

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.8700, -21.0860,
-25.3580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580)
contains.

YIQ(65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(65.8700, -21.0860,
-25.3580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E582E
RGB	30, 88, 46
RGB Percent	12%, 35%, 18%
CMY	0.8825, 0.6548, 0.8197
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.48, 0.65
HSL	137°, 49%, 23%
HSV	137°, 66%, 35%
XYZ	4.5188, 7.4560, 3.7844
YIQ	65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

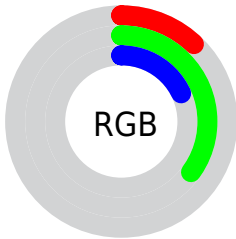
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 75, 88
Decimal	1988654
CIE _{Lab}	32.82, -29.31, 18.91
CIE _{LCh}	33, 34.881, 147.174
Yxy	7.4560, 0.2867, 0.4731
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280178734 (0xFF1E582E)
YUV	65.8700, -9.7959, -31.4580
Hunter-Lab	27.3056, -18.2450, 10.8967

Details

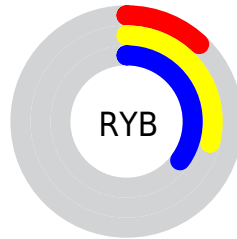
The YIQ color **65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **52.1300, 21.0860, 25.3580**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.4140, -19.8020, -26.6020**, and **24.6540, -11.5500, -21.9660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.4950, -24.5240, -29.1320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2450, -17.6480, -21.5840**.

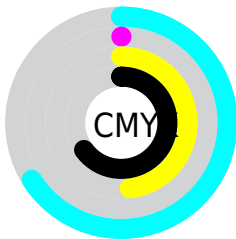
Distribution



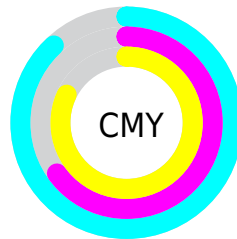
- Red (12%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580 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 65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.8700, -21.0860,
-25.3580

65.8700, -21.0860,
-25.3580

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

40.3040, -25.3040,
-26.0080

116.4140,
-19.8020, -26.6020

24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

142.1860,
-19.1600, -27.2240

10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

169.3600,
-19.7100, -28.2700

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

196.9470,
-19.9850, -28.7930

224.8330,
-19.6640, -29.1040

239.9190,

-13.6140, -17.5980

251.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

65.8700, -21.0860,
-25.3580

65.8700, -21.0860,
-25.3580

62.4950, -24.5240,
-29.1320

69.2450, -17.6480,
-21.5840

59.0060, -27.6410,
-33.2170

72.7340, -14.5310,
-17.4990

55.9300, -30.4830,
-36.7790

75.8100, -11.6890,
-13.9370

54.3920, -31.9040,
-38.5600

79.1850, -8.2510,
-10.1630

82.6740, -5.1340,
-6.0780

■ 86.0490, -1.6960,
-2.3040

■ 89.5380, 1.4210,
1.7810

■ 92.6140, 4.2630,
5.3430

■ 95.9890, 7.7010,
9.1170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.6040, 9.0820, -21.4300



65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580



61.2660, -48.5040, -24.0560

Triad

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



65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580



62.5950, -64.6470, -1.3110



76.4140, 43.2330, 14.9530

Complementary

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



65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580



52.1300, 21.0860, 25.3580

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.



77.1330, 34.1990, 24.4950



65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580



77.8680, -16.4630, 17.5290

Square

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



65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580



65.0910, -63.4080, -7.2480



79.7100, 13.5210, 24.7930



75.4870, 40.9890, 0.5490

Rectangle

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



65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580



64.0190, -54.8780, -18.6700



79.7100, 13.5210, 24.7930



76.4510, 41.8110, 18.6990

Sweetspot

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



65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580



106.1850, -8.2510, -10.1630



76.9030, 9.6780, -21.2180



53.5600, -4.8130, -6.3890



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580



80.2670, -33.0500, -39.8180



69.0620, -30.0740, -16.6500



41.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



66.2290, -39.0550, -46.6310



145.3550, -85.4900, -102.6900

Inverse Universe

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



52.1300, 21.0860, 25.3580



58.7330, 33.0500, 39.8180



48.9380, 30.0740, 16.6500



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



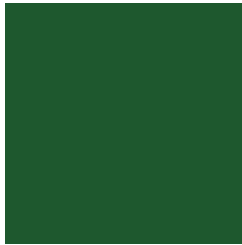
40.8850, 38.7340, 46.9420



89.6450, 85.4900, 102.6900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

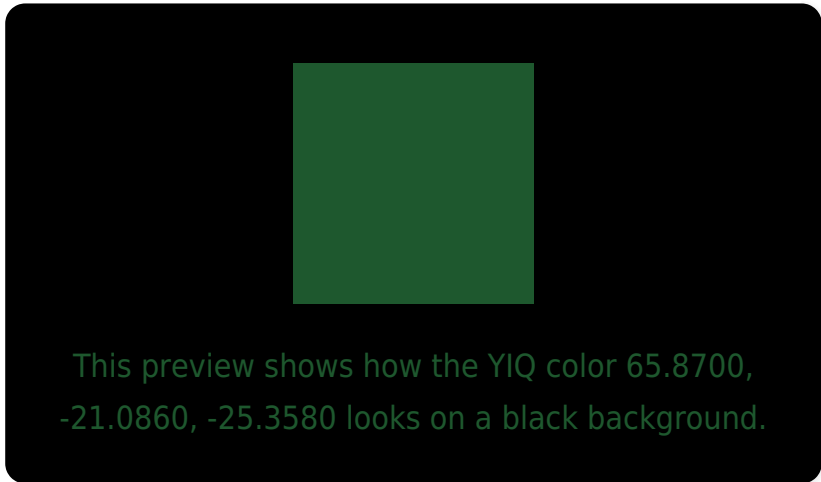
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8700, -21.0860,

-25.3580.

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

65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580

Protanopia

75.4020, 16.0030, -9.1890

Deuteranopia

76.9450, 19.0280, -3.4360



Tritanopia

71.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580

Protanomaly

71.8840, 2.6620, -15.2100

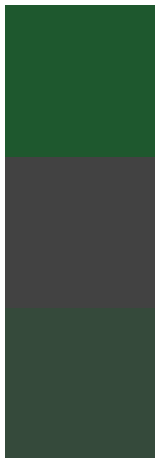
Deuteranomaly

72.8890, 4.2660, -11.2380

Tritanomaly

69.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580 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(30, 88, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 88, 46)  
}
```

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(30, 88, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 88, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580 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(30, 88, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 88, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 88, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 88, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 88, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 88, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 88, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 88,  
46) }
```

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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