

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.3610, 67.9470,
7.5870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Hex | 882B04 |
| RGB | 136, 43, 4 |
| RGB Percent | 53%, 17%, 2% |
| CMY | 0.4665, 0.8315, 0.9840 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.68, 0.97, 0.47 |
| HSL | 18°, 94%, 27% |
| HSV | 18°, 97%, 53% |
| XYZ | 11.0463, 6.9723, 0.8806 |
| YIQ | 66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

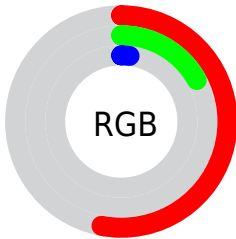
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 136, 59, 4 |
| Decimal | 8923908 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 31.74, 38.21, 42.13 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 32, 56.881, 47.795 |
| Yxy | 6.9723, 0.5845, 0.3689 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4287113988 (0xFF882B04) |
| YUV | 66.3610, -30.7440, 61.0734 |
| Hunter-Lab | 26.4051, 28.4647, 16.5062 |

Details

The YIQ color **66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **73.6390, -67.9470, -7.5870**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.7100, 74.2740, 8.5620**, and **23.3220, 46.4880, 16.5360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.1440, 70.0560, 7.9120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.8270, 60.7030, 6.7110**.

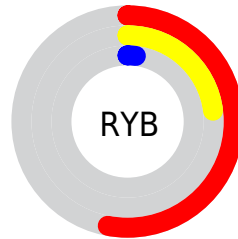
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (17%)

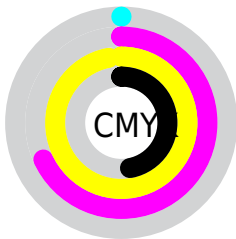
Blue (2%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (2%)

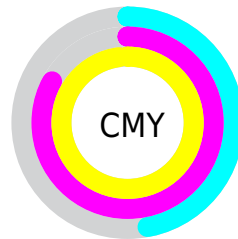


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)


Magenta (83%)


Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870 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 66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 66.3610, 67.9470,
7.5870

 66.3610, 67.9470,
7.5870


 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090


 40.7980, 59.6470,
14.8390


 119.7100, 74.2740,
8.5620


 23.3220, 46.4880,
16.5360


 146.3900, 78.1710,
9.5230


 15.6620, 30.6710,
11.3350

 173.4610, 79.4090,
9.1130

 2.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

 192.1600, 63.9590,
2.7670

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 211.6740, 47.5920,
-3.4800

 231.7750, 30.9500,

-10.2500

■ 249.5280, 15.4080,
-14.9280

■ 66.3610, 67.9470,
7.5870

■ 66.3610, 67.9470,
7.5870

■ 64.1440, 70.0560,
7.9120

■ 73.8270, 60.7030,
6.7110

■ 80.5920, 54.0550,
6.0470

■ 88.0580, 46.8110,
5.1710

■ 94.8230, 40.1630,
4.5070

■ 102.2890, 32.9190,
3.6310

■ 109.7550, 25.6750,
2.7550

■ 116.5200, 19.0270,
2.0910

■ 123.9860, 11.7830,
1.2150

■ 130.8650, 4.8140,
0.8620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.5340, 70.2790, 42.4310



66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870



70.7350, 45.6220, -11.8340

Triad

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



66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870



60.1600, -42.6340, -31.3220



60.0310, -71.2060, 12.9380

Complementary

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



66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870



73.6390, -67.9470, -7.5870

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.



69.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150



66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870



66.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510

Square

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



66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870



52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



70.0780, -70.5610, -4.2650



75.2710, 8.1080, 40.3000

Rectangle

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



66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870



69.7170, 27.6970, -22.8870



70.0780, -70.5610, -4.2650



63.8950, -73.8190, 10.7330

Sweetspot

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



66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870



149.0540, 26.2710, 2.9670



54.2980, 48.1770, 57.5290



72.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870



83.1480, 90.5960, 10.1160



103.9290, 50.3470, -25.8850



65.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



62.6600, 68.5430, 7.7990



2.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

Inverse Universe

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



73.6390, -67.9470, -7.5870



92.8520, -90.5960, -10.1160



36.0710, -50.3470, 25.8850



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



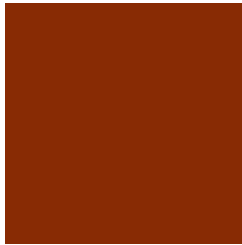
70.3400, -68.5430, -7.7990



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

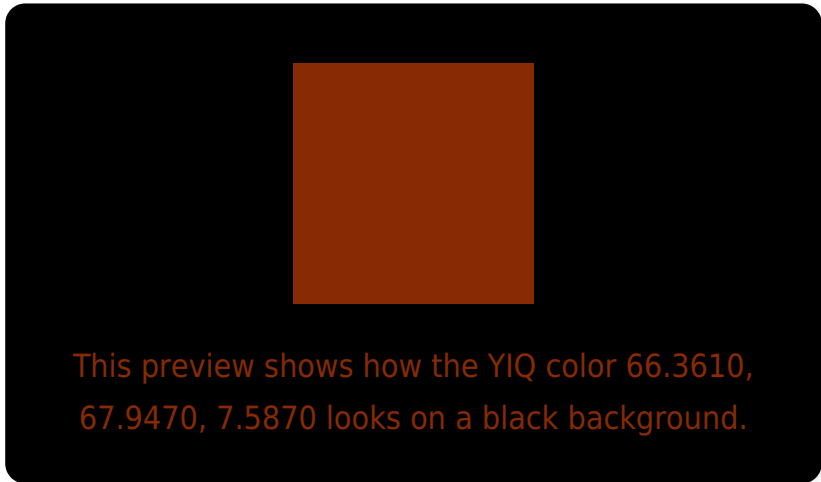
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870.

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

66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870

Protanopia

72.0360, 25.5410, -16.8510

Deuteranopia

70.9680, 37.4160, -17.3040



Tritanopia

69.2310, 57.1700, 21.1860

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870

Protanomaly

69.9180, 40.8530, -8.0030

Deuteranomaly

69.1100, 49.0600, -8.0600

Tritanomaly

68.2220, 61.3890, 16.3090

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.1570, 24.4830, 2.3310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870 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(136, 43, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 43, 4)  
}
```

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(136, 43, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 43, 4) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870 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(136, 43, 4) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 43, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(136, 43, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 43, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 43, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 43, 4)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 43, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136, 43,  
4) }
```

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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