

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.3200, -31.4010,
-31.1530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.3200, -31.4010,
-31.1530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F5D2E
RGB	15, 93, 46
RGB Percent	6%, 36%, 18%
CMY	0.9414, 0.6352, 0.8197
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.51, 0.64
HSL	144°, 72%, 21%
HSV	144°, 84%, 36%
XYZ	4.6060, 8.1326, 3.9094
YIQ	64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

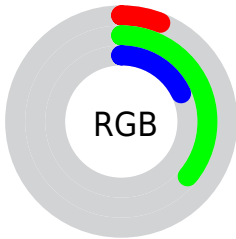
Format	Color
RYB	15, 71, 93
Decimal	1006894
CIELab	34.26, -34.34, 20.67
CIELCh	34, 40.078, 148.952
Yxy	8.1326, 0.2767, 0.4885
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279196974 (0xFF0F5D2E)
YUV	64.3200, -9.0318, -43.2536
Hunter-Lab	28.5177, -21.0757, 11.8345

Details

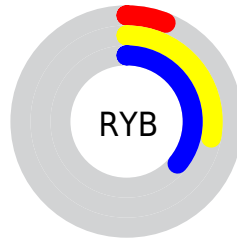
The YIQ color **64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **43.6800, 31.4010, 31.1530**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.9570, -25.9450, -30.9130**, and **27.0020, -12.6500, -24.0580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.9450, -34.8390, -34.9270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.6950, -27.9630, -27.3790**.

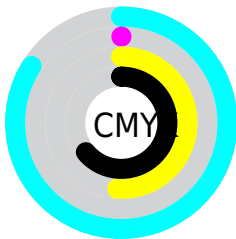
Distribution



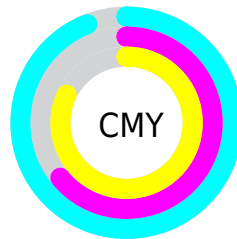
- Red (6%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530 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 64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.3200, -31.4010,
-31.1530

■ 64.3200, -31.4010,
-31.1530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.2390, -26.6790,
-28.6230

■ 116.9570,
-25.9450, -30.9130

■ 27.0020, -12.6500,
-24.0580

■ 143.4300,
-25.8990, -31.7470

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 170.7890,
-25.5320, -32.8920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.3760,
-25.8070, -33.4150

■ 226.2620,
-25.4860, -33.7260

■ 237.8260,

-17.7860, -19.0820

■ 249.8030, -9.8110,
-3.9150

■ 64.3200, -31.4010,
-31.1530

■ 64.3200, -31.4010,
-31.1530

■ 60.9450, -34.8390,
-34.9270

■ 67.6950, -27.9630,
-27.3790

■ 58.8090, -37.4520,
-37.1320

■ 71.2550, -23.6080,
-23.7040

■ 74.6300, -20.1700,
-19.9300

■ 77.8910, -16.4110,
-16.4670

■ 81.2660, -12.9730,
-12.6930

■ 84.9400, -8.9390,
-8.7070

■ 88.2010, -5.1800,
-5.2440

■ 91.5760, -1.7420,
-1.4700

■ 95.1360, 2.6130,
2.2050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.5560, 9.0370, -26.1230



64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530



64.6570, -51.1630, -25.4270

Triad

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



64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530



66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290



78.2900, 49.5140, 16.7620

Complementary

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



64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530



43.6800, 31.4010, 31.1530

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.



79.4760, 40.6630, 28.4950



64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530



81.7910, -17.5640, 20.9640

Square

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



64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530



69.3940, -68.6350, -6.1310



82.9110, 17.5090, 29.6130



78.0700, 46.5370, -0.8790

Rectangle

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



64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530



67.7520, -58.5000, -19.1080



82.9110, 17.5090, 29.6130



78.2670, 48.3210, 21.8650

Sweetspot

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



64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530



108.9780, -12.1020, -11.9580



75.1380, 7.1580, -30.6180



54.3640, -7.1970, -7.2370



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530



75.9120, -48.4080, -47.8320



68.6520, -43.5990, -19.3350



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



69.5860, -44.3740, -43.8460



149.8350, -95.3490, -94.7170

Inverse Universe

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



43.6800, 31.4010, 31.1530



44.0880, 48.4080, 47.8320



39.3480, 43.5990, 19.3350



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



40.4140, 44.3740, 43.8460



87.1650, 95.3490, 94.7170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

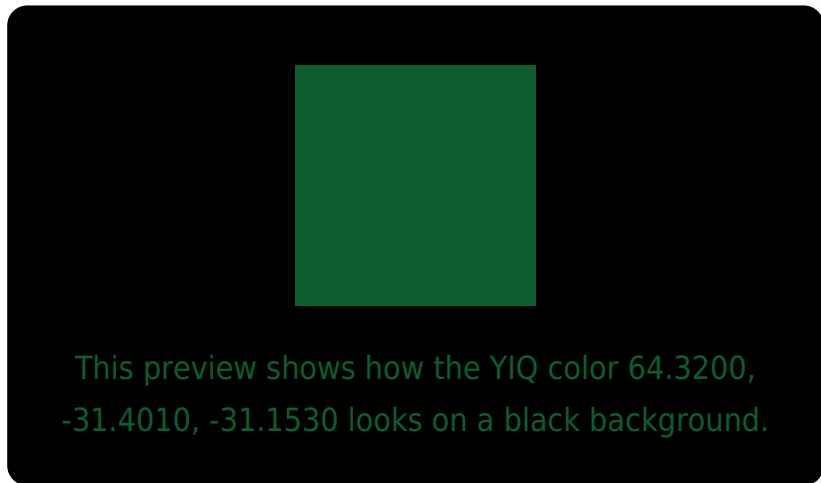
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.3200, -31.4010,

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

64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530

Protanopia

78.3590, 17.5620, -9.9100

Deuteranopia

79.9020, 20.5870, -4.1570



Tritanopia

73.8480, -32.0470, -8.4230

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530

Protanomaly

73.3350, -0.2260, -17.9380

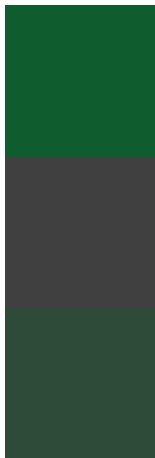
Deuteranomaly

74.3400, 1.3780, -13.9660

Tritanomaly

70.5780, -31.5870, -16.7630

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.2770, -11.5060, -11.7460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530 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(15, 93, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 93, 46)  
}
```

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(15, 93, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 93, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530 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(15, 93, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 93, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(15, 93, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 93, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 93, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 93, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 93, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 93,  
46) }
```

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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