

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.2930, -0.4080,
-25.6560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	305115
RGB	48, 81, 21
RGB Percent	19%, 32%, 8%
CMY	0.8119, 0.6823, 0.9176
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.74, 0.68
HSL	93°, 59%, 20%
HSV	93°, 74%, 32%
XYZ	4.2964, 6.5687, 1.7515
YIQ	64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

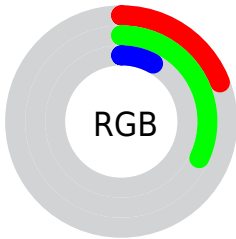
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 81, 54
Decimal	3166485
CIE _{Lab}	30.80, -23.63, 30.21
CIE _{LCh}	31, 38.354, 128.032
Yxy	6.5687, 0.3405, 0.5206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281356565 (0xFF305115)
YUV	64.2930, -21.3434, -14.2890
Hunter-Lab	25.6296, -14.9287, 13.8889

Details

The YIQ color **64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **37.7070, 0.4080, 25.6560**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.6520, -0.0410, -26.8010**, and **21.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.1850, -0.2240, -28.9920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.4010, -0.5920, -22.3200**.

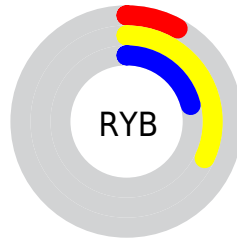
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (32%)

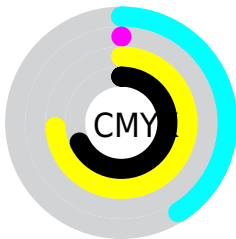
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (21%)

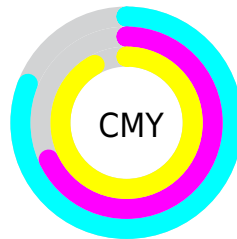


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (74%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560 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 64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.2930, -0.4080,
-25.6560

■ 64.2930, -0.4080,
-25.6560

■ 254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 41.5210, -1.0500,
-25.0340

■ 113.6520, -0.0410,
-26.8010

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 139.4240, 0.6010,
-27.4230

■ 3.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 165.8970, 0.6470,
-28.2570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 193.3700, 0.6930,
-29.0910

■ 221.2560, 1.0140,
-29.4020

■ 241.8100, 5.5060,

-22.7020

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,
-9.3300

■ 64.2930, -0.4080,
-25.6560

■ 64.2930, -0.4080,
-25.6560

■ 62.1850, -0.2240,
-28.9920

■ 66.4010, -0.5920,
-22.3200

■ 59.7780, -0.6360,
-32.5400

■ 68.8080, -0.1800,
-18.7720

■ 58.3110, -0.8190,
-34.7310

■ 70.9160, -0.3640,
-15.4360

■ 73.3230, 0.0480,
-11.8880

■ 75.5450, -0.4570,
-8.2410

■ 77.9520, -0.0450,
-4.6930

■ 80.0600, -0.2290,
-1.3570

■ 82.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

■ 84.5750, -0.0010,
5.5270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.7000, 26.3670, -20.8090



64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560



55.4810, -39.1040, -29.2160

Triad

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



64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560



62.7260, -63.6380, -3.0780



70.4390, 42.0850, 24.7490

Complementary

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



64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560



37.7070, 0.4080, 25.6560

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.



73.5050, 24.5240, 29.1320



64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560



62.0850, -54.1030, 5.8410

Square

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



64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560



62.9080, -58.6390, -11.0790



74.6030, -5.2310, 23.2250



70.0460, 47.0850, 11.2210

Rectangle

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



64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560



58.4620, -46.1200, -23.2080



74.6030, -5.2310, 23.2250



70.9810, 37.6830, 27.4350

Sweetspot

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



64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560



98.4910, -0.3650, -9.9090



58.3110, 26.6850, -4.5390



50.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560



78.8500, -1.1390, -39.9470



56.5620, -17.4630, -30.4470



39.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



75.6880, -0.8630, -44.9510



167.2800, -1.8160, -99.2880

Inverse Universe

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



37.7070, 0.4080, 25.6560



37.8510, 0.5430, 39.7350



45.4380, 17.4630, 30.4470



38.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



29.3120, 0.8630, 44.9510



64.7200, 1.8160, 99.2880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

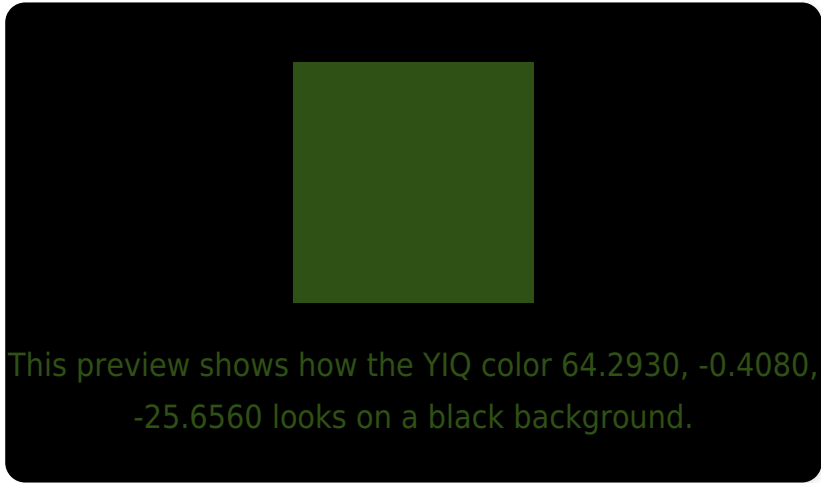
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

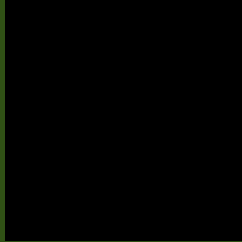
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2930, -0.4080,

-25.6560.

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

64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560

Protanopia

69.2360, 22.1020, -15.0980

Deuteranopia

70.3770, 26.3190, -8.9210



Tritanopia

71.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560

Protanomaly

67.5230, 13.8040, -18.9000

Deuteranomaly

68.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150

Tritanomaly

68.7720, -8.5260, -10.6860

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560 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(48, 81, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 81, 21)  
}
```

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(48, 81, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 81, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560 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(48, 81, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 81, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 81, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 81, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 81, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 81, 21)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.2930, -0.4080, -25.6560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 81, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 81,  
21) }
```

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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