

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.8780, 2.7990,  
-12.1850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3D492A
RGB	61, 73, 42
RGB Percent	24%, 29%, 16%
CMY	0.7608, 0.7137, 0.8353
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.42, 0.71
HSL	83°, 27%, 23%
HSV	83°, 42%, 29%
XYZ	4.7247, 5.9247, 3.0859
YIQ	65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

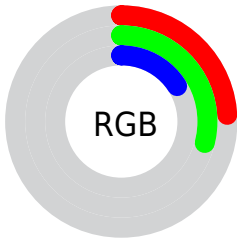
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	42, 73, 54
Decimal	4016426
CIELab	29.22, -11.08, 16.99
CIELCh	29, 20.283, 123.104
Yxy	5.9247, 0.3440, 0.4313
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282206506 (0xFF3D492A)
YUV	65.8780, -11.7719, -4.2780
Hunter-Lab	24.3407, -7.9483, 9.5217

# Details

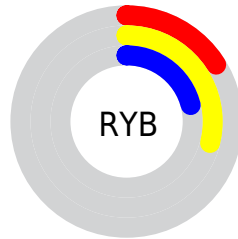
The YIQ color **65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **49.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.2370, 3.1660, -13.3300**, and **23.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.1830, 3.2580, -14.9980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.5730, 2.3400, -9.3720**.

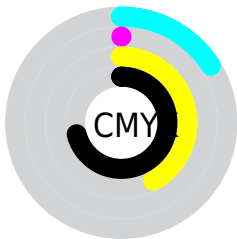
# Distribution



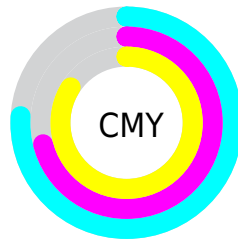
- Red (24%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850 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 65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.8780, 2.7990,  
-12.1850

■ 65.8780, 2.7990,  
-12.1850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 43.4050, 2.7530,  
-11.3510

■ 114.2370, 3.1660,  
-13.3300

■ 23.0030, 3.9450,  
-10.9270

■ 139.4220, 4.0830,  
-13.4290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.0090, 3.8080,  
-13.9520

■ 192.8950, 4.1290,  
-14.2630

■ 220.7810, 4.4500,  
-14.5740

■ 247.6070, 5.0000,

-13.5280

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

65.8780, 2.7990,  
-12.1850

65.8780, 2.7990,  
-12.1850

64.1830, 3.2580,  
-14.9980

67.5730, 2.3400,  
-9.3720

62.3740, 4.0380,  
-18.1220

69.3820, 1.5600,  
-6.2480

60.6790, 4.4970,  
-20.9350

70.7780, 0.5050,  
-3.6470

59.2830, 5.5520,  
-23.5360

72.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

57.5880, 6.0110,  
-26.3490

74.2820, -0.7340,  
2.2900

■ 56.3060, 6.7450,  
-28.6390

■ 75.9770, -1.1930,  
5.1030

■ 77.6720, -1.6520,  
7.9160

■ 79.3670, -2.1110,  
10.7290

■ 80.8770, -3.4870,  
13.6410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.4560, 15.9110, -7.5210



65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850



63.3260, -13.2020, -14.0500

# Triad

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



65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850



60.0630, -39.8420, -4.8180



70.8120, 21.5010, 12.3250

# Complementary

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



65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850



49.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850

# 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.



71.0050, 10.7720, 14.0360



65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850



67.1410, -22.1460, 4.8780

# Square

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



65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850



54.8890, -48.4600, -13.8360



70.2250, -4.5870, 11.5490



69.3900, 25.4450, 6.9250



# Rectangle

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



65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850



60.6820, -25.9480, -14.3320



70.2250, -4.5870, 11.5490



70.7840, 18.7040, 13.4560

# Sweetspot

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



65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850



91.4360, 1.4680, -4.5800



58.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



46.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



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.



65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850



83.1460, 4.6800, -18.7440



61.3930, -6.1410, -15.3650



34.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



76.3520, 9.1310, -38.8450



174.8100, 20.4190, -89.2530



# Inverse Universe

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



49.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850



57.1530, -4.0840, 18.9560



53.6070, 6.1410, 15.3650



33.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



22.9470, -8.5350, 39.0570



52.1900, -20.4190, 89.2530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

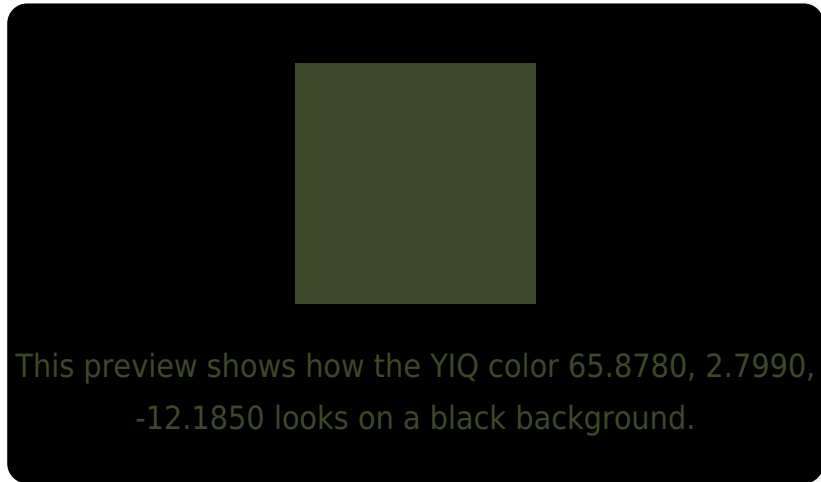
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

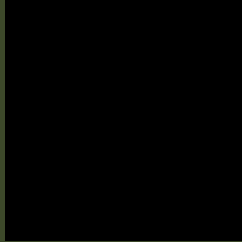
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8780, 2.7990,

-12.1850.

# 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

65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850

### Protanopia

67.4880, 12.8850, -7.7470

### Deuteranopia

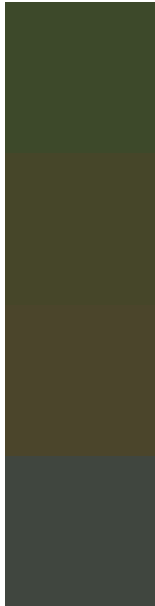
68.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380



## Tritanopia

68.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850

## Protanomaly

66.6940, 9.3090, -9.0190

## Deuteranomaly

67.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140

## Tritanomaly

67.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.1370, 0.8720, -4.7920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850 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(61, 73, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 73, 42)  
}
```

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(61, 73, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 73, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850 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(61, 73, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 73, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 73, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 73, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 73, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 73, 42)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 73, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 73,  
42) }
```

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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