

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.0900, -18.1090,
-7.7170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B4B48
RGB	43, 75, 72
RGB Percent	17%, 29%, 28%
CMY	0.8314, 0.7058, 0.7177
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.04, 0.71
HSL	174°, 27%, 23%
HSV	174°, 43%, 29%
XYZ	4.6815, 6.0148, 7.0421
YIQ	65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

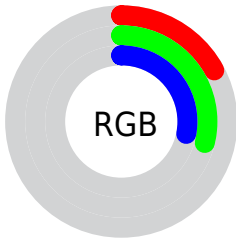
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 60, 75
Decimal	2837320
CIE Lab	29.45, -12.62, -1.92
CIE LCh	29, 12.767, 188.645
Yxy	6.0148, 0.2639, 0.3391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281027400 (0xFF2B4B48)
YUV	65.0900, 3.4066, -19.3729
Hunter-Lab	24.5251, -8.8454, 0.1431

Details

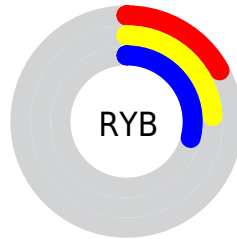
The YIQ color **65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **52.9100, 18.1090, 7.7170**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.6770, -18.3840, -8.2400**, and **21.5030, -17.8340, -7.1940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.2970, -14.2580, -5.9220**.

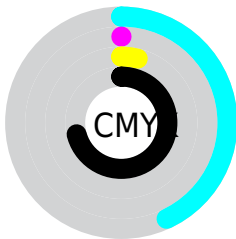
Distribution



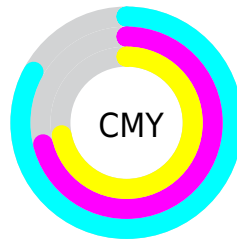
- Red (17%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170 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 65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.0900, -18.1090,
-7.7170

65.0900, -18.1090,
-7.7170

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

42.2040, -18.4300,
-7.4060

113.6770,
-18.3840, -8.2400

21.5030, -17.8340,
-7.1940

139.3780,
-18.9800, -8.4520

0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

166.0790,
-19.5760, -8.6640

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

192.7800,
-20.1720, -8.8760

220.7800,
-20.1720, -8.8760

245.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 65.0900, -18.1090,
-7.7170

■ 65.0900, -18.1090,
-7.7170

■ 62.5840, -22.5560,
-9.7240

■ 67.2970, -14.2580,
-5.9220

■ 60.4910, -26.7280,
-11.2080

■ 69.6890, -9.4900,
-4.2260

■ 57.9850, -31.1750,
-13.2150

■ 71.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

■ 55.7780, -35.0260,
-15.0100

■ 74.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 53.2720, -39.4730,
-17.0170

■ 76.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 51.7770, -42.4530,
-18.0770

■ 79.0010, 7.4270,
3.0670

■ 81.2080, 11.2780,
4.8620

■ 83.7140, 15.7250,
6.8690

■ 85.8070, 19.8970,
8.3530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.0540, -9.2600, -8.3960



65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



64.9310, -21.9150, -4.8190

Triad

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



65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



70.8570, -0.7350, 7.8170



69.3730, 14.9470, -1.0610

Complementary

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



65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



52.9100, 18.1090, 7.7170

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.



70.6770, 17.1470, 3.1230



65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



71.1740, 8.6180, 9.0180

Square

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



65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



68.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240



70.6430, 14.4870, 7.2790



68.9160, 8.8040, -5.3720

Rectangle

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



65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



66.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



70.6430, 14.4870, 7.2790



69.6120, 15.7720, 0.5080

Sweetspot

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



65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



92.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



62.6810, -7.0120, -16.1000



45.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



81.4800, -28.1950, -12.1550



57.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.3620, -57.5820, -24.7340



158.7220, -130.0180, -55.6020

Inverse Universe

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



52.9100, 18.1090, 7.7170



62.5200, 28.1950, 12.1550



60.1990, 15.4970, -0.0150



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.6380, 57.5820, 24.7340



71.2780, 130.0180, 55.6020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

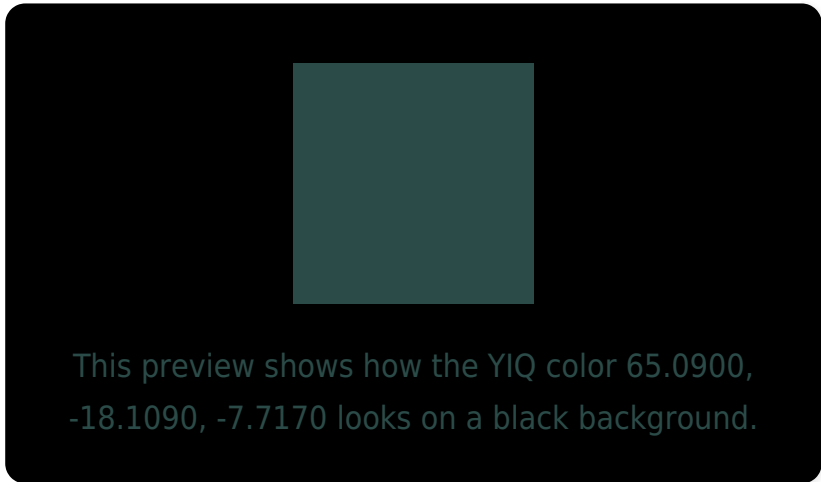
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

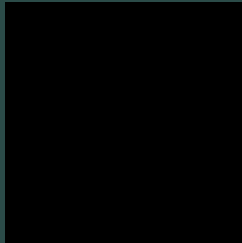
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

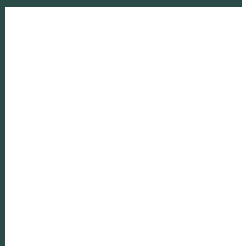
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.0900, -18.1090,

-7.7170.

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

65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170

Protanopia

69.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Deuteranopia

69.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



Tritanopia

66.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170

Protanomaly

67.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420

Deuteranomaly

68.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510

Tritanomaly

65.3720, -18.8430, -5.4270

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170 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(43, 75, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 75, 72)  
}
```

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(43, 75, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 75, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170 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(43, 75, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 75, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 75, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 75, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 75, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 75, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 75, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 75,  
72) }
```

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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