

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.2810, -52.8600,
-22.2040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.2810, -52.8600,
-22.2040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	015E56
RGB	1, 94, 86
RGB Percent	0%, 37%, 34%
CMY	0.9963, 0.6312, 0.6629
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.09, 0.63
HSL	175°, 98%, 19%
HSV	175°, 99%, 37%
XYZ	5.6956, 8.6895, 10.1702
YIQ	65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

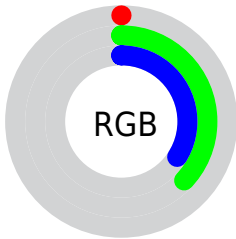
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 50, 94
Decimal	89686
CIE _{Lab}	35.38, -25.80, -2.16
CIE _{LCh}	35, 25.893, 184.783
Yxy	8.6895, 0.2320, 0.3539
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278279766 (0xFF015E56)
YUV	65.2810, 10.2145, -56.3744
Hunter-Lab	29.4779, -17.0974, 0.1789

Details

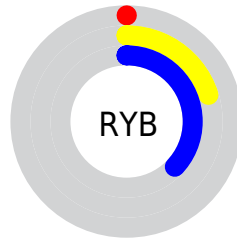
The YIQ color **65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **29.7190, 52.8600, 22.2040**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.5490, -41.8110, -18.6990**, and **32.2630, -26.0860, -11.8300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.9820, -53.4560, -22.4160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.0860, -47.8170, -19.9850**.

Distribution



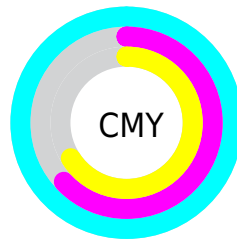
- Red (0%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040 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 65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.2810, -52.8600,
-22.2040

■ 65.2810, -52.8600,
-22.2040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.2720, -39.4730,
-17.0170

■ 121.5490,
-41.8110, -18.6990

■ 32.2630, -26.0860,
-11.8300

■ 148.4350,
-41.4900, -19.0100

■ 18.7160, -14.1200,
-8.4240

■ 175.4350,
-41.4900, -19.0100


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 203.1360,
-42.0860, -19.2220


■ 231.1360,
-42.0860, -19.2220


■ 240.9470,


-28.0120, -9.9640


 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160


 65.2810, -52.8600,
-22.2040


 65.2810, -52.8600,
-22.2040


 64.9820, -53.4560,
-22.4160

 68.0860, -47.8170,
-19.9850

 71.1900, -42.1780,
-17.5540

 73.8810, -36.8140,
-15.6460

 76.9850, -31.1750,
-13.2150

 79.7900, -26.1320,
-10.9960

■ 82.5950, -21.0890,
-8.7770

■ 85.6990, -15.4500,
-6.3460

■ 88.3900, -10.0860,
-4.4380

■ 91.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.4560, -19.6200, -18.8840



65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040



66.6750, -59.6010, -15.6730

Triad

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



65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040



85.4470, -5.0920, 15.1960



82.7460, 29.8940, -2.1220

Complementary

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



65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040



29.7190, 52.8600, 22.2040

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.



83.6360, 33.5600, 8.5360



65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040



86.0920, 15.0810, 18.5450

Square

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



65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040



80.4870, -28.9320, 6.7160



84.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370



81.2020, 19.4420, -10.9420

Rectangle

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



65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040



66.6410, -62.2610, -11.5170



84.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370



82.9360, 32.4150, 1.7510

Sweetspot

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



65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040



110.8940, -20.4930, -8.5650



58.2820, -20.2110, -46.7310



54.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860



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.



65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040



84.3820, -69.5020, -28.9740



44.4740, -45.2530, -0.3650



44.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



75.9700, -62.3500, -26.4300



163.8570, -134.8320, -56.4640

Inverse Universe

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



29.7190, 52.8600, 22.2040



37.7320, 69.1810, 29.2850



50.5260, 45.2530, 0.3650



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



34.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300



73.2570, 134.5110, 56.7750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

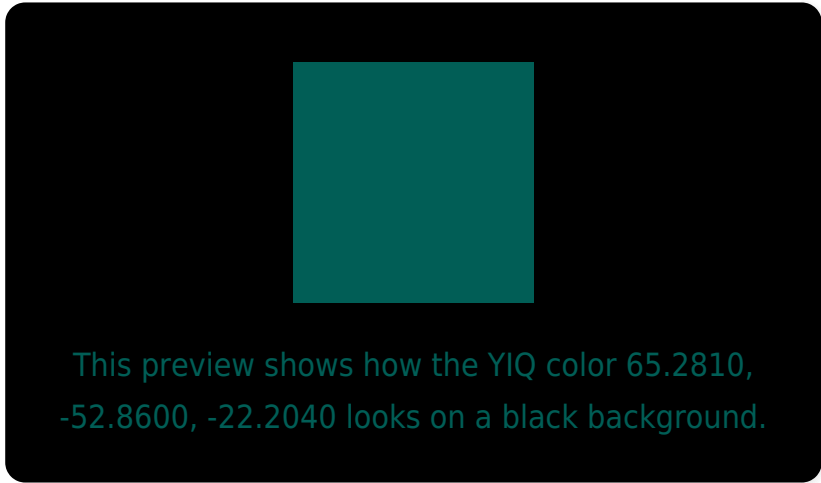
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

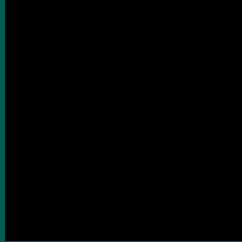
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.2810, -52.8600,

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

65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040

Protanopia

83.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970

Deuteranopia

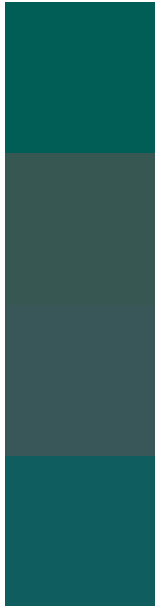
84.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



Tritanopia

72.2810, -43.6920, -12.1400

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040

Protanomaly

76.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390

Deuteranomaly

77.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

Tritanomaly

69.9060, -47.1300, -15.9140

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.4920, -19.3010, -8.1410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040 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(1, 94, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 94, 86)  
}
```

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(1, 94, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 94, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040 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(1, 94, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 94, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 94, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 94, 86); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 94, 86); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 94, 86) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 94, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 94,  
86) }
```

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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