

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810)</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> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(65.5120, 30.6730,  
0.2810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F3920
RGB	95, 57, 32
RGB Percent	37%, 22%, 13%
CMY	0.6274, 0.7765, 0.8744
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.66, 0.63
HSL	24°, 50%, 25%
HSV	24°, 66%, 37%
XYZ	6.4448, 5.4631, 2.0839
YIQ	65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

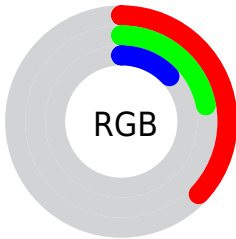
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	95, 73, 32
Decimal	6240544
CIELab	28.02, 14.17, 22.39
CIELCh	28, 26.497, 57.676
Yxy	5.4631, 0.4606, 0.3904
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284430624 (0xFF5F3920)
YUV	65.5120, -16.5214, 25.8610
Hunter-Lab	23.3732, 8.3158, 11.0752

# Details

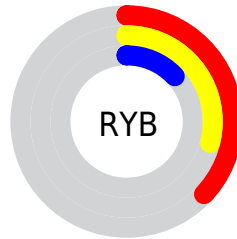
The YIQ color **65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **61.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.0780, 34.8910, 0.9310**, and **22.2600, 22.6950, 1.6950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.9640, 35.2120, 0.6200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.1740, 25.8130, 0.2530**.

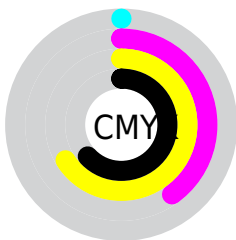
# Distribution



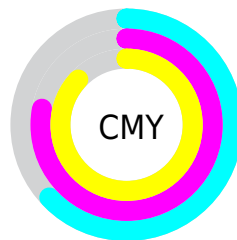
- Red (37%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810 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 65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.5120, 30.6730,  
0.2810

65.5120, 30.6730,  
0.2810

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

42.6150, 28.8850,  
-0.3550

114.0780, 34.8910,  
0.9310

22.2600, 22.6950,  
1.6950

139.8610, 37.0000,  
1.2560

4.1860, 8.3440,  
2.9680

166.9320, 38.2380,  
0.8460

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

193.8290, 40.0260,  
1.4820

219.9210, 36.7710,  
-0.1010

239.5490, 20.0830,

-6.0370

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

■ 65.5120, 30.6730,  
0.2810

■ 65.5120, 30.6730,  
0.2810

■ 60.9640, 35.2120,  
0.6200

■ 70.1740, 25.8130,  
0.2530

■ 56.8890, 39.7970,  
0.1250

■ 74.1350, 21.5490,  
0.4370

■ 52.3410, 44.3360,  
0.4640

■ 78.7970, 16.6890,  
0.4090

■ 50.7110, 46.1700,  
0.2660

■ 83.3450, 12.1500,  
0.0700

■ 88.0070, 7.2900,  
0.0420

■ 91.9680, 3.0260,  
0.2260

■ 96.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 101.1780, -6.3730,  
-0.1410

■ 105.8400,  
-11.2330, -0.1690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.5050, 32.5510, 10.3030



65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810



63.9250, 21.7800, -9.2600

# Triad

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



65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810



51.9080, -41.4440, -19.8440



66.8700, -10.7770, 13.5990

# Complementary

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



65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810



61.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810

# 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.



59.5780, -39.6140, 2.0660



65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810



54.1880, -47.8640, -13.6240

# Square

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



65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810



58.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330



54.8380, -52.4500, -7.6020



68.6400, 10.5420, 18.2060



# Rectangle

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



65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810



63.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090



54.8380, -52.4500, -7.6020



65.6840, -19.1210, 10.6310

# Sweetspot

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



65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810



111.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420



55.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850



54.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530



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.



65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810



76.1950, 47.6830, 0.3790



83.7090, 22.1480, -15.9320



46.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



59.3160, 54.6520, 0.7320



127.5250, 116.9150, 1.1950



# Inverse Universe

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



61.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810



70.3920, -47.9580, -0.9020



43.2910, -22.1480, 15.9320



46.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



52.6840, -54.6520, -0.7320



112.4750, -116.9150, -1.1950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

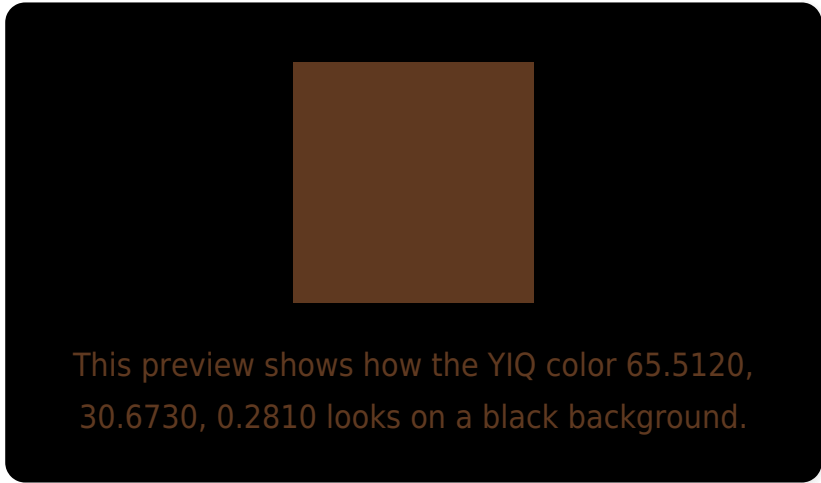
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

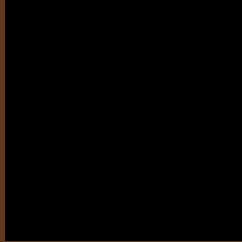
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.5120, 30.6730,

0.2810.

# 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

65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810

### Protanopia

65.1460, 13.8480, -8.6800

### Deuteranopia

65.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240



## Tritanopia

67.3130, 24.3440, 10.3600

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810

## Protanomaly

65.0760, 20.0370, -5.2030

## Deuteranomaly

65.3540, 25.1260, -3.8180

## Tritanomaly

66.5750, 26.3620, 6.8260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810 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(95, 57, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 57, 32)  
}
```

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(95, 57, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 57, 32) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810 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(95, 57, 32) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 57, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 57, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 57, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 57, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 57, 32)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 57, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 57,  
32) }
```

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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