

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.1720, -16.5450,
-36.0730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.1720, -16.5450,
-36.0730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B5D16
RGB	27, 93, 22
RGB Percent	11%, 36%, 9%
CMY	0.8943, 0.6352, 0.9137
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.76, 0.64
HSL	116°, 62%, 23%
HSV	116°, 76%, 36%
XYZ	4.5122, 8.1238, 2.0891
YIQ	65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

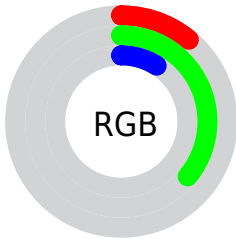
Format	Color
R_{YB}	22, 93, 88
Decimal	1793302
CIE Lab	34.24, -35.50, 33.08
CIE LCh	34, 48.524, 137.027
Yxy	8.1238, 0.3064, 0.5517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279983382 (0xFF1B5D16)
YUV	65.1720, -21.2838, -33.4768
Hunter-Lab	28.5022, -21.6205, 15.6057

Details

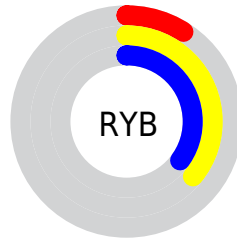
The YIQ color **65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **49.8280, 16.5450, 36.0730**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.7270, -13.7940, -36.3700**, and **27.0020, -12.6500, -24.0580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.8890, -14.0700, -31.3660**.

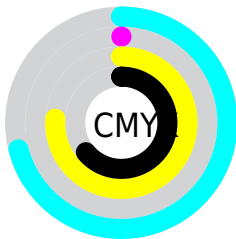
Distribution



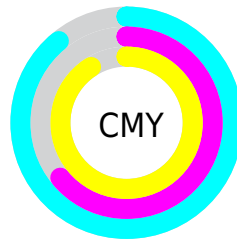
- Red (11%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (9%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730 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 65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.1720, -16.5450,
-36.0730

■ 65.1720, -16.5450,
-36.0730

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.5030, -18.9750,
-36.0870

■ 116.7270,
-13.7940, -36.3700

■ 27.0020, -12.6500,
-24.0580

■ 143.3850,
-12.8310, -37.3030

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 170.5590,
-13.3810, -38.3490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.3310,
-12.7390, -38.9710

■ 226.2170,
-12.4180, -39.2820

■ 237.7810, -4.7180,

-24.6380

249.6440, 3.5780,
-9.7820

65.1720, -16.5450,
-36.0730

65.1720, -16.5450,
-36.0730

61.4550, -19.0200,
-40.7800

68.8890, -14.0700,
-31.3660

57.9230, -20.5780,
-45.5860

72.4210, -12.5120,
-26.5600

56.3850, -21.9990,
-47.3670

76.1380, -10.0370,
-21.8530

79.8550, -7.5620,
-17.1460

83.3870, -6.0040,
-12.3400

■ 87.1040, -3.5290,
-7.6330

■ 90.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 94.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 98.0700, 2.9790,
6.5870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.9180, 22.5170, -28.1310



65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730



64.0070, -46.5770, -31.4490

Triad

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



65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730



70.6140, -74.8260, 1.4460



73.9850, 58.2230, 29.6390

Complementary

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



65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730



49.8280, 16.5450, 36.0730

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.



77.5120, 40.9820, 39.2380



65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730



73.9320, -48.8780, 15.7780

Square

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



65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730



71.8560, -70.0560, -7.9120



82.5000, 5.7250, 33.9250



75.9840, 58.8230, 7.7430

Rectangle

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



65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730



67.6720, -55.5190, -23.5750



82.5000, 5.7250, 33.9250



74.2930, 54.6000, 34.7280

Sweetspot

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



65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730



109.0340, -6.5080, -14.2200



81.3840, 24.4410, -18.9430



54.2780, -4.0790, -8.6790



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730



76.6630, -26.0780, -56.0460



67.0970, -29.1550, -27.8030



44.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



66.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340



144.2020, -55.0430, -120.3470

Inverse Universe

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



49.8280, 16.5450, 36.0730



53.0380, 25.4820, 55.8340



47.9030, 29.1550, 27.8030



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



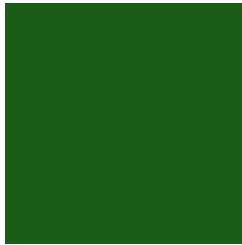
43.0380, 25.4820, 55.8340



93.0970, 55.6390, 120.5590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

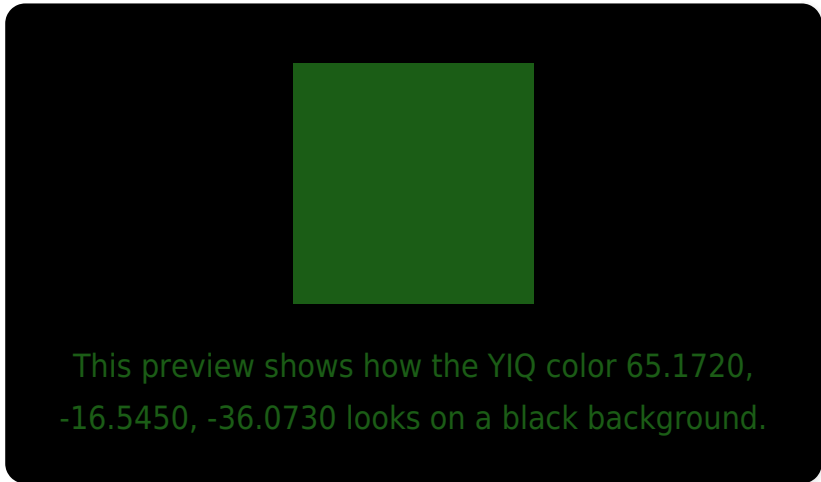
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1720, -16.5450,

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

65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730

Protanopia

76.6230, 25.2660, -17.3740

Deuteranopia

77.8180, 29.3910, -9.5290



Tritanopia

75.5390, -26.6830, -6.5150

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730

Protanomaly

72.2080, 10.1370, -24.0310

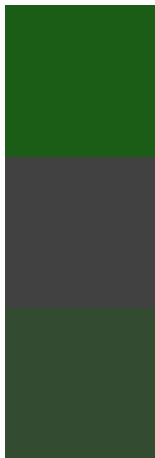
Deuteranomaly

72.9250, 12.6120, -19.3240

Tritanomaly

71.6560, -23.0590, -17.1310

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.8600, -5.9580, -13.1740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730 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, 93, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 93, 22)  
}
```

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, 93, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 93, 22) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730 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, 93, 22) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 93, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 93, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 93, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 93, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 93, 22)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 93, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 93,  
22) }
```

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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