

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(64.9350, 6.6520,  
-21.4440)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3A4D15
RGB	58, 77, 21
RGB Percent	23%, 30%, 8%
CMY	0.7726, 0.6980, 0.9176
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.73, 0.70
HSL	80°, 57%, 19%
HSV	80°, 73%, 30%
XYZ	4.5337, 6.2620, 1.6801
YIQ	64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

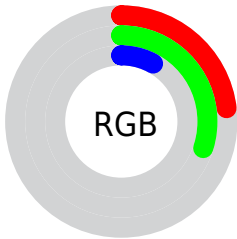
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	21, 77, 40
Decimal	3820821
CIELab	30.06, -17.22, 29.63
CIElCh	30, 34.270, 120.164
Yxy	6.2620, 0.3634, 0.5019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282010901 (0xFF3A4D15)
YUV	64.9350, -21.6600, -6.0820
Hunter-Lab	25.0240, -11.4524, 13.5361

# Details

The YIQ color **64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **33.0650, -6.6520, 21.4440**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.5930, 7.6150, -22.3770**, and **22.6600, -2.5190, -14.9270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.1260, 7.4320, -24.5680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.7440, 5.8720, -18.3200**.

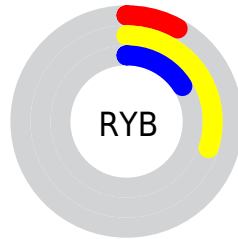
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (30%)

Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (16%)

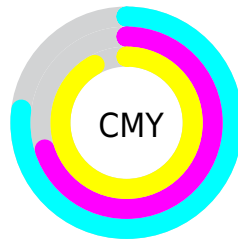


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (73%)

Black (70%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440 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 64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.9350, 6.6520,  
-21.4440

■ 64.9350, 6.6520,  
-21.4440

■ 254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 42.1630, 6.0100,  
-20.8220

■ 113.5930, 7.6150,  
-22.3770

■ 22.6600, -2.5190,  
-14.9270

■ 139.3650, 8.2570,  
-22.9990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.2510, 8.5780,  
-23.3100

■ 193.0230, 9.2200,  
-23.9320

■ 221.4960, 9.2660,  
-24.7660

■ 245.0990, 12.0620,

-20.3700

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,  
-9.3300

■ 64.9350, 6.6520,  
-21.4440

■ 64.9350, 6.6520,  
-21.4440

■ 63.1260, 7.4320,  
-24.5680

■ 66.7440, 5.8720,  
-18.3200

■ 61.7300, 8.4870,  
-27.1690

■ 68.1400, 4.8170,  
-15.7190

■ 60.4480, 9.2210,  
-29.4590

■ 69.9490, 4.0370,  
-12.5950

■ 71.4590, 2.6610,  
-9.6830

■ 73.2680, 1.8810,  
-6.5590

■ 74.9630, 1.4220,  
-3.7460

■ 76.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 78.2820, -0.7340,  
2.2900

■ 79.9770, -1.1930,  
5.1030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.8730, 27.5580, -14.8580



64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440



58.4180, -25.6250, -25.6970

# Triad

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



64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440



60.2980, -59.5570, -5.4530



70.4920, 34.5660, 23.3500

# Complementary

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



64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440



33.0650, -6.6520, 21.4440

# 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.



72.4930, 15.6300, 25.1180



64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440



57.5740, -60.1540, -0.1380

# Square

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



64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440



59.7790, -53.9620, -13.2420



72.1350, -12.8410, 17.9670



69.2890, 42.0870, 13.6950



# Rectangle

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



64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440



55.6750, -42.4060, -24.4380



72.1350, -12.8410, 17.9670



71.2080, 29.6140, 24.9900

# Sweetspot

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



64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440



94.5130, 2.5690, -8.0150



48.8970, 28.1510, 1.9350



48.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440



80.5250, 10.3220, -32.8940



56.5630, -10.0360, -27.3800



37.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



79.9070, 11.8820, -39.1420



180.1590, 26.7460, -88.2780



# Inverse Universe

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



33.0650, -6.6520, 21.4440



31.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940



41.4370, 10.0360, 27.3800



35.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



22.0930, -11.8820, 39.1420

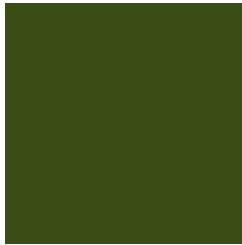


49.5420, -27.3420, 88.0660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

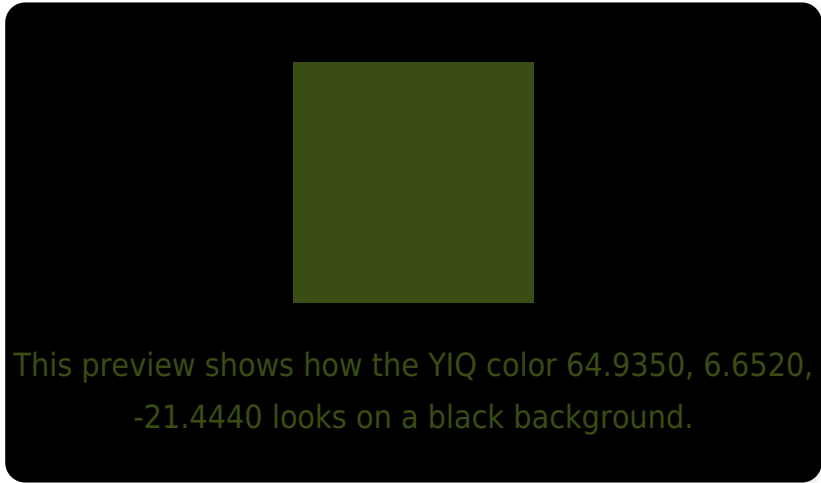
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

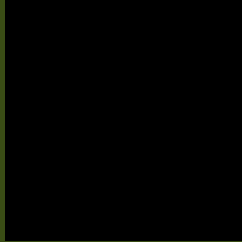
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.9350, 6.6520,

-21.4440.

# 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

64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440

### Protanopia

67.4640, 21.4600, -14.4760

### Deuteranopia

68.4910, 25.9980, -8.6100



## Tritanopia

70.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440

## Protanomaly

66.3600, 15.8210, -16.9070

## Deuteranomaly

67.4360, 18.6630, -13.3450

## Tritanomaly

68.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440 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(58, 77, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 77, 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(58, 77, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 77, 21) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440 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(58, 77, 21) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 77, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 77, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 77, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 77, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 77, 21)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 77, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 77,  
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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