

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630)
contains.

YIQ(67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(67.7130, 25.4930,
-4.9630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59401F
RGB	89, 64, 31
RGB Percent	35%, 25%, 12%
CMY	0.6509, 0.7491, 0.8783
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.65, 0.65
HSL	34°, 48%, 24%
HSV	34°, 65%, 35%
XYZ	6.2013, 5.8890, 2.1084
YIQ	67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

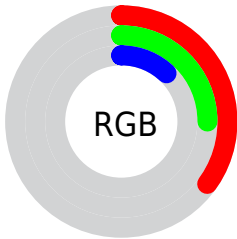
Format	Color
R_YB	75, 89, 31
Decimal	5849119
CIE Lab	29.13, 6.76, 24.10
CIE LCh	29, 25.035, 74.336
Yxy	5.8890, 0.4368, 0.4148
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284039199 (0xFF59401F)
YUV	67.7130, -18.0995, 18.6687
Hunter-Lab	24.2673, 3.1464, 11.8359

Details

The YIQ color **67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **52.2870, -25.4930, 4.9630**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.5670, 28.8400, -5.0480**, and **25.1730, 18.3860, -2.8140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.3390, 29.4820, -5.6700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.0870, 21.5040, -4.2560**.

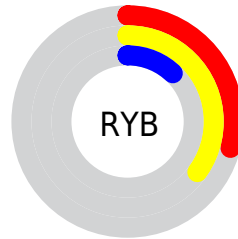
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (25%)

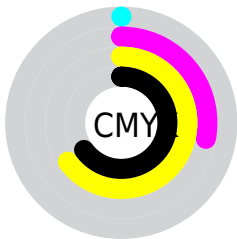
Blue (12%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (12%)

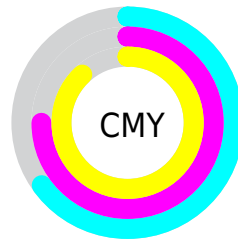


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (65%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630 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 67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.7130, 25.4930,
-4.9630

■ 67.7130, 25.4930,
-4.9630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.7020, 24.0260,
-5.9100

■ 116.5670, 28.8400,
-5.0480

■ 25.1730, 18.3860,
-2.8140

■ 142.0510, 30.3530,
-4.9350

■ 2.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 168.6490, 31.5450,
-4.5110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.1330, 33.0580,
-4.3980

■ 224.2040, 34.2960,
-4.8080

■ 244.7180, 17.9290,

-11.0550

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310

■ 67.7130, 25.4930,
-4.9630

■ 67.7130, 25.4930,
-4.9630

■ 64.3390, 29.4820,
-5.6700

■ 71.0870, 21.5040,
-4.2560

■ 60.9650, 33.4710,
-6.3770

■ 74.4610, 17.5150,
-3.5490

■ 57.5910, 37.4600,
-7.0840

■ 77.8350, 13.5260,
-2.8420

■ 56.5480, 39.0190,
-7.8050

■ 80.6220, 9.8120,
-1.6120

■ 83.9960, 5.8230,
-0.9050

■ 87.2560, 2.1550,
-0.5090

■ 90.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 94.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 97.3780, -9.8120,
1.6120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.4460, 31.0390, 4.6630



67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630



65.7390, 13.4360, -12.2280

Triad

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



67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630



55.2650, -46.7630, -17.0590



70.6820, 1.5560, 15.8600

Complementary

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



67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630



52.2870, -25.4930, 4.9630

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.



67.5590, -20.2670, 9.3730



67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630



56.0290, -51.6700, -10.7260

Square

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



67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630



58.3780, -28.1480, -18.5160



56.4190, -52.5880, -5.1000



70.4190, 18.4740, 17.6260

Rectangle

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



67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630



64.5850, 2.0660, -15.4220



56.4190, -52.5880, -5.1000



70.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500

Sweetspot

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



67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630



106.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230



51.1920, 26.5430, 20.0710



53.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630



81.8470, 39.6150, -7.5930



81.1920, 16.2340, -18.8860



41.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



67.8000, 46.9970, -9.2190



148.3360, 103.4850, -19.7390

Inverse Universe

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



52.2870, -25.4930, 4.9630



58.1530, -39.6150, 7.5930



38.8080, -16.2340, 18.8860



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



39.2000, -46.9970, 9.2190



86.0770, -103.2100, 20.2620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

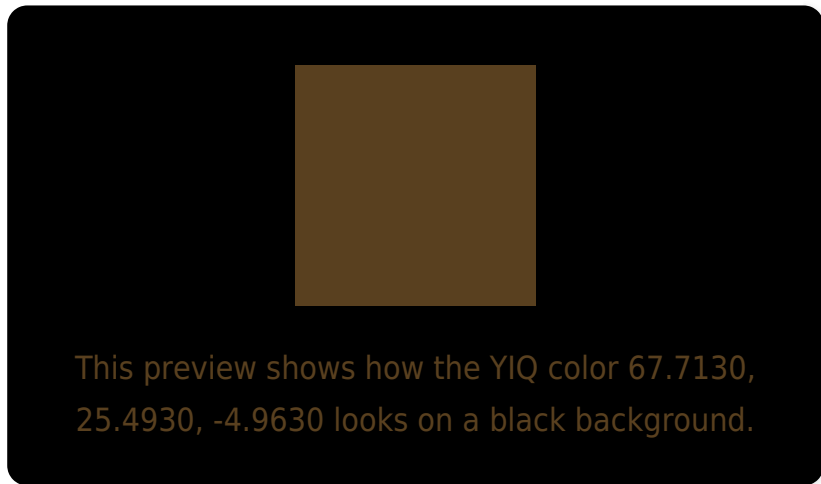
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

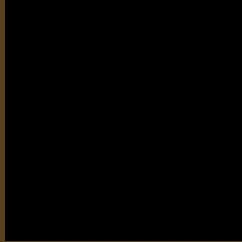
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.7130, 25.4930,

-4.9630.

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

67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630

Protanopia

66.9890, 15.7280, -9.7120

Deuteranopia

67.6910, 22.5590, -6.8570



Tritanopia

69.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630

Protanomaly

67.1960, 19.5790, -7.9170

Deuteranomaly

67.4030, 23.4300, -6.1220

Tritanomaly

68.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.3230, 9.2160, -1.8240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630 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(89, 64, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 64, 31)  
}
```

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(89, 64, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 64, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630 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(89, 64, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 64, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(89, 64, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 64, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 64, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 64, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 64, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 64,  
31) }
```

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