

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.7970, 15.5480,  
-28.4840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3F5000
RGB	63, 80, 0
RGB Percent	25%, 31%, 0%
CMY	0.7530, 0.6862, 0.9999
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 1.00, 0.69
HSL	73°, 100%, 16%
HSV	73°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	4.9178, 6.7944, 1.0532
YIQ	65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

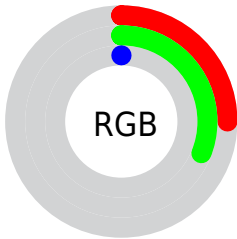
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 80, 17</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4149248</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">31.33, -17.71, 39.00</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">31, 42.832, 114.427</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">6.7944, 0.3852, 0.5323</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282339328 (0xFF3F5000)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">65.7970, -32.4379, -2.4530</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">26.0661, -11.9389, 15.8507</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **14.2030, -15.5480, 28.4840**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.7370, 15.7770, -27.1270**, and **24.7310, -1.2810, -15.3370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.3070, 14.1720, -25.5720**.

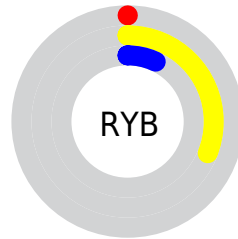
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (31%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (7%)

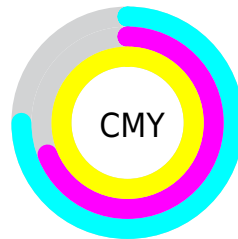


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840 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 65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.7970, 15.5480,  
-28.4840

65.7970, 15.5480,  
-28.4840

253.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

45.4190, 8.1650,  
-21.3310

115.7370, 15.7770,  
-27.1270

24.7310, -1.2810,  
-15.3370

141.6230, 16.0980,  
-27.4380

5.2830, -2.4750,  
-4.7070

168.3950, 16.7400,  
-28.0600

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

196.1670, 17.3820,  
-28.6820

223.9390, 18.0240,  
-29.3040

245.9660, 22.5620,

-23.4380

■ 249.7560, 14.7660,  
-14.3060

■ 65.7970, 15.5480,  
-28.4840

■ 67.3070, 14.1720,  
-25.5720

■ 68.5180, 12.2000,  
-22.8720

■ 70.0280, 10.8240,  
-19.9600

■ 71.5380, 9.4480,  
-17.0480

■ 72.7490, 7.4760,  
-14.3480

■ 74.2590, 6.1000,  
-11.4360

■ 75.7690, 4.7240,  
-8.5240

■ 77.2790, 3.3480,  
-5.6120

■ 78.4900, 1.3760,  
-2.9120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.4950, 37.3700, -16.4700



65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840



56.5220, -29.1540, -33.3300

# Triad

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



65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840



65.0740, -64.7380, -5.1700



70.9970, 40.7540, 32.3540

# Complementary

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



65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840



14.2030, -15.5480, 28.4840

# 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.



75.6980, 13.7950, 30.8430



65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840



63.0340, -67.2610, 2.0110

# Square

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



65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840



63.7570, -56.8960, -15.1360



73.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410



69.5940, 51.7140, 20.9460



# Rectangle

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



65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840



57.9260, -41.8550, -28.9190



73.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410



72.6310, 33.0970, 33.4570

# Sweetspot

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



65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840



99.2590, 6.1000, -11.4360



33.3120, 43.2800, 8.5920



50.2250, 3.4400, -7.2800



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.



65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840



86.1530, 19.9970, -37.5310



54.1360, -7.6960, -36.7520



40.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



190.9010, 45.2680, -82.5400

# Inverse Universe

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



14.2030, -15.5480, 28.4840



18.5480, -20.5930, 37.3190



25.8640, 7.6960, 36.7520



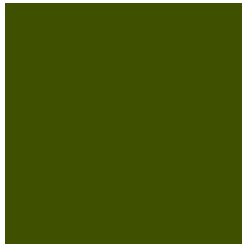
37.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



41.0990, -45.2680, 82.5400

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

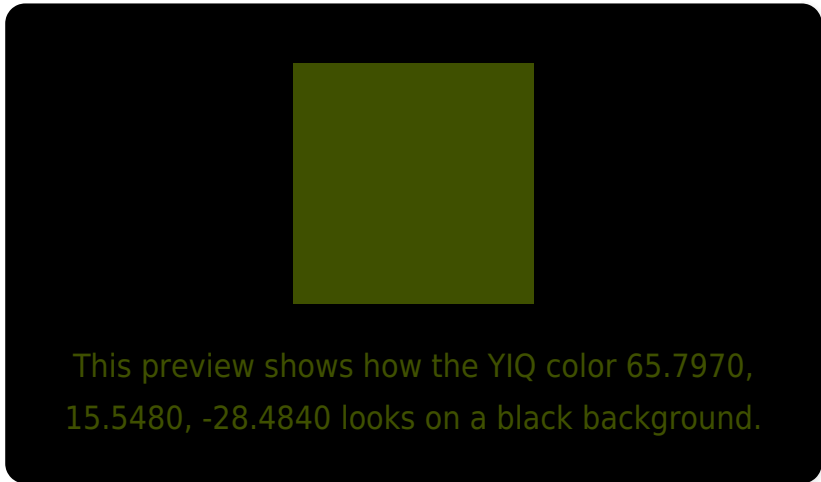
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

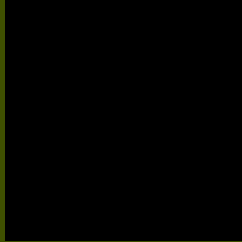
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840.



-28.4840.

# 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

65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840

### Protanopia

68.2550, 29.1180, -21.1060

### Deuteranopia

70.4930, 31.6840, -12.5400



## Tritanopia

73.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840

## Protanomaly

67.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360

## Deuteranomaly

68.9820, 25.6330, -18.5190

## Tritanomaly

70.4590, 2.6610, -9.6830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.9000, 5.7330, -10.2910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840 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(63, 80, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 80, 0)  
}
```

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(63, 80, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 80, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840 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(63, 80, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 80, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(63, 80, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 80, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 80, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 80, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.7970, 15.5480, -28.4840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 80, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 80,  
0) }
```

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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