

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.8880, 58.7330,  
-1.6430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7B3500
RGB	123, 53, 0
RGB Percent	48%, 21%, 0%
CMY	0.5175, 0.7923, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 1.00, 0.52
HSL	26°, 100%, 24%
HSV	26°, 100%, 48%
XYZ	9.4454, 6.7571, 0.8084
YIQ	67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

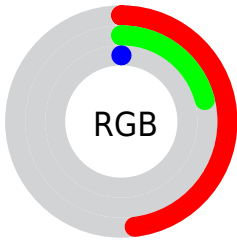
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	123, 93, 0
Decimal	8074496
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.25, 27.94, 42.31
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 50.706, 56.559
Yxy	6.7571, 0.5553, 0.3972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286264576 (0xFF7B3500)
YUV	67.8880, -33.4688, 48.3332
Hunter-Lab	25.9945, 19.3697, 16.3522

# Details

The YIQ color **67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **55.1120, -58.7330, 1.6430**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.9920, 64.3720, 0.7880**, and **23.5550, 38.2820, 11.0660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3650, 52.9560, -1.5720**.

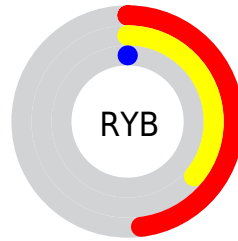
# Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (21%)

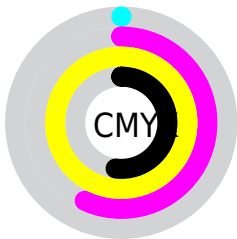
Blue (0%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (0%)

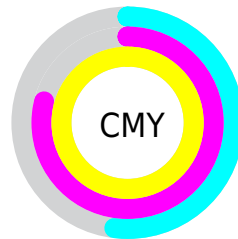


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430 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 67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.8880, 58.7330,  
-1.6430

67.8880, 58.7330,  
-1.6430

252.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

46.0150, 48.3700,  
4.4500

118.9920, 64.3720,  
0.7880

22.9680, 38.5570,  
11.5890

146.0740, 67.0770,  
1.3250

12.9710, 25.3070,  
9.4270

173.3410, 70.6990,  
1.7630

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

196.0410, 62.6760,  
-1.5160

215.4410, 46.6300,  
-8.0740

234.9550, 30.2630,

-14.3210

■ 249.3000, 16.0500,  
-15.5500

■ 67.8880, 58.7330,  
-1.6430

■ 73.3650, 52.9560,  
-1.5720

■ 78.9560, 46.8580,  
-1.1900

■ 84.4330, 41.0810,  
-1.1190

■ 89.9100, 35.3040,  
-1.0480

■ 95.5010, 29.2060,  
-0.6660

■ 100.9780, 23.4290,  
-0.5950

■ 106.4550, 17.6520,  
-0.5240

■ 111.9320, 11.8750,  
-0.4530

■ 117.5230, 5.7770,  
-0.0710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.3180, 61.4790, 25.6950



67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430



69.1960, 36.7740, -16.6820

# Triad

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



67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430



60.5820, -46.5780, -25.9220



72.3260, -29.2560, 23.6080

# Complementary

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



67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430



55.1120, -58.7330, 1.6430

# 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.



64.5160, -71.4340, 6.0540



67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430



65.7290, -59.6930, -14.0050

# Square

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



67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430



54.6200, -32.5460, -37.9380



67.6160, -69.1400, -2.4840



73.3770, 19.4330, 38.8010



# Rectangle

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



67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430



66.7160, 20.2700, -25.9540



67.6160, -69.1400, -2.4840



61.1690, -62.9070, 11.2130

# Sweetspot

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



67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430



138.9780, 23.4290, -0.5950



44.9850, 50.1960, 48.4680



68.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430



88.6420, 76.9810, -1.9550



103.1080, 42.2330, -33.0230



58.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



69.0730, 59.6500, -1.7420



139.3310, 120.2170, -3.5830



# Inverse Universe

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



55.1120, -58.7330, 1.6430



72.3580, -76.9810, 1.9550



19.8920, -42.2330, 33.0230



58.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



55.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420



113.2560, -120.4920, 3.0600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

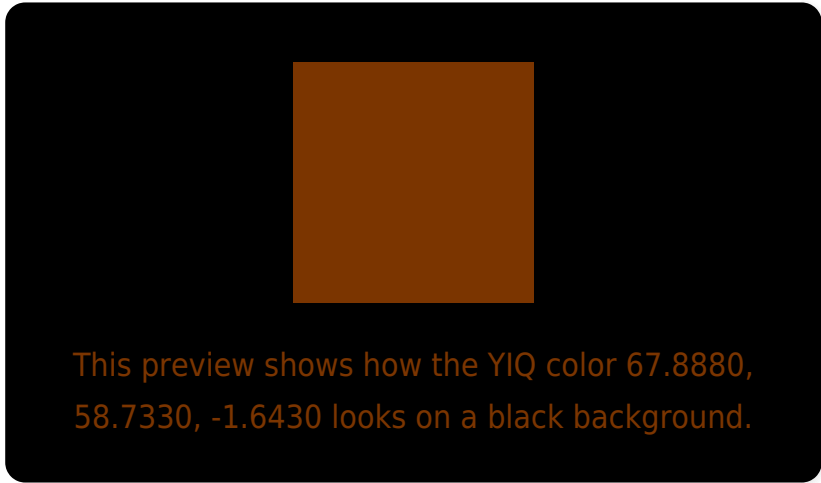
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

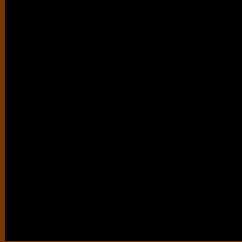
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.8880, 58.7330,

-1.6430.

# 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

67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430

### Protanopia

70.5090, 25.5870, -17.6850

### Deuteranopia

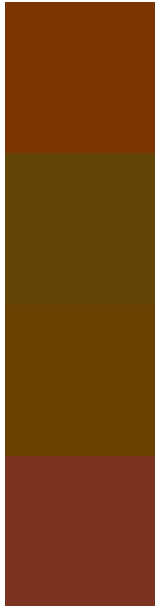
69.7830, 36.4990, -17.2050



## Tritanopia

71.7670, 43.7370, 16.8330

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430

## Protanomaly

69.5430, 37.4150, -11.7770

## Deuteranomaly

68.9630, 44.9800, -11.2120

## Tritanomaly

70.1880, 49.5610, 10.4010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430 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(123, 53, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 53, 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(123, 53, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 53, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430 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(123, 53, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 53, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 53, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 53, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 53, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 53, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.8880, 58.7330, -1.6430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 53, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123, 53,  
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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