

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.6930, 1.8820,
-12.0860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C492B
RGB	60, 73, 43
RGB Percent	24%, 29%, 17%
CMY	0.7648, 0.7137, 0.8313
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.41, 0.71
HSL	86°, 26%, 23%
HSV	86°, 41%, 29%
XYZ	4.6818, 5.9005, 3.1784
YIQ	65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

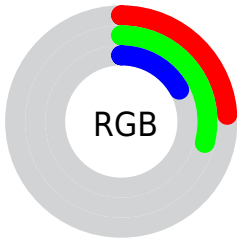
Format	Color
RYB	43, 73, 56
Decimal	3950891
CIELab	29.16, -11.37, 16.28
CIElCh	29, 19.859, 124.929
Yxy	5.9005, 0.3402, 0.4288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282140971 (0xFF3C492B)
YUV	65.6930, -11.1876, -4.9928
Hunter-Lab	24.2910, -8.1056, 9.2458

Details

The YIQ color **65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **50.3070, -1.8820, 12.0860**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.0520, 2.2490, -13.2310**, and **22.7040, 3.3490, -11.1390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.9980, 2.3410, -14.8990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.3880, 1.4230, -9.2730**.

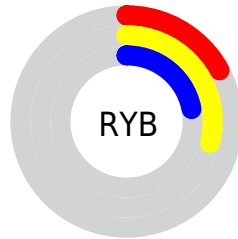
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (29%)

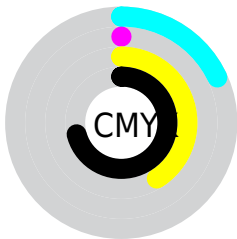
Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (22%)

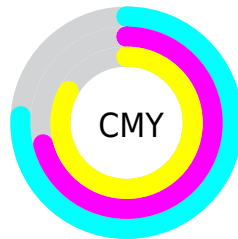


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860 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 65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.6930, 1.8820,
-12.0860

■ 65.6930, 1.8820,
-12.0860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.2200, 1.8360,
-11.2520

■ 114.0520, 2.2490,
-13.2310

■ 22.7040, 3.3490,
-11.1390

■ 139.0520, 2.2490,
-13.2310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 165.8240, 2.8910,
-13.8530

■ 192.7100, 3.2120,
-14.1640

■ 220.7100, 3.2120,
-14.1640

■ 247.5360, 3.7620,

-13.1180

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

65.6930, 1.8820,
-12.0860

65.6930, 1.8820,
-12.0860

63.9980, 2.3410,
-14.8990

67.3880, 1.4230,
-9.2730

62.1890, 3.1210,
-18.0230

69.1970, 0.6430,
-6.1490

60.1950, 2.9840,
-21.0480

70.8920, 0.1840,
-3.3360

58.5000, 3.4430,
-23.8610

72.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

56.8050, 3.9020,
-26.6740

74.6950, -0.4590,
2.8130

■ 55.1100, 4.3610,
-29.4870

■ 76.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

■ 78.0850, -1.3770,
8.4390

■ 79.7800, -1.8360,
11.2520

■ 81.8880, -2.0200,
14.5880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.5590, 14.1230, -8.1570



65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860



63.1410, -14.1190, -13.9510

Triad

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



65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860



61.2590, -37.4580, -3.9700



70.3990, 21.2260, 11.8020

Complementary

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



65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860



50.3070, -1.8820, 12.0860

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.



70.8910, 11.0930, 13.7250



65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860



67.0380, -20.3580, 5.5140

Square

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



65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860



55.3130, -46.7180, -12.3660



70.4100, -3.6700, 11.4500



69.5640, 24.8950, 5.8790

Rectangle

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



65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860



60.6820, -25.9480, -14.3320



70.4100, -3.6700, 11.4500



70.3710, 18.4290, 12.9330

Sweetspot

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



65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860



91.2510, 0.5510, -4.4810



59.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390



46.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860



82.7760, 2.8460, -18.5460



61.2080, -7.0580, -15.2660



34.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



74.8570, 6.1510, -39.9050



171.5210, 13.8630, -91.5850

Inverse Universe

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



50.3070, -1.8820, 12.0860



59.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460



54.7920, 7.0580, 15.2660



33.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



24.1430, -6.1510, 39.9050



55.1800, -14.4590, 91.3730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

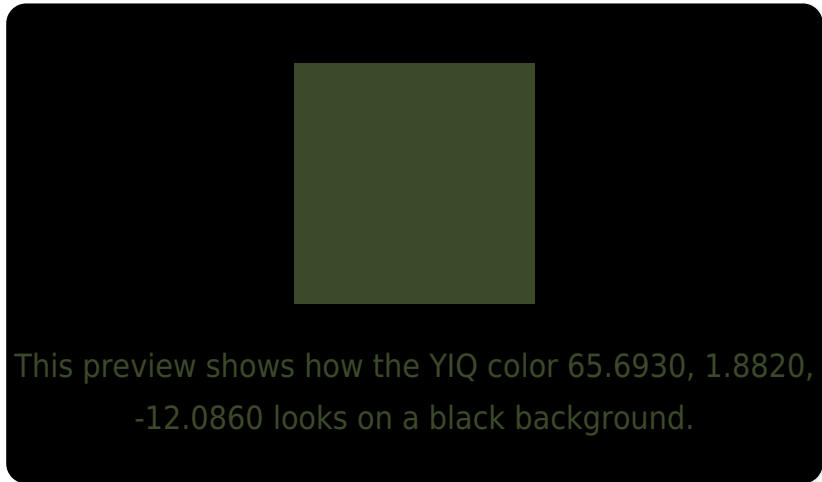
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

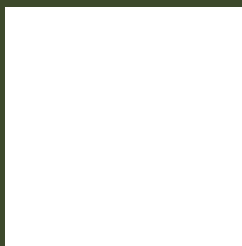
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.6930, 1.8820,

-12.0860.

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

65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860

Protanopia

67.6020, 12.5640, -7.4360

Deuteranopia

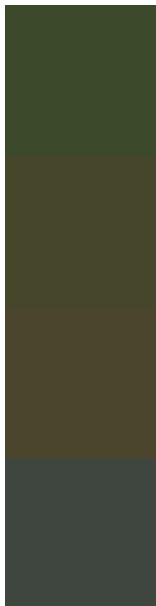
68.3900, 16.2770, -3.1390



Tritanopia

68.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860

Protanomaly

66.8080, 8.9880, -8.7080

Deuteranomaly

67.6450, 11.0050, -6.7150

Tritanomaly

67.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.2510, 0.5510, -4.4810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860 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(60, 73, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 73, 43)  
}
```

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(60, 73, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 73, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860 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(60, 73, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 73, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(60, 73, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 73, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 73, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 73, 43)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 73, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 73,  
43) }
```

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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