

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770)</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(66.8330, 25.0350,  
-7.6770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	56411A
RGB	86, 65, 26
RGB Percent	34%, 25%, 10%
CMY	0.6627, 0.7451, 0.8979
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.70, 0.66
HSL	39°, 54%, 22%
HSV	39°, 70%, 34%
XYZ	5.9150, 5.8330, 1.7934
YIQ	66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

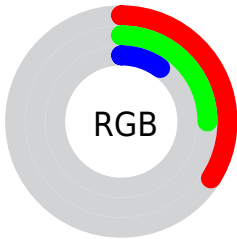
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	58, 86, 26
Decimal	5652762
CIE Lab	28.99, 4.23, 26.68
CIE LCh	29, 27.012, 80.990
Yxy	5.8330, 0.4368, 0.4308
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283842842 (0xFF56411A)
YUV	66.8330, -20.1307, 16.8095
Hunter-Lab	24.1517, 1.4508, 12.5037

# Details

The YIQ color **66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **45.1670, -25.0350, 7.6770**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.6870, 28.3820, -7.7620**, and **24.8630, 16.3230, -3.9730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.0460, 28.7490, -8.9070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.6200, 21.3210, -6.4470**.

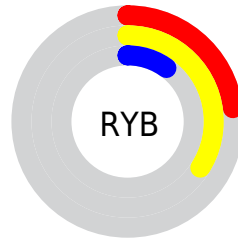
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (25%)

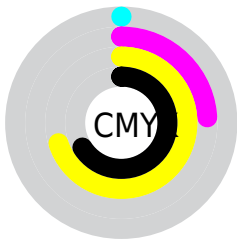
Blue (10%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (10%)

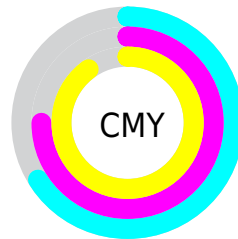


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770 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 66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66.8330, 25.0350,  
-7.6770

■ 66.8330, 25.0350,  
-7.6770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 44.0070, 24.4850,  
-8.7230

■ 115.6870, 28.3820,  
-7.7620

■ 24.8630, 16.3230,  
-3.9730

■ 141.1710, 29.8950,  
-7.6490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 167.6550, 31.4080,  
-7.5360

■ 194.8400, 32.3250,  
-7.6350

■ 223.0250, 33.2420,  
-7.7340

■ 244.6210, 19.5800,

-13.4440

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

■ 66.8330, 25.0350,  
-7.6770

■ 66.8330, 25.0350,  
-7.6770

■ 64.0460, 28.7490,  
-8.9070

■ 69.6200, 21.3210,  
-6.4470

■ 61.3730, 32.1420,  
-9.8260

■ 72.2930, 17.9280,  
-5.5280

■ 58.5860, 35.8560,  
-11.0560

■ 75.0800, 14.2140,  
-4.2980

■ 77.7530, 10.8210,  
-3.3790

■ 80.5400, 7.1070,  
-2.1490

■ 83.3270, 3.3930,  
-0.9190

■ 86.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 88.7870, -3.7140,  
1.2300

■ 91.4600, -7.1070,  
2.1490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.8760, 32.6440, 3.1080



66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770



65.1900, 10.5480, -14.9560

# Triad

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



66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770



55.8350, -48.3680, -15.5040



70.6010, 6.2780, 18.3900

# Complementary

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



66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770



45.1670, -25.0350, 7.6770

# 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.



68.2930, -16.4620, 12.0020



66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770



56.5990, -53.2750, -9.1710

# Square

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



66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770



53.3270, -41.3060, -22.3460



56.1850, -51.8090, -2.6970



69.6970, 23.5630, 19.0110



# Rectangle

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



66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770



63.0790, -2.3810, -17.4290



56.1850, -51.8090, -2.6970



70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800

# Sweetspot

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



66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770



104.6820, 9.5830, -2.9690



46.4480, 28.6980, 19.5620



51.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390



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.



66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770



81.9130, 39.2490, -11.9750



76.7680, 14.4920, -20.3560



41.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



73.0830, 44.5220, -13.9260



159.4890, 98.2600, -29.6760



# Inverse Universe

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



45.1670, -25.0350, 7.6770



48.0870, -39.2490, 11.9750



35.2320, -14.4920, 20.3560



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



34.5040, -44.7970, 13.4030



74.9240, -97.9850, 30.1990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

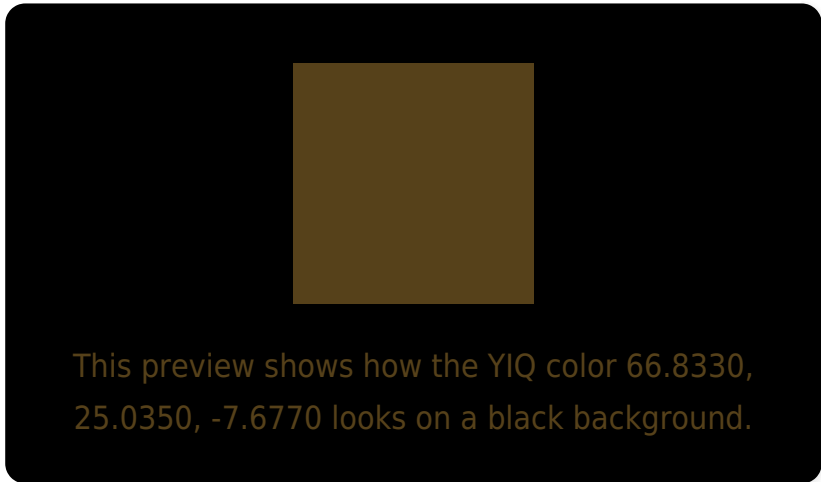
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.8330, 25.0350,

-7.6770.

# 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

66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770

### Protanopia

66.3050, 17.6540, -11.5780

### Deuteranopia

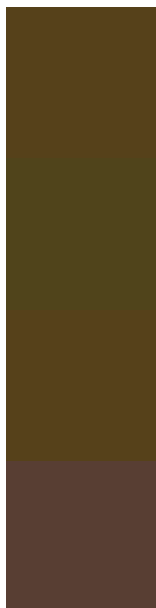
66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770



## Tritanopia

69.9420, 15.0830, 7.4910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770

## Protanomaly

66.9140, 20.3130, -10.2070

## Deuteranomaly

66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770

## Tritanomaly

68.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.7960, 9.2620, -2.6580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770 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(86, 65, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 65, 26)  
}
```

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(86, 65, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 65, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770 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(86, 65, 26) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 65, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 65, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 65, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 65, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 65, 26)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 65, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 65,  
26) }
```

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