

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.5630, -18.0630,
-8.5510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B4C47
RGB	43, 76, 71
RGB Percent	17%, 30%, 28%
CMY	0.8314, 0.7019, 0.7216
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.07, 0.70
HSL	171°, 28%, 23%
HSV	171°, 43%, 30%
XYZ	4.7176, 6.1386, 6.8946
YIQ	65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

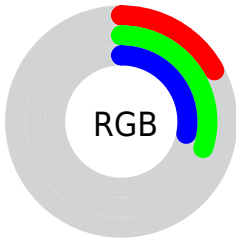
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 61, 76
Decimal	2837575
CIE _{Lab}	29.76, -13.49, -0.82
CIE _{LCh}	30, 13.514, 183.479
Yxy	6.1386, 0.2658, 0.3458
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281027655 (0xFF2B4C47)
YUV	65.5630, 2.6804, -19.7878
Hunter-Lab	24.7763, -9.3710, 0.8446

Details

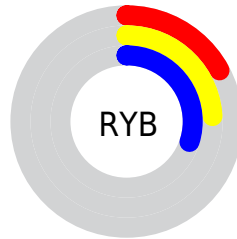
The YIQ color **65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **53.4370, 18.0630, 8.5510**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.1500, -18.3380, -9.0740**, and **21.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.0570, -22.5100, -10.5580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440**.

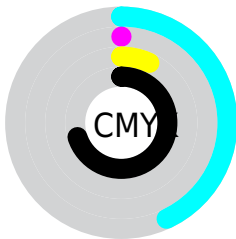
Distribution



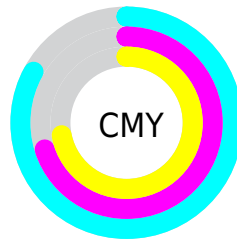
- Red (17%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510 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 65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.5630, -18.0630,
-8.5510

■ 65.5630, -18.0630,
-8.5510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.6770, -18.3840,
-8.2400

■ 114.1500,
-18.3380, -9.0740

■ 21.9760, -17.7880,
-8.0280

■ 139.8510,
-18.9340, -9.2860

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 166.4380,
-19.2090, -9.8090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 193.2530,
-20.1260, -9.7100

■ 221.2530,
-20.1260, -9.7100

■ 245.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 65.5630, -18.0630,
-8.5510

■ 65.5630, -18.0630,
-8.5510

■ 63.0570, -22.5100,
-10.5580

■ 68.0690, -13.6160,
-6.5440

■ 60.8500, -26.3610,
-12.3530

■ 70.2760, -9.7650,
-4.7490

■ 58.3440, -30.8080,
-14.3600

■ 72.7820, -5.3180,
-2.7420

■ 56.0230, -34.3380,
-16.4660

■ 75.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 53.5170, -38.7850,
-18.4730

■ 77.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 51.9080, -41.4440,
-19.8440

■ 80.1150, 7.1060,
3.3780

■ 82.3220, 10.9570,
5.1730

■ 84.8280, 15.4040,
7.1800

■ 87.0350, 19.2550,
8.9750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.7120, -8.2970, -9.3290



65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510



65.5070, -23.6570, -6.2890

Triad

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



65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510



71.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030



70.3840, 16.4140, -0.1140

Complementary

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



65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510



53.4370, 18.0630, 8.5510

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.



70.9160, 17.9720, 4.6920



65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510



72.1030, 7.3800, 9.4280

Square

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



65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510



69.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760



71.4690, 15.0370, 8.3250



69.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470

Rectangle

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



65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510



65.9140, -23.2450, -2.7410



71.4690, 15.0370, 8.3250



70.6230, 17.2390, 1.4550

Sweetspot

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



65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510



95.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



63.8660, -6.0950, -16.1990



48.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510



82.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890



59.6760, -16.6430, -1.2430



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.6780, -55.6560, -26.6000



157.2400, -125.8450, -59.6450

Inverse Universe

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



53.4370, 18.0630, 8.5510



64.1610, 27.8280, 13.3000



59.3240, 16.6430, 1.2430



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



32.3220, 55.6560, 26.6000



72.7600, 125.8450, 59.6450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

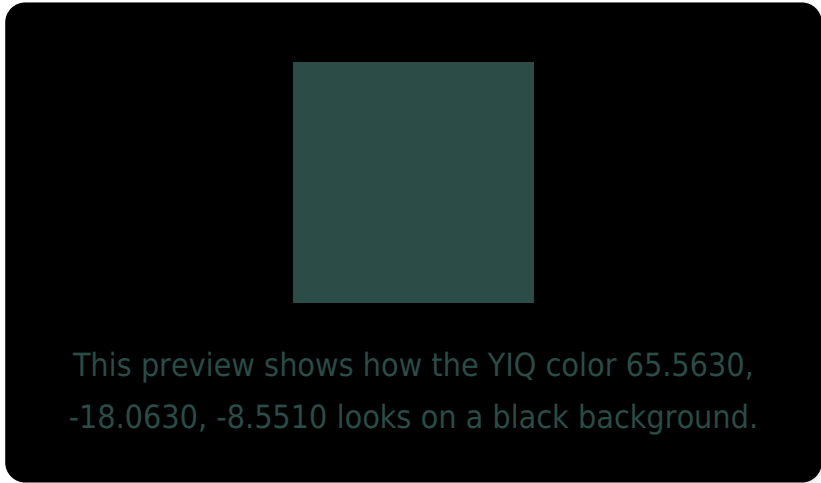
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

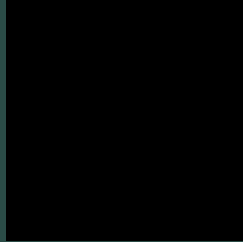
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.5630, -18.0630,

-8.5510.

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

65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510

Protanopia

70.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Deuteranopia

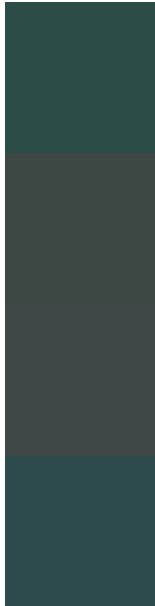
70.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



Tritanopia

67.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510

Protanomaly

68.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760

Deuteranomaly

68.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

Tritanomaly

66.2580, -18.5220, -5.7380

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510 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, 76, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 76, 71)  
}
```

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, 76, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 76, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510 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, 76, 71) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 76, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(43, 76, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 76, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 76, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 76, 71)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 76, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 76,  
71) }
```

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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