

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.2150, 9.4000,
-5.1600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47422E
RGB	71, 66, 46
RGB Percent	28%, 26%, 18%
CMY	0.7216, 0.7412, 0.8196
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.35, 0.72
HSL	48°, 21%, 23%
HSV	48°, 35%, 28%
XYZ	5.0400, 5.4331, 3.3692
YIQ	65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

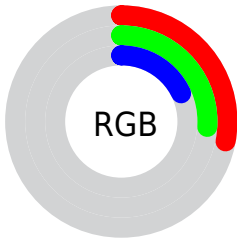
Format	Color
RYB	52, 71, 46
Decimal	4669998
CIELab	27.93, -1.53, 12.96
CIElCh	28, 13.050, 96.725
Yxy	5.4331, 0.3641, 0.3925
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282860078 (0xFF47422E)
YUV	65.2150, -9.4730, 5.0734
Hunter-Lab	23.3091, -2.1946, 7.7462

Details

The YIQ color **65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **51.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.2860, 10.6380, -5.5700**, and **22.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060**.

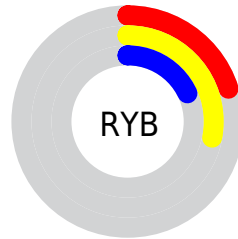
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (26%)

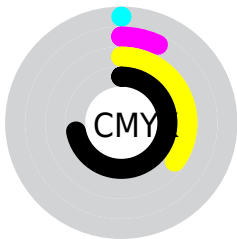
Blue (18%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (18%)

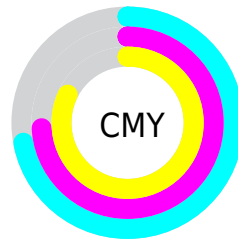


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600 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 65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.2150, 9.4000,
-5.1600

■ 65.2150, 9.4000,
-5.1600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.0300, 8.4830,
-5.0610

■ 113.2860, 10.6380,
-5.5700

■ 22.1720, 10.9590,
-5.8810

■ 138.5850, 11.2340,
-5.3580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.0580, 11.2800,
-6.1920

■ 192.3570, 11.8760,
-5.9800

■ 220.2430, 12.1970,
-6.2910

■ 247.9440, 11.6010,

-6.5030

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 65.2150, 9.4000,
-5.1600

■ 65.2150, 9.4000,
-5.1600

■ 63.8300, 11.9220,
-6.8140

■ 66.6000, 6.8780,
-3.5060

■ 61.8580, 14.7190,
-7.9450

■ 68.5720, 4.0810,
-2.3750

■ 60.4730, 17.2410,
-9.5990

■ 69.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 58.5010, 20.0380,
-10.7300

■ 71.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 57.1160, 22.5600,
-12.3840

■ 73.4280, -4.0810,
2.3750

■ 55.0300, 25.6780,
-13.8260

■ 75.4000, -6.8780,
3.5060

■ 54.6880, 26.6410,
-14.7590

■ 76.7850, -9.4000,
5.1600

■ 78.1700, -11.9220,
6.8140

■ 80.1420, -14.7190,
7.9450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.3730, 14.9470, -1.0610



65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



64.1430, 0.7350, -7.8170

Triad

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



65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



61.3330, -23.1070, -5.2430



67.8750, 8.0220, 8.8060

Complementary

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



65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



51.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

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.



67.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930



65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



63.2350, -19.7150, -0.6350

Square

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



65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



61.6770, -18.3840, -8.2400



65.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120



67.6430, 14.4870, 7.2790

Rectangle

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



65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



62.9080, -5.9130, -8.4810



65.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120



67.9070, 4.9960, 8.5800

Sweetspot

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



65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



89.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640



54.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



44.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



82.8580, 14.7190, -7.9450



66.0570, 3.8530, -9.2590



34.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



76.5610, 37.0040, -20.8520



174.7070, 85.2420, -47.0620

Inverse Universe

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



51.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



62.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450



50.9430, -3.8530, 9.2590



33.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



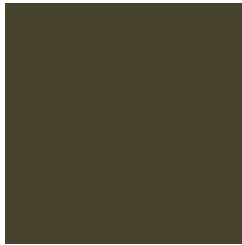
23.0260, -37.2790, 20.3290



52.2930, -85.2420, 47.0620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

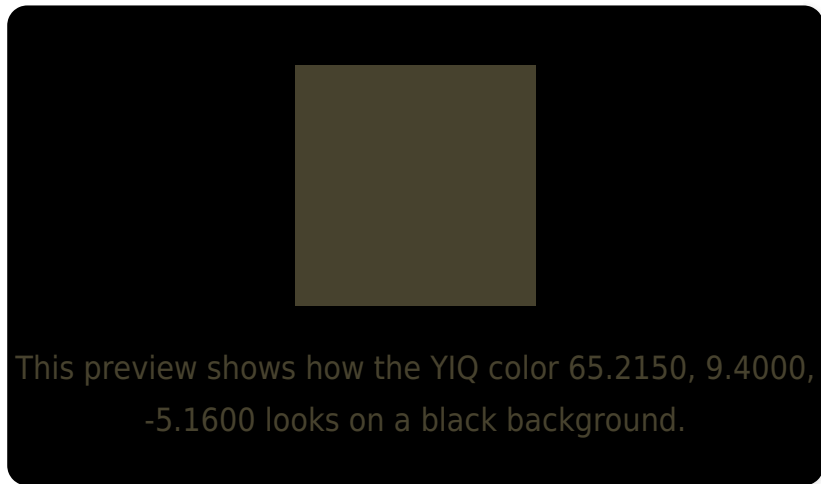
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600.



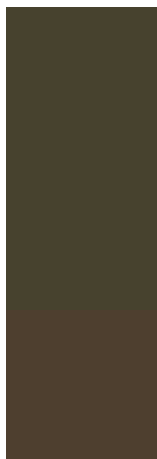
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.2150, 9.4000,

-5.1600.

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

65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Protanopia

65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Deuteranopia

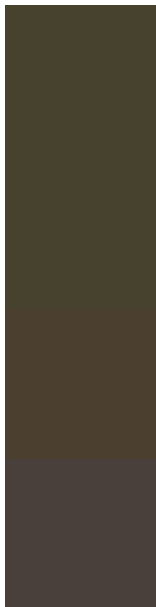
65.6610, 14.0760, -1.7960



Tritanopia

66.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Protanomaly

65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Deuteranomaly

65.3510, 12.0130, -2.9550

Tritanomaly

66.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600 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(71, 66, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 66, 46)  
}
```

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(71, 66, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 66, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600 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(71, 66, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 66, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 66, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 66, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 66, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 66, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 66, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 66,  
46) }
```

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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