 74.0830, 50.5870



66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520



71.9530, 50.9400, -9.0920

# Triad

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



66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520



60.6500, -41.2580, -34.2340



63.1770, -74.5530, 13.0230

# Complementary

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



66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520



86.7970, -71.5680, -13.5520

# 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.



71.2810, -78.0820, 5.3900



66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520



67.4100, -57.5370, -20.0410

# Square

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



66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520



53.1290, -24.1540, -46.8580



71.7250, -71.0650, -6.1450



76.9650, 0.2220, 40.0460



# Rectangle

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



66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520



71.2230, 32.1440, -20.8800



71.7250, -71.0650, -6.1450



67.0410, -77.1660, 10.8180

# Sweetspot

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



66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520



156.0050, 27.9670, 5.2710



61.8510, 45.2420, 61.1620



75.6770, 17.1470, 3.1230



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520



78.5070, 100.1310, 19.0350



104.3580, 53.6930, -20.4430



67.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



56.8010, 72.7600, 13.9760



3.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



# Inverse Universe

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



86.7970, -71.5680, -13.5520



107.4930, -100.1310, -19.0350



48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430



68.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



78.1990, -72.7600, -13.9760



4.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

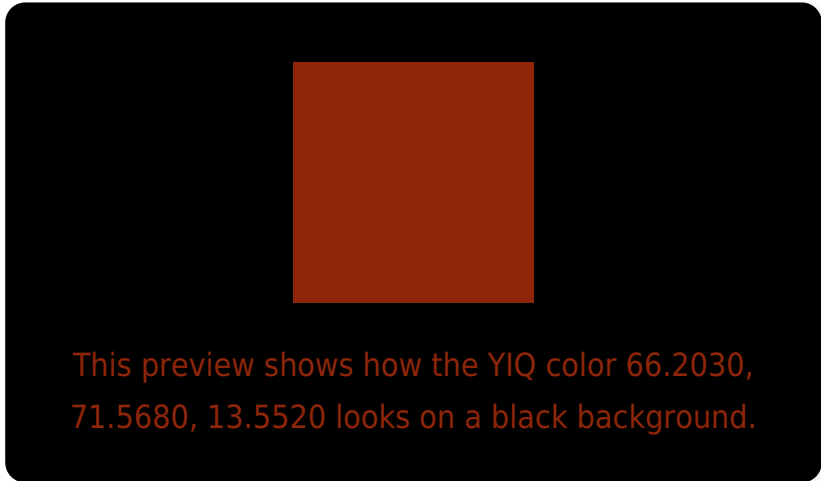
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

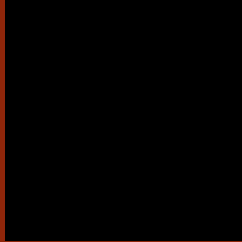
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.2030, 71.5680,



# 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

66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520

### Protanopia

74.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300

### Deuteranopia

72.7400, 38.0580, -17.9260



## Tritanopia

68.4060, 64.0470, 23.2070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520

## Protanomaly

70.7980, 41.3110, -5.2890

## Deuteranomaly

70.3490, 49.8850, -6.4910

## Tritanomaly

67.8530, 66.9820, 19.5740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.2220, 25.8580, 4.9460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520 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(143, 38, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 38, 10)  
}
```

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(143, 38, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 38, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520 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(143, 38, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 38, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 38, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 38, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 38, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 38,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.2030, 71.5680, 13.5520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 38, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 38,  
10) }
```

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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