

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.5700, -30.2500,  
-57.5300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300)</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(64.5700, -30.2500,  
-57.5300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006E00
RGB	0, 110, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 43%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5684, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.57
HSL	120°, 100%, 22%
HSV	120°, 100%, 43%
XYZ	5.5809, 11.1618, 1.8603
YIQ	64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

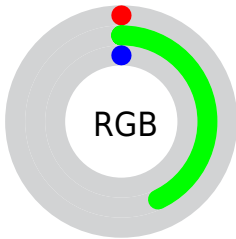
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 110, 110
Decimal	28160
CIELab	39.85, -46.40, 44.78
CIELCh	40, 64.488, 136.016
Yxy	11.1618, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278218240 (0xFF006E00)
YUV	64.5700, -31.8330, -56.6279
Hunter-Lab	33.4092, -28.6484, 20.0851

# Details

The YIQ color **64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **45.4300, 30.2500, 57.5300**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.8320, -19.0640, -51.0000**, and **35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.1130, -27.2250, -51.7770**.

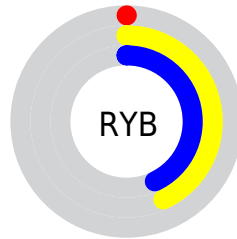
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (43%)

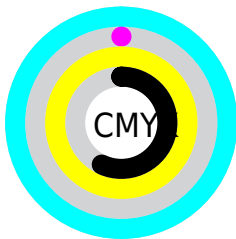
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (43%)

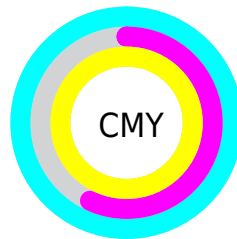


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (57%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300 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 64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 64.5700, -30.2500,  
-57.5300


 64.5700, -30.2500,  
-57.5300


 254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660


 49.8950, -23.3750,  
-44.4550

 124.8320,  
-19.0640, -51.0000

 35.8070, -16.7750,  
-31.9030

 152.3160,  
-17.5510, -50.8870

 23.4800, -11.0000,  
-20.9200

 180.5610,  
-16.8630, -52.3430


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 208.4470,  
-16.5420, -52.6540


 224.8920,  
-10.1250, -42.2930


 236.7550, -1.8290,


-27.4370


 248.6180, 6.4670,  
-12.5810


 64.5700, -30.2500,  
-57.5300

 69.1130, -27.2250,  
-51.7770

 73.6560, -24.2000,  
-46.0240

 78.1990, -21.1750,  
-40.2710

 82.7420, -18.1500,  
-34.5180

 87.2850, -15.1250,  
-28.7650

■ 91.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

■ 96.3710, -9.0750,  
-17.2590

■ 100.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

■ 105.4570, -3.0250,  
-5.7530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.3110, 25.5440, -33.4320



64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300



75.0290, -52.8110, -39.6190

# Triad

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



64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300



85.2670, -92.6620, 5.3060



75.0950, 82.0610, 49.1730

# Complementary

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



64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300



45.4300, 30.2500, 57.5300

# 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.



82.2560, 57.1630, 59.8750



64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300



75.7610, -87.9410, 13.3630

# Square

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



64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300



86.7710, -85.8740, -7.5860



95.2910, 5.3560, 46.1240



84.2270, 80.1880, 11.5160



# Rectangle

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



64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300



79.8340, -64.9630, -28.6350



95.2910, 5.3560, 46.1240



73.6250, 77.9330, 57.9090

# Sweetspot

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



64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300



125.2410, -11.8250, -22.4890



97.4600, 35.3100, -34.2100



60.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300



83.9410, -39.3250, -74.7890



70.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250



53.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



70.4400, -33.0000, -62.7600



144.9890, -67.9250, -129.1810



# Inverse Universe

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



45.4300, 30.2500, 57.5300



59.0590, 39.3250, 74.7890



39.1600, 47.9050, 40.4250



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



49.5600, 33.0000, 62.7600

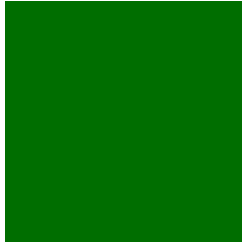


102.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

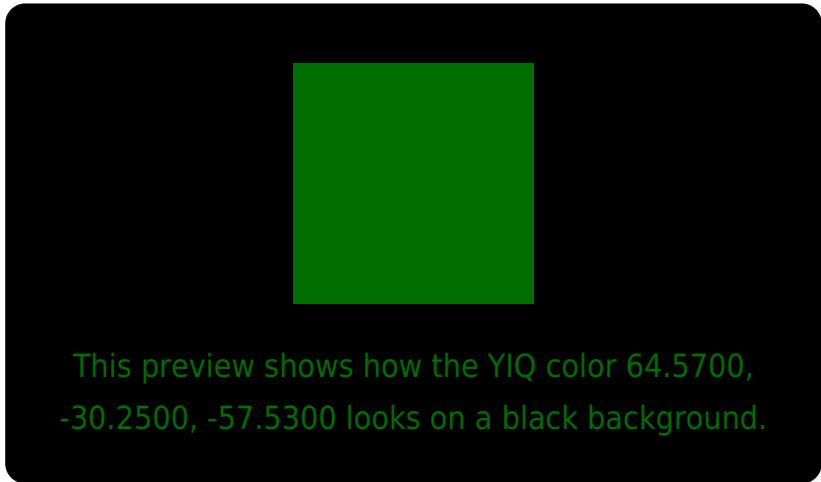
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.5700, -30.2500,

-57.5300.

# 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

64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300

### Protanopia

86.8720, 37.3260, -26.6900

### Deuteranopia

90.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670



## Tritanopia

86.2820, -36.2650, -9.0730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300

## Protanomaly

78.7330, 12.4320, -38.0960

## Deuteranomaly

81.0740, 13.2100, -30.1660

## Tritanomaly

78.4000, -34.3820, -26.6860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300 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(0, 110, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 110, 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(0, 110, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 110, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300 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(0, 110, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 110, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 110, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 110, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 110, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 110, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 110, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 110,  
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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