

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.6840, -29.4300,  
-28.3260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.6840, -29.4300,  
-28.3260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	145C32
RGB	20, 92, 50
RGB Percent	8%, 36%, 20%
CMY	0.9218, 0.6391, 0.8040
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.46, 0.64
HSL	145°, 64%, 22%
HSV	145°, 78%, 36%
XYZ	4.6925, 8.0378, 4.3193
YIQ	65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

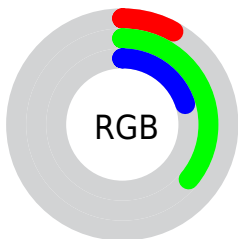
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	20, 71, 92
Decimal	1334322
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.06, -32.36, 18.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 37.077, 150.775
Yxy	8.0378, 0.2752, 0.4714
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279524402 (0xFF145C32)
YUV	65.6840, -7.7322, -40.0649
Hunter-Lab	28.3510, -20.0701, 10.8128

# Details

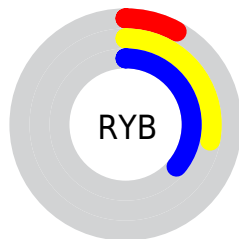
The YIQ color **65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **46.3160, 29.4300, 28.3260**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.4240, -25.7620, -28.7220**, and **26.9850, -13.9800, -21.9800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.4230, -33.1890, -31.7890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.9450, -25.6710, -24.8630**.

# Distribution



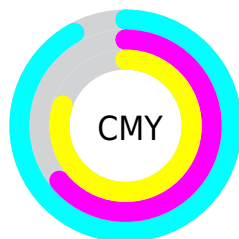
- Red (8%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260 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 65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.6840, -29.4300,  
-28.3260

■ 65.6840, -29.4300,  
-28.3260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 43.1080, -27.6880,  
-26.8560

■ 117.4240,  
-25.7620, -28.7220

■ 26.9850, -13.9800,  
-21.9800

■ 143.8970,  
-25.7160, -29.5560

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,  
-12.0290

■ 170.7830,  
-25.3950, -29.8670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 198.8430,  
-25.6240, -31.2240

■ 226.8430,  
-25.6240, -31.2240

■ 238.9940,

-18.1990, -17.1030

250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

65.6840, -29.4300,  
-28.3260

65.6840, -29.4300,  
-28.3260

62.4230, -33.1890,  
-31.7890

68.9450, -25.6710,  
-24.8630

59.0480, -36.6270,  
-35.5630

72.3200, -22.2330,  
-21.0890

58.3360, -37.4980,  
-36.2980

75.8800, -17.8780,  
-17.4140

79.1410, -14.1190,  
-13.9510

82.5160, -10.6810,  
-10.1770

■ 85.7770, -6.9220,  
-6.7140

■ 89.1520, -3.4840,  
-2.9400

■ 92.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 95.9730, 4.6300,  
4.1980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.4680, 6.4690, -23.6350



65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260



64.2980, -51.5300, -24.2820

# Triad

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



65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260



64.5670, -67.4440, -0.1800



78.8550, 46.3050, 14.3450

# Complementary

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



65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260



46.3160, 29.4300, 28.3260

# 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.



79.8130, 38.0960, 25.4560



65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260



81.4170, -13.5750, 20.2570

# Square

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



65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260



67.7640, -66.8010, -6.3290



82.3300, 17.6470, 27.1110



78.3900, 42.6400, -1.8400



# Rectangle

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



65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260



66.5780, -57.9500, -18.0620



82.3300, 17.6470, 27.1110



78.7180, 45.4330, 19.1370

# Sweetspot

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



65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260



109.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120



75.1210, 5.8280, -28.5400



54.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



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.



65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260



78.6890, -46.1620, -44.4820



69.6740, -40.6650, -17.4410



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



69.8140, -45.0160, -43.2240



150.4050, -96.9540, -93.1620



# Inverse Universe

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



46.3160, 29.4300, 28.3260



48.3110, 46.1620, 44.4820



42.3260, 40.6650, 17.4410



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



40.1860, 45.0160, 43.2240

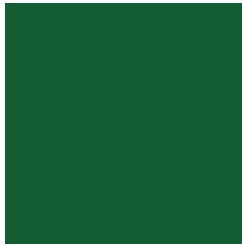


86.5950, 96.9540, 93.1620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

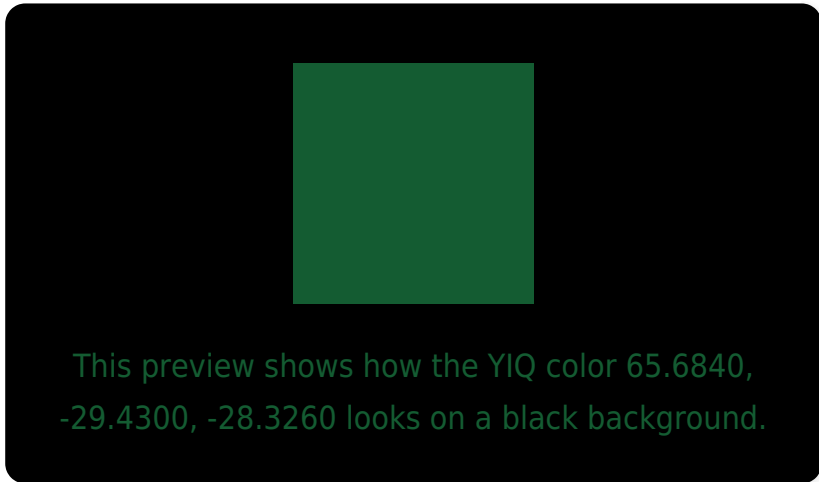
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.6840, -29.4300,

-28.3260.

# 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

65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260

### Protanopia

78.5160, 15.6820, -8.8780

### Deuteranopia

79.4720, 18.9820, -2.6020



## Tritanopia

73.4460, -30.8550, -7.9990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260

## Protanomaly

73.5030, -0.6390, -15.9590

## Deuteranomaly

74.5080, 0.9650, -11.9870

## Tritanomaly

70.7030, -30.4410, -15.5050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.5160, -10.6810, -10.1770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260 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(20, 92, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 92, 50)  
}
```

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(20, 92, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 92, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260 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(20, 92, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 92, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 92, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 92, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 92, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 92, 50)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.6840, -29.4300, -28.3260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 92, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 92,  
50) }
```

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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