

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.9850, -31.1750,  
-13.2150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(64.9850, -31.1750,  
-13.2150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B524D
RGB	27, 82, 77
RGB Percent	11%, 32%, 30%
CMY	0.8942, 0.6783, 0.6982
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 0.06, 0.68
HSL	174°, 51%, 21%
HSV	174°, 67%, 32%
XYZ	4.8086, 6.8060, 8.0758
YIQ	64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

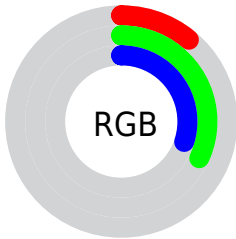
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	27, 56, 82
Decimal	1790541
CIE Lab	31.36, -19.22, -2.37
CIE LCh	31, 19.363, 187.041
Yxy	6.8060, 0.2442, 0.3457
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279980621 (0xFF1B524D)
YUV	64.9850, 5.9234, -33.3128
Hunter-Lab	26.0883, -12.7534, -0.0917

# Details

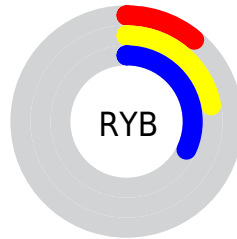
The YIQ color **64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **44.0150, 31.1750, 13.2150**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.4690, -29.6620, -13.1020**, and **25.4810, -20.7680, -9.0880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.4790, -35.6220, -15.2220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.4910, -26.7280, -11.2080**.

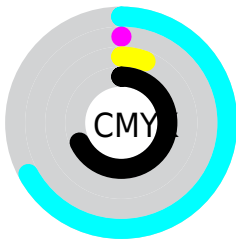
# Distribution



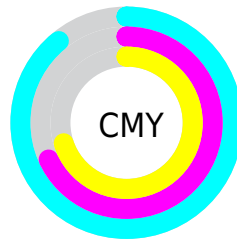
- Red (11%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150 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 64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.9850, -31.1750,  
-13.2150

■ 64.9850, -31.1750,  
-13.2150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 40.7890, -33.5590,  
-14.0630

■ 115.1700,  
-30.2580, -13.3140

■ 25.4810, -20.7680,  
-9.0880

■ 141.1700,  
-30.2580, -13.3140

■ 7.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

■ 167.7570,  
-30.5330, -13.8370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 195.4580,  
-31.1290, -14.0490

■ 223.4580,  
-31.1290, -14.0490

■ 242.4420,

-25.0320, -8.9040

251.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

64.9850, -31.1750,  
-13.2150

64.9850, -31.1750,  
-13.2150

62.4790, -35.6220,  
-15.2220

67.4910, -26.7280,  
-11.2080

59.9730, -40.0690,  
-17.2290

69.8830, -21.9600,  
-9.5120

57.2820, -45.4330,  
-19.1370

72.6880, -16.9170,  
-7.2930

56.5700, -46.3040,  
-19.8720

75.1940, -12.4700,  
-5.2860

77.7000, -8.0230,  
-3.2790

■ 80.0920, -3.2550,  
-1.5830

■ 82.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 85.4030, 6.2350,  
2.6430

■ 87.9090, 10.6820,  
4.6500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400



64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150



63.1180, -41.6750, -10.1470

# Triad

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



64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150



75.5950, -2.7530, 11.3510



73.8530, 22.2830, -1.8530

# Complementary

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



64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150



44.0150, 31.1750, 13.2150

# 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.



74.4500, 25.2160, 5.5680



64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150



76.0760, 12.0100, 13.6260

# Square

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



64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150



72.6360, -19.1660, 5.9380



75.2850, 21.5470, 11.4910



72.5590, 14.1230, -8.1570



# Rectangle

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



64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150



66.0200, -38.2830, -5.5390



75.2850, 21.5470, 11.4910



73.9180, 23.6580, 0.7620

# Sweetspot

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



64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150



100.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



60.7800, -12.1450, -27.7050



49.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



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.



64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150



80.0750, -49.2840, -20.9320



52.6410, -26.7300, -0.1540



39.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



72.4650, -59.3700, -25.3700



160.2380, -131.5310, -55.7150



# Inverse Universe

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



44.0150, 31.1750, 13.2150



46.9250, 49.2840, 20.9320



56.3590, 26.7300, 0.1540



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



32.5350, 59.3700, 25.3700



71.7620, 131.5310, 55.7150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

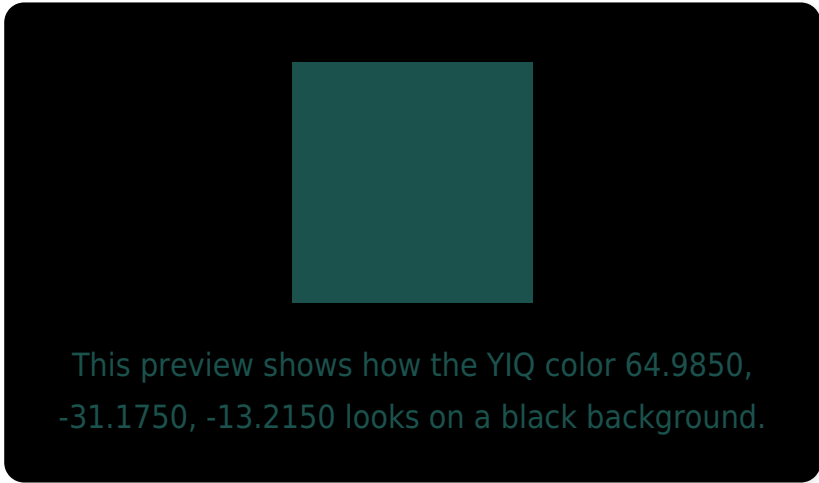
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

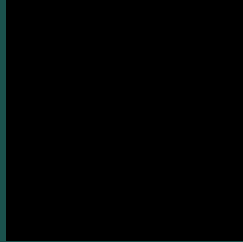
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

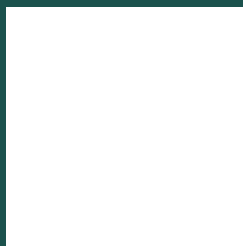
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.9850, -31.1750,



# 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

64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150

### Protanopia

73.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

### Deuteranopia

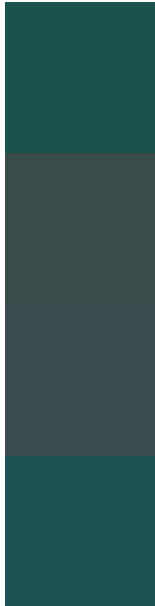
74.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



**Tritanopia**

67.0330, -31.1300, -8.5220

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150

## Protanomaly

70.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380

## Deuteranomaly

70.5580, -10.4990, -2.4590

## Tritanomaly

65.9790, -31.0380, -10.1900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150 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(27, 82, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 82, 77)  
}
```

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(27, 82, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 82, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150 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(27, 82, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 82, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 82, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 82, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 82, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 82, 77)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 82, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 82,  
77) }
```

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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