

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370)</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(67.1800, 42.8710,  
-11.5370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	653F00
RGB	101, 63, 0
RGB Percent	40%, 25%, 0%
CMY	0.6039, 0.7530, 0.9998
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 1.00, 0.60
HSL	37°, 100%, 20%
HSV	37°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	7.1452, 6.3208, 0.8450
YIQ	67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

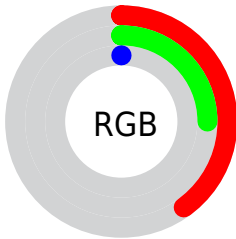
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	61, 101, 0
Decimal	6635264
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.21, 11.85, 40.00
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	30, 41.714, 73.495
Yxy	6.3208, 0.4993, 0.4417
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284825344 (0xFF653F00)
YUV	67.1800, -33.1197, 29.6601
Hunter-Lab	25.1412, 6.7331, 15.6060

# Details

The YIQ color **67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **33.8200, -42.8710, 11.5370**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.5010, 46.4010, -9.4310**, and **26.9780, 23.4290, -0.5950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.6680, 38.5610, -10.5190**.

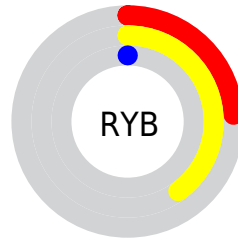
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (25%)

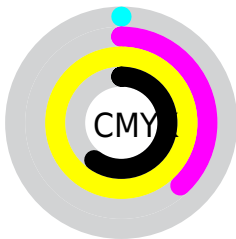
Blue (0%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (0%)

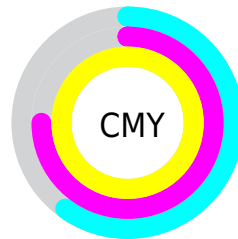


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370 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 67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.1800, 42.8710,  
-11.5370

67.1800, 42.8710,  
-11.5370

252.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

46.4920, 33.4250,  
-5.5430

117.5010, 46.4010,  
-9.4310

26.9780, 23.4290,  
-0.5950

143.5830, 49.1060,  
-8.8940

7.4750, 14.9000,  
5.3000

170.3660, 51.2150,  
-8.5690

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

197.8500, 52.7280,  
-8.4560

220.8380, 43.8340,  
-12.4700

240.3520, 27.4670,

-18.7170

■ 249.4140, 15.7290,  
-15.2390

■ 67.1800, 42.8710,  
-11.5370

■ 70.6680, 38.5610,  
-10.5190

■ 74.1560, 34.2510,  
-9.5010

■ 77.0570, 30.2160,  
-7.9600

■ 80.5450, 25.9060,  
-6.9420

■ 84.1470, 21.2750,  
-5.6130

■ 87.6350, 16.9650,  
-4.5950

■ 91.1230, 12.6550,  
-3.5770

■ 94.0240, 8.6200,  
-2.0360

■ 97.5120, 4.3100,  
-1.0180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.0200, 49.9740, 8.4220



67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370



65.2650, 23.1580, -23.2260

# Triad

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



67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370



60.1720, -50.9350, -18.5430



73.6470, 0.6370, 27.0130

# Complementary

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



67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370



33.8200, -42.8710, 11.5370

# 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.



63.9550, -47.6850, 10.6750



67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370



63.0050, -60.2900, -8.6900

# Square

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



67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370



55.7090, -39.7460, -28.5940



62.1220, -64.6930, -0.4770



70.2070, 31.3550, 31.9870



# Rectangle

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



67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370



62.2350, 5.5070, -28.2290



62.1220, -64.6930, -0.4770



72.8950, -11.9250, 23.3950

# Sweetspot

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



67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370



116.7490, 16.6440, -4.2840



34.6450, 47.6770, 33.5410



57.9810, 10.1790, -2.7570



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370



86.4170, 55.2050, -14.8030



85.8980, 25.2690, -33.9550



49.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



76.6490, 48.7400, -13.2760



160.9950, 102.7070, -27.6690



# Inverse Universe

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



33.8200, -42.8710, 11.5370



43.5830, -55.2050, 14.8030



15.1020, -25.2690, 33.9550



47.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



38.3510, -48.7400, 13.2760

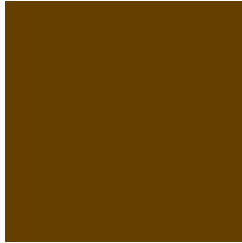


81.0050, -102.7070, 27.6690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

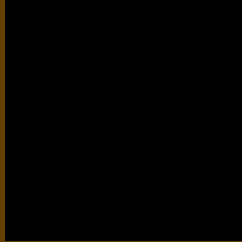
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1800, 42.8710,

-11.5370.

# 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

67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370

### Protanopia

67.2810, 26.2290, -18.3070

### Deuteranopia

67.1250, 35.5360, -16.2720



## Tritanopia

72.6120, 24.9400, 10.5720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370

## Protanomaly

67.2710, 32.1890, -16.1870

## Deuteranomaly

67.1470, 38.4700, -14.3780

## Tritanomaly

70.2780, 31.4520, 2.6840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.2650, 15.1310, -4.3970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370 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(101, 63, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 63, 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(101, 63, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 63, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370 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(101, 63, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 63, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(101, 63, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 63, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 63, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 63, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.1800, 42.8710, -11.5370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 63, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 63,  
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](#).

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