

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.9330, -25.3970,
-18.8130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130)
contains.

YIQ(64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130)	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(64.9330, -25.3970,
-18.8130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D543D
RGB	29, 84, 61
RGB Percent	11%, 33%, 24%
CMY	0.8864, 0.6705, 0.7609
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.27, 0.67
HSL	155°, 49%, 22%
HSV	155°, 66%, 33%
XYZ	4.5195, 6.9416, 5.5135
YIQ	64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

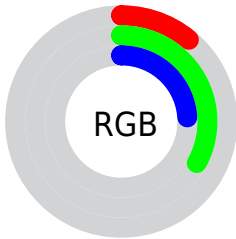
Format	Color
RYB	29, 64, 84
Decimal	1922109
CIELab	31.67, -24.35, 8.20
CIELCh	32, 25.692, 161.379
Yxy	6.9416, 0.2662, 0.4089
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280112189 (0xFF1D543D)
YUV	64.9330, -1.9390, -31.5132
Hunter-Lab	26.3469, -15.4875, 6.0354




Details

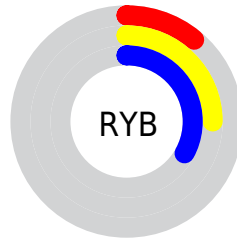
The YIQ color **64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **48.0670, 25.3970, 18.8130**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.5910, -24.4340, -19.7460**, and **24.4720, -16.5490, -13.9650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.0850, -28.8810, -21.7530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.6670, -21.5920, -16.1840**.

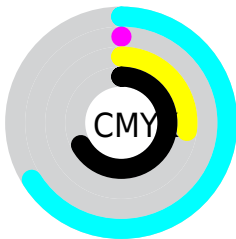
Distribution







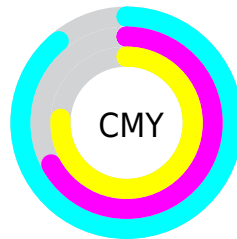
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (33%)
-  Blue (24%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (33%)



-  Cyan (66%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (27%)
-  Black (67%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (67%)
-  Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130 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 64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.9330, -25.3970,
-18.8130

■ 64.9330, -25.3970,
-18.8130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.6660, -29.0190,
-19.2510

■ 114.5910,
-24.4340, -19.7460

■ 24.4720, -16.5490,
-13.9650

■ 140.5910,
-24.4340, -19.7460

■ 6.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 167.7650,
-24.9840, -20.7920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.3520,
-25.2590, -21.3150

■ 223.0530,
-25.8550, -21.5270

■ 241.0740,

-21.1800, -12.6360

251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

64.9330, -25.3970,
-18.8130

64.9330, -25.3970,
-18.8130

62.0850, -28.8810,
-21.7530

67.6670, -21.5920,
-16.1840

59.0520, -33.2820,
-24.5940

70.8140, -17.5120,
-13.0320

56.2040, -36.7660,
-27.5340

73.6620, -14.0280,
-10.0920

54.8940, -38.8290,
-28.6930

76.6950, -9.6270,
-7.2510

79.5430, -6.1430,
-4.3110

■ 82.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

■ 85.4240, 1.7420,
1.4700

■ 88.1580, 5.5470,
4.0990

■ 91.3050, 9.6270,
7.2510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130



59.2430, -49.6970, -18.9530

Triad

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



64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130



73.1780, -23.5680, 8.6240



74.5710, 32.1850, 5.9210

Complementary

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



64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130



48.0670, 25.3970, 18.8130

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.



75.5850, 29.5700, 14.7700



64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130



76.4260, -0.5990, 16.3690

Square

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



64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130



60.0270, -57.3560, -6.7960



76.6470, 17.8320, 18.2480



73.6100, 27.2810, -4.3270

Rectangle

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



64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130



60.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870



76.6470, 17.8320, 18.2480



74.9780, 32.5970, 9.4690

Sweetspot

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



64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130



102.2820, -9.9020, -7.7740



68.4610, -0.8210, -23.6770



51.4290, -5.8220, -4.6220



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130



79.7690, -39.9750, -29.9510



65.2070, -31.6800, -9.5680



39.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



68.5890, -48.4560, -35.9440



151.5740, -107.1350, -79.3510

Inverse Universe

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



48.0670, 25.3970, 18.8130



53.1170, 40.2960, 29.6400



47.7930, 31.6800, 9.5680



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



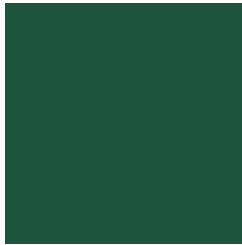
36.4110, 48.4560, 35.9440



80.4260, 107.1350, 79.3510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

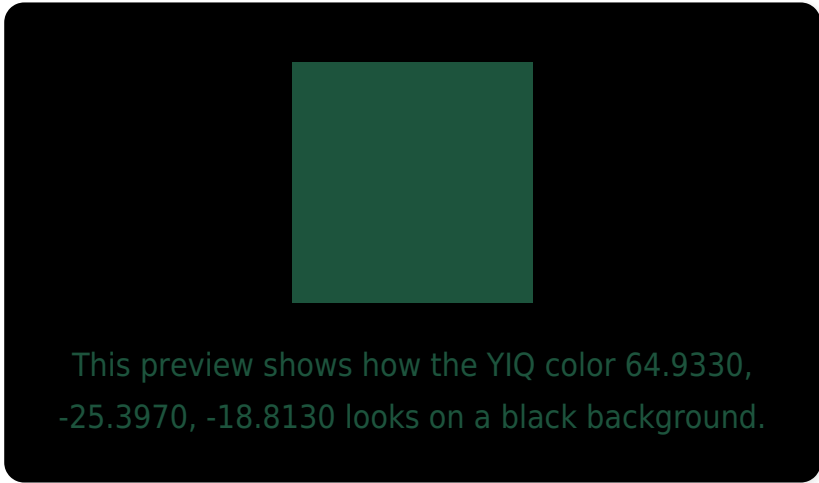
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

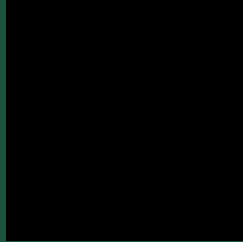
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.9330, -25.3970,

-18.8130.

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

64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130

Protanopia

73.4430, 8.7580, -4.5380

Deuteranopia

74.3880, 10.5910, 0.7910



Tritanopia

69.1260, -26.9580, -7.0380

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130

Protanomaly

70.6370, -3.7120, -9.8240

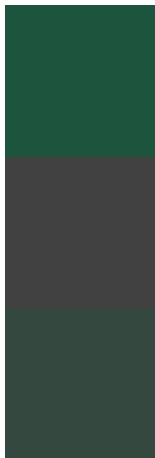
Deuteranomaly

71.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750

Tritanomaly

67.4910, -26.7280, -11.2080

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130 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(29, 84, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 84, 61)  
}
```

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(29, 84, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 84, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130 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(29, 84, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 84, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(29, 84, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 84, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 84, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 84, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 84, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 84,  
61) }
```

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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