

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.9580, 52.5440,
-5.1200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	723800
RGB	114, 56, 0
RGB Percent	45%, 22%, 0%
CMY	0.5528, 0.7805, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 1.00, 0.55
HSL	29°, 100%, 22%
HSV	29°, 100%, 45%
XYZ	8.3562, 6.4053, 0.7978
YIQ	66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

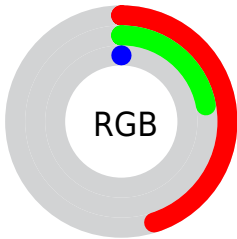
Format	Color
R_{YB}	114, 110, 0
Decimal	7485440
CIE _{Lab}	30.41, 22.27, 41.02
CIE _{LCh}	30, 46.681, 61.502
Yxy	6.4053, 0.5371, 0.4117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285675520 (0xFF723800)
YUV	66.9580, -33.0103, 41.2558
Hunter-Lab	25.3087, 14.6454, 15.8471

Details

The YIQ color **66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **47.0420, -52.5440, 5.1200**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.7630, 57.5870, -2.9010**, and **24.6850, 31.8640, 6.2320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.7340, 47.3630, -4.8370**.

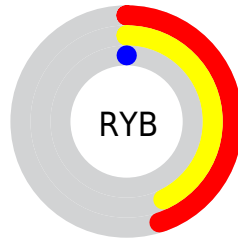
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (22%)

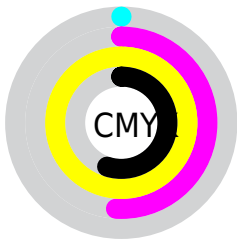
Blue (0%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (0%)

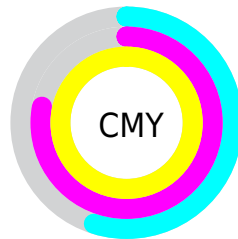


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200 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 66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.9580, 52.5440,
-5.1200

66.9580, 52.5440,
-5.1200

252.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

45.9710, 42.5020,
0.6620

117.7630, 57.5870,
-2.9010

24.6850, 31.8640,
6.2320

144.1440, 60.8880,
-2.1520

11.1770, 21.7310,
8.1550

170.9270, 62.9970,
-1.8270


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


197.2150, 62.1260,
-2.5620


216.6150, 46.0800,
-9.1200


236.1290, 29.7130,


-15.3670


 249.3000, 16.0500,
-15.5500


 66.9580, 52.5440,
-5.1200

 71.7340, 47.3630,
-4.8370

 76.6240, 41.8610,
-4.2430

 80.8130, 36.9550,
-3.4370

 85.7030, 31.4530,
-2.8430

 90.4790, 26.2720,
-2.5600

■ 95.2550, 21.0910,
-2.2770

■ 100.1450, 15.5890,
-1.6830

■ 104.3340, 10.6830,
-0.8770

■ 109.2240, 5.1810,
-0.2830

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.8780, 56.6660, 19.3060



66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200



67.3910, 31.7310, -18.9010

Triad

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



66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200



59.8640, -47.3120, -23.6320



72.3120, -17.4730, 24.8230

Complementary

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



66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200



47.0420, -52.5440, 5.1200

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.



61.1420, -67.4450, 5.3470



66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200



63.4950, -58.9140, -11.6020

Square

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



66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200



53.7710, -34.2890, -33.8810



64.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360



71.5360, 23.2390, 35.9030

Rectangle

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



66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200



64.6230, 16.0980, -27.4380



64.8120, -66.7560, -1.6360



68.7440, -36.5450, 18.0390

Sweetspot

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



66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200



129.4830, 20.4490, -1.6550



40.8120, 49.0050, 42.5170



62.7040, 12.5170, -1.0750



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200



87.1030, 68.1330, -6.8030



99.8300, 37.1440, -34.4080



53.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



70.5130, 55.2950, -5.4170



144.8800, 113.9370, -10.9190

Inverse Universe

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



47.0420, -52.5440, 5.1200



60.8970, -68.1330, 6.8030



14.1700, -37.1440, 34.4080



52.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



49.4870, -55.2950, 5.4170



102.1200, -113.9370, 10.9190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

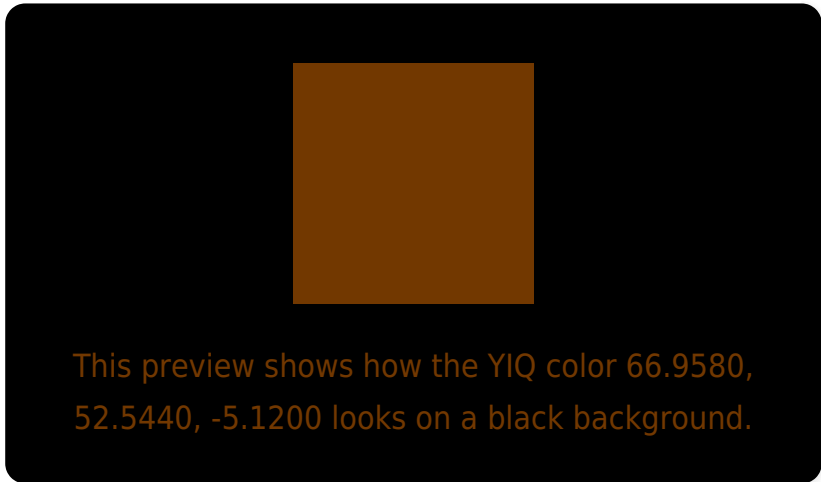
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9580, 52.5440,

-5.1200.

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

66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200

Protanopia

68.5090, 25.5870, -17.6850

Deuteranopia

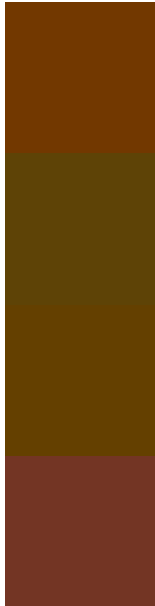
68.0110, 35.8570, -16.5830



Tritanopia

71.5920, 36.8600, 14.8120

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200

Protanomaly

68.1190, 35.6730, -13.2470

Deuteranomaly

67.4680, 42.0000, -12.2720

Tritanomaly

69.6000, 42.4090, 7.8570

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.9990, 18.9360, -1.7680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200 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(114, 56, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 56, 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(114, 56, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 56, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200 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(114, 56, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 56, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 56, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 56, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 56, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 56, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.9580, 52.5440, -5.1200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 56, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114, 56,  
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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