

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230)
contains.

YIQ(65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230)	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(65.1100, 13.5290,
-19.4230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	424A11
RGB	66, 74, 17
RGB Percent	26%, 29%, 7%
CMY	0.7412, 0.7098, 0.9332
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.77, 0.71
HSL	68°, 63%, 18%
HSV	68°, 77%, 29%
XYZ	4.7962, 6.0963, 1.4553
YIQ	65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

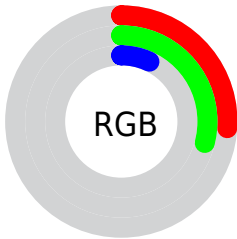
Format	Color
R_{YB}	17, 74, 25
Decimal	4344337
CIE _{Lab}	29.65, -12.02, 31.25
CIE _{LCh}	30, 33.482, 111.036
Yxy	6.0963, 0.3884, 0.4937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282534417 (0xFF424A11)
YUV	65.1100, -23.7182, 0.7805
Hunter-Lab	24.6907, -8.5349, 13.7890

Details

The YIQ color **65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **25.8900, -13.5290, 19.4230**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.1810, 14.7670, -19.8330**, and **23.5900, 3.6700, -11.4500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.0130, 15.1800, -21.8120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.2070, 11.8780, -17.0340**.

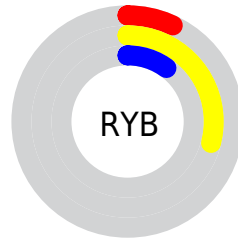
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (29%)

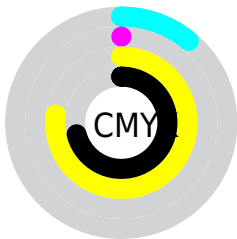
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (10%)

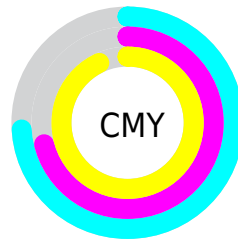


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (77%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230 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 65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.1100, 13.5290,
-19.4230

65.1100, 13.5290,
-19.4230

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

42.7940, 11.6030,
-17.5570

114.1810, 14.7670,
-19.8330

23.5900, 3.6700,
-11.4500

139.3660, 15.6840,
-19.9320

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

166.1380, 16.3260,
-20.5540

193.3230, 17.2430,
-20.6530

221.0950, 17.8850,
-21.2750

247.6330, 19.3060,

-19.4940

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,
-10.5740

■ 65.1100, 13.5290,
-19.4230

■ 65.1100, 13.5290,
-19.4230

■ 64.0130, 15.1800,
-21.8120

■ 66.2070, 11.8780,
-17.0340

■ 62.8020, 17.1520,
-24.5120

■ 67.4180, 9.9060,
-14.3340

■ 62.5740, 17.7940,
-25.1340

■ 68.5150, 8.2550,
-11.9450

■ 69.7260, 6.2830,
-9.2450

■ 70.8230, 4.6320,
-6.8560

■ 71.9200, 2.9810,
-4.4670

■ 73.1310, 1.0090,
-1.7670

■ 74.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 75.4390, -2.6140,
3.3220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.3620, 30.6750, -10.7730



65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230



60.6430, -13.0170, -22.9130

Triad

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



65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230



59.5000, -57.3100, -7.6300



70.3820, 29.0640, 23.9440

Complementary

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



65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230



25.8900, -13.5290, 19.4230

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.



72.1330, 7.8360, 23.1960



65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230



57.8190, -59.4660, -1.5940

Square

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



65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230



58.1660, -50.7980, -15.5180



69.2370, -22.0560, 14.2640



68.6140, 39.7940, 16.7060

Rectangle

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



65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230



53.4750, -38.9670, -26.1910



69.2370, -22.0560, 14.2640



70.9730, 22.9660, 24.3260

Sweetspot

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



65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230



93.5950, 5.2740, -7.4780



38.7390, 31.7720, 7.9000



46.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550



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.



65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230



82.9670, 20.8210, -30.4350



56.7380, -3.1590, -25.3590



37.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



86.1860, 24.3980, -34.6900



193.9130, 54.1620, -78.5260

Inverse Universe

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



25.8900, -13.5290, 19.4230



21.7340, -21.4170, 30.2230



34.2620, 3.1590, 25.3590



34.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



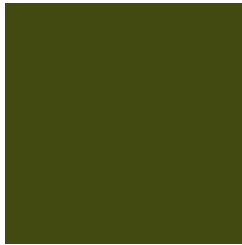
15.8140, -24.3980, 34.6900



35.7880, -54.7580, 78.3140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

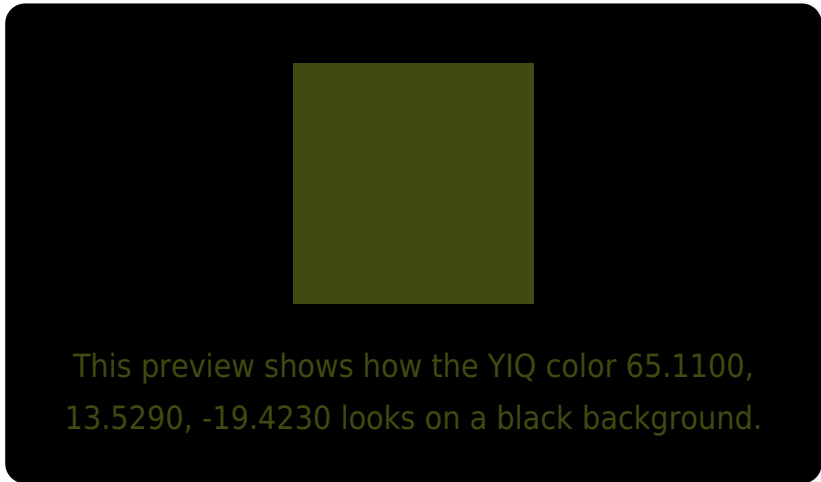
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

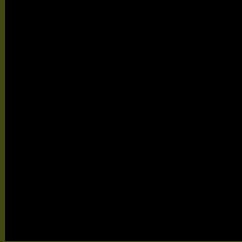
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1100, 13.5290,

-19.4230.

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

65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230

Protanopia

66.5350, 22.6980, -14.8860

Deuteranopia

67.4480, 27.5570, -9.3310



Tritanopia

70.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230

Protanomaly

65.6270, 19.4430, -16.4690

Deuteranomaly

66.7030, 22.2850, -12.9070

Tritanomaly

68.3500, 4.5860, -6.0220

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.8230, 4.6320, -6.8560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230 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(66, 74, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 74, 17)  
}
```

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(66, 74, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 74, 17) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230 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(66, 74, 17) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 74, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 74, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 74, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 74, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 74, 17)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 74, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 74,  
17) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor