

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300)
contains.

YIQ(65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(65.5510, -9.7620,
-21.3300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B5228
RGB	43, 82, 40
RGB Percent	17%, 32%, 16%
CMY	0.8315, 0.6784, 0.8431
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.51, 0.68
HSL	116°, 34%, 24%
HSV	116°, 51%, 32%
XYZ	4.3965, 6.7032, 3.0695
YIQ	65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

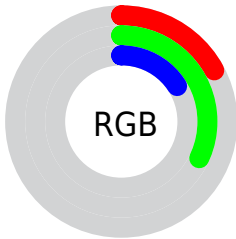
Format	Color
R_{YB}	40, 82, 79
Decimal	2839080
CIE _{Lab}	31.12, -23.63, 20.37
CIE _{LCh}	31, 31.197, 139.225
Yxy	6.7032, 0.3103, 0.4731
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281029160 (0xFF2B5228)
YUV	65.5510, -12.5966, -19.7772
Hunter-Lab	25.8905, -14.9971, 11.0942

Details

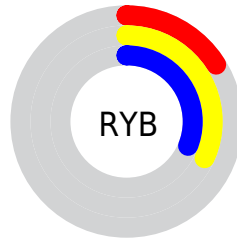
The YIQ color **65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **56.4490, 9.7620, 21.3300**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.4970, -9.6700, -22.9980**, and **21.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.2470, -11.9620, -25.5140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460**.

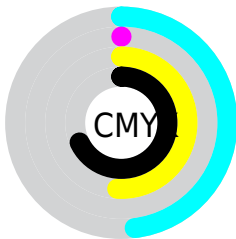
Distribution



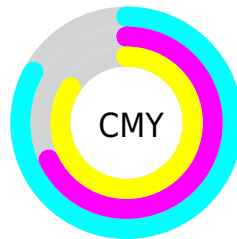
- Red (17%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300 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 65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.5510, -9.7620,
-21.3300

■ 65.5510, -9.7620,
-21.3300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

■ 114.4970, -9.6700,
-22.9980

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 140.3830, -9.3490,
-23.3090

■ 4.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 166.8560, -9.3030,
-24.1430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 194.4430, -9.5780,
-24.6660

■ 222.0300, -9.8530,
-25.1890

■ 242.1110, -5.4070,

-17.6550

■ 253.6750, 2.2930,
-3.0110

■ 65.5510, -9.7620,
-21.3300

■ 65.5510, -9.7620,
-21.3300

■ 62.2470, -11.9620,
-25.5140

■ 68.8550, -7.5620,
-17.1460

■ 59.2420, -13.5660,
-29.4860

■ 71.8600, -5.9580,
-13.1740

■ 55.8240, -15.4450,
-33.9810

■ 75.2780, -4.0790,
-8.6790

■ 52.5200, -17.6450,
-38.1650

■ 78.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 49.9280, -18.9740,
-41.6140

■ 81.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 84.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 87.8960, 3.5290,
7.6330

■ 91.3140, 5.4080,
12.1280

■ 94.6180, 7.6080,
16.3120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.4630, 14.0330, -17.5430



65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300



57.0770, -43.5980, -24.8620

Triad

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



65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300



59.5800, -60.2910, -3.1630



73.1190, 36.8140, 15.6460

Complementary

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



65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300



56.4490, 9.7620, 21.3300

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.



74.6590, 26.7260, 22.2620



65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300



72.2970, -22.2850, 12.9070

Square

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



65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300



61.2610, -58.1350, -9.1990



75.2960, 5.8190, 21.2030



72.6270, 37.7790, 3.6590

Rectangle

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



65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300



59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750



75.2960, 5.8190, 21.2030



73.4440, 34.5210, 18.6570

Sweetspot

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



65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300



100.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560



75.4510, 14.3070, -11.4930



50.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300



81.3510, -15.4910, -33.1470



66.7060, -17.3280, -16.3680



39.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



63.7280, -24.7030, -53.4310



140.9680, -54.2640, -117.9440

Inverse Universe

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



56.4490, 9.7620, 21.3300



67.3500, 14.8950, 32.9350



55.4080, 17.0070, 16.6790



38.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



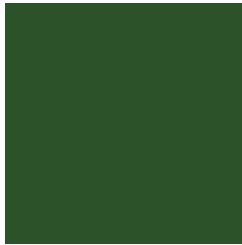
40.9730, 24.1070, 53.2190



91.0320, 54.2640, 117.9440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

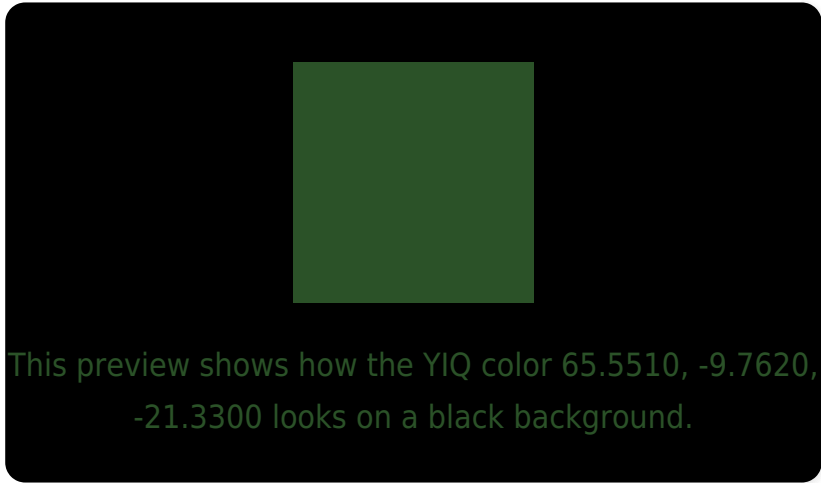
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.5510, -9.7620,

-21.3300.

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

65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300

Protanopia

71.2880, 16.3240, -9.5000

Deuteranopia

72.6030, 19.9910, -4.3690



Tritanopia

70.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300

Protanomaly

68.9770, 6.8340, -13.7260

Deuteranomaly

69.7540, 9.0800, -10.3760

Tritanomaly

68.6620, -14.0280, -10.0920

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300 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, 82, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 82, 40)  
}
```

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, 82, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 82, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300 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, 82, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 82, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 82, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 82, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 82, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 82, 40)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 82, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 82,  
40) }
```

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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