

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**YIQ(65.4420, 0.1900,  
-36.4980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B5903
RGB	43, 89, 3
RGB Percent	17%, 35%, 1%
CMY	0.8315, 0.6509, 0.9882
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.97, 0.65
HSL	92°, 93%, 18%
HSV	92°, 97%, 35%
XYZ	4.5850, 7.6672, 1.3249
YIQ	65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

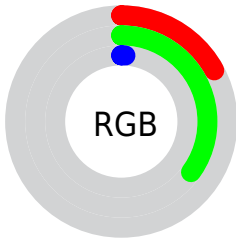
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	3, 89, 49
Decimal	2840835
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.28, -30.40, 38.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 49.420, 127.962
Yxy	7.6672, 0.3377, 0.5647
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281030915 (0xFF2B5903)
YUV	65.4420, -30.7839, -19.6816
Hunter-Lab	27.6898, -18.9002, 16.5459

# Details

The YIQ color  $[65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336600$ . A complement of this color would be  $[26.5580, -0.1900, 36.4980]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[116.6700, -0.4520, -35.8760]$ , and  $[25.2410, -11.8250, -22.4890]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[64.5020, -0.0390, -37.8550]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[67.9630, 0.2810, -32.6390]$ .

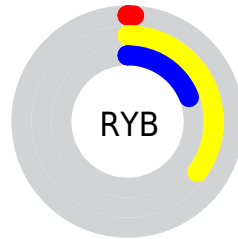
# Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (35%)

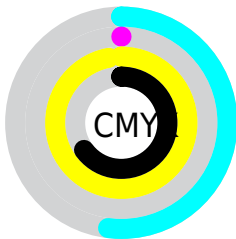
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (19%)

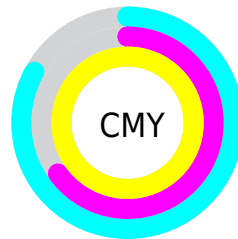


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (65%)


Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980 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 65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 65.4420, 0.1900,  
-36.4980

 65.4420, 0.1900,  
-36.4980


 253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

 43.5370, -7.1470,  
-30.1790

 116.6700, -0.4520,  
-35.8760


 25.2410, -11.8250,  
-22.4890

 142.5560, -0.1310,  
-36.1870

 11.7400, -5.5000,  
-10.4600

 169.3280, 0.5110,  
-36.8090

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 197.1000, 1.1530,  
-37.4310

 225.5730, 1.1990,  
-38.2650

 240.2570, 8.4410,

-26.3350

■ 250.3260, 13.1610,  
-12.7510

■ 65.4420, 0.1900,  
-36.4980

■ 65.4420, 0.1900,  
-36.4980

■ 64.5020, -0.0390,  
-37.8550

■ 67.9630, 0.2810,  
-32.6390

■ 70.1850, -0.2240,  
-28.9920

■ 72.7060, -0.1330,  
-25.1330

■ 75.2270, -0.0420,  
-21.2740

■ 77.7480, 0.0490,  
-17.4150

■ 80.1550, 0.4610,  
-13.8670

■ 82.3770, -0.0440,  
-10.2200

■ 84.8980, 0.0470,  
-6.3610

■ 87.4190, 0.1380,  
-2.5020

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.6740, 29.2560, -23.6080



65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



60.5360, -40.9370, -34.5450

# Triad

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



65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



70.0440, -73.2210, -0.1090



71.3040, 56.0670, 35.6750

# Complementary

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



65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



26.5580, -0.1900, 36.4980

# 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.



76.4340, 32.4540, 39.6060



65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



64.7440, -72.0760, 6.6760

# Square

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



65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



70.1290, -66.5710, -10.4990



80.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830



72.5100, 60.5180, 15.5740



# Rectangle

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



65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710



80.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830



71.8890, 50.1060, 39.0820

# Sweetspot

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



65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



105.7420, 0.1860, -14.3900



55.7160, 38.6060, -5.8260



53.3170, 0.1850, -8.8630



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980



83.3520, -0.0370, -48.9090



53.8240, -24.6130, -44.0450



41.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



77.7590, 0.3750, -45.3610



170.5360, 0.3390, -99.7970



# Inverse Universe

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



26.5580, -0.1900, 36.4980



31.3490, -0.5590, 48.6970



38.1760, 24.6130, 44.0450



40.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



29.2410, -0.3750, 45.3610



64.4640, -0.3390, 99.7970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

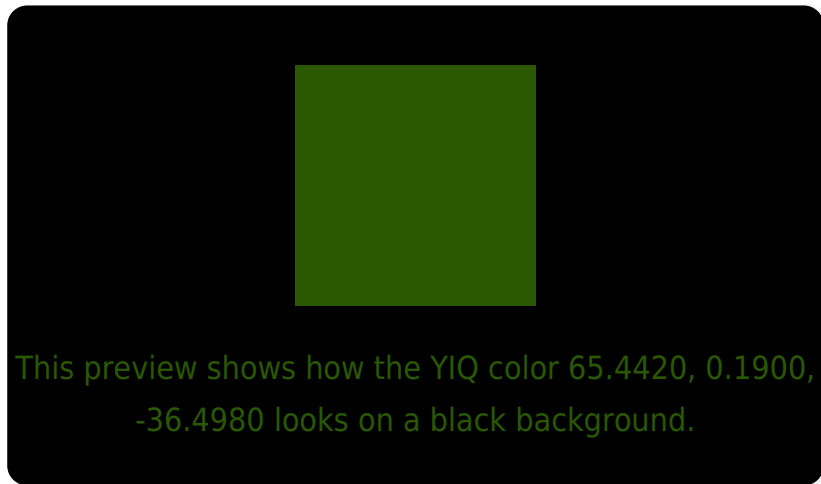
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

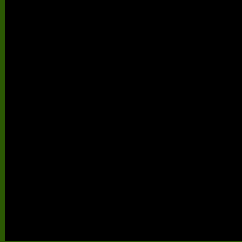
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.4420, 0.1900,



# 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

65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980

### Deuteranopia

74.7920, 32.2800, -12.3280

### Tritanopia

75.3120, -18.6140, -4.0700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980

## Deuteranomaly

71.1770, 20.5900, -20.7380

## Tritanomaly

71.7560, -11.5970, -15.6050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.2690, 0.1400, -13.5560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980 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, 89, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 89, 3)  
}
```

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, 89, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 89, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980 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, 89, 3) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 89, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 89, 3)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 89, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 89, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 89, 3) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.4420, 0.1900, -36.4980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 89, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 89,  
3) }
```

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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