

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.5620, -16.3220,
-1.5540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	314751
RGB	49, 71, 81
RGB Percent	19%, 28%, 32%
CMY	0.8079, 0.7215, 0.6824
CMYK	0.40, 0.12, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	199°, 25%, 25%
HSV	199°, 40%, 32%
XYZ	5.0044, 5.7541, 8.6278
YIQ	65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

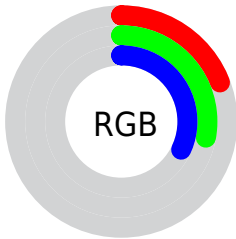
Format	Color
R_{YB}	49, 62, 81
Decimal	3229521
CIE _{Lab}	28.78, -5.63, -8.69
CIE _{LCh}	29, 10.355, 237.062
Yxy	5.7541, 0.2581, 0.2968
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281419601 (0xFF314751)
YUV	65.5620, 7.6109, -14.5249
Hunter-Lab	23.9878, -4.7395, -4.5338

Details

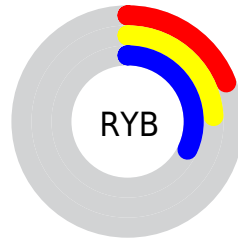
The YIQ color **65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **64.4380, 16.3220, 1.5540**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.6760, -16.6430, -1.2430**, and **21.7360, -16.8720, -2.6000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270**.

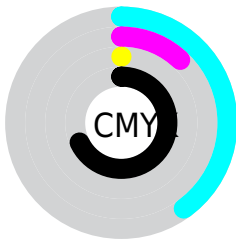
Distribution



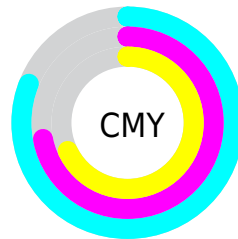
- Red (19%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540 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 65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.5620, -16.3220,
-1.5540

■ 65.5620, -16.3220,
-1.5540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.1490, -16.5970,
-2.0770

■ 113.6760,
-16.6430, -1.2430

■ 21.7360, -16.8720,
-2.6000

■ 139.3770,
-17.2390, -1.4550

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 166.0780,
-17.8350, -1.6670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 193.1920,
-18.1560, -1.3560

■ 220.8930,
-18.7520, -1.5680

■ 247.8240,

-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 65.5620, -16.3220,
-1.5540

■ 65.5620, -16.3220,
-1.5540

■ 61.4090, -20.2650,
-1.6810

■ 69.7150, -12.3790,
-1.4270

■ 57.8430, -24.4830,
-2.3310

■ 73.2810, -8.1610,
-0.7770

■ 53.6900, -28.4260,
-2.4580

■ 77.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

■ 50.1240, -32.6440,
-3.1080

■ 81.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 45.6720, -37.1830,
-3.4470

■ 85.1530, 3.9430,
0.1270

■ 42.1060, -41.4010,
-4.0970

■ 89.0180, 8.7570,
0.9890

■ 93.1710, 12.7000,
1.1160

■ 96.7370, 16.9180,
1.7660

■ 100.8900, 20.8610,
1.8930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.5680, -16.4590, -4.5790



65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540



67.4210, -11.3710, 2.3330

Triad

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



65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540



69.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



66.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

Complementary

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



65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540



64.4380, 16.3220, 1.5540

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.



67.6820, 9.5830, -2.9690



65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540



69.0510, 13.1580, 3.8300

Square

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



65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540



69.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110



68.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050



65.4460, -4.4920, -6.7000

Rectangle

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



65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540



68.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520



68.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050



67.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760

Sweetspot

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



65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540



98.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640



68.9240, -12.0100, -13.6260



49.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



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.



65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540



80.6580, -25.4000, -2.2320



56.1700, -11.9220, 6.8140



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



54.2340, -53.5050, -5.0010



120.3680, -118.4720, -11.5280

Inverse Universe

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



61.0760, 12.0100, 13.6260



73.8260, 18.8860, 21.1740



73.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



39.6030, 39.4680, 44.6520



87.6080, 86.9120, 98.9440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

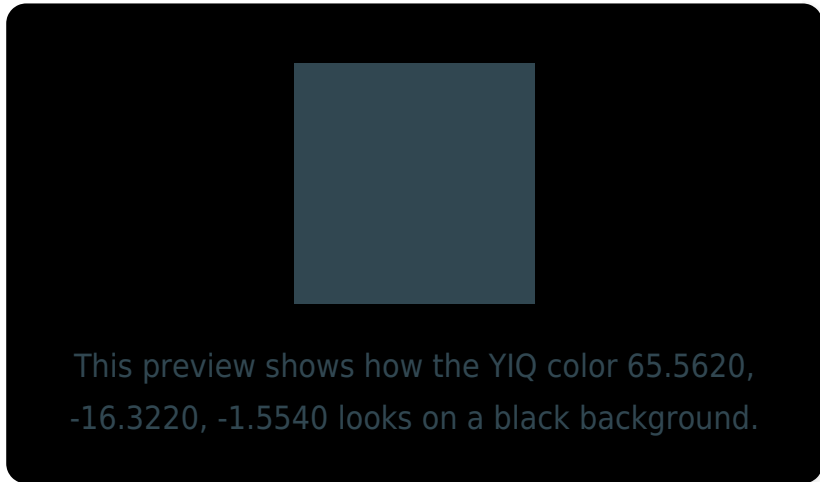
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

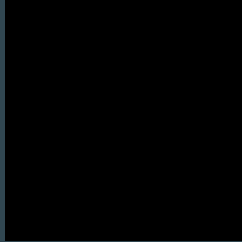
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.5620, -16.3220,

-1.5540.

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

65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540

Protanopia

67.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

Deuteranopia

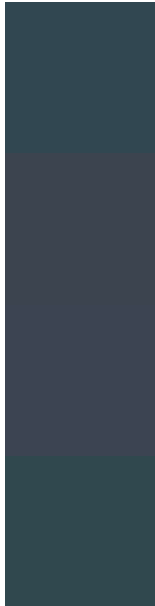
68.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880



Tritanopia

65.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540

Protanomaly

66.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250

Deuteranomaly

67.2040, -9.2620, 2.6580

Tritanomaly

65.5080, -16.2300, -3.2220

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540 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(49, 71, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 71, 81)  
}
```

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(49, 71, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 71, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540 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(49, 71, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 71, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 71, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 71, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 71, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 71, 81)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 71, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 71,  
81) }
```

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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