

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.8830, 21.5980,  
-16.9780)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C470D
RGB	76, 71, 13
RGB Percent	30%, 28%, 5%
CMY	0.7020, 0.7216, 0.9489
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.83, 0.70
HSL	55°, 71%, 17%
HSV	55°, 83%, 30%
XYZ	5.3060, 6.0716, 1.2742
YIQ	65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

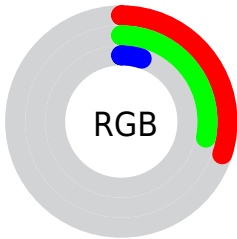
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	18, 76, 13
Decimal	4998925
CIELab	29.59, -5.43, 33.20
CIElCh	30, 33.641, 99.281
Yxy	6.0716, 0.4194, 0.4799
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283189005 (0xFF4C470D)
YUV	65.8830, -26.0713, 8.8726
Hunter-Lab	24.6406, -4.6839, 14.1825

# Details

The YIQ color **65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **23.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.6660, 23.7070, -16.6530**, and **24.8080, 8.9880, -8.7080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.3840, 24.4410, -18.9430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.3820, 18.7550, -15.0130**.

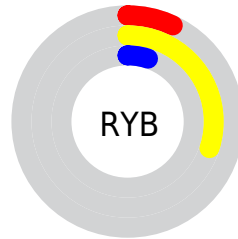
# Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (28%)

Blue (5%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (5%)

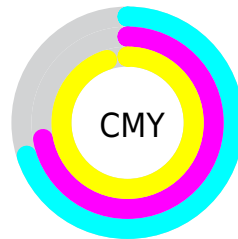


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (70%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780 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 65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.8830, 21.5980,  
-16.9780

65.8830, 21.5980,  
-16.9780

253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

44.6100, 18.1130,  
-14.3910

114.6660, 23.7070,  
-16.6530

24.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

140.7370, 24.9450,  
-17.0630

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

166.9220, 25.8620,  
-17.1620

194.4060, 27.3750,  
-17.0490

222.2920, 27.6960,  
-17.3600

247.4760, 21.1860,

-20.5260

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180

■ 65.8830, 21.5980,  
-16.9780

■ 65.8830, 21.5980,  
-16.9780

■ 64.3840, 24.4410,  
-18.9430

■ 67.3820, 18.7550,  
-15.0130

■ 63.8140, 26.0460,  
-20.4980

■ 68.1800, 16.5080,  
-12.8360

■ 69.6790, 13.6650,  
-10.8710

■ 70.4770, 11.4180,  
-8.6940

■ 71.9760, 8.5750,  
-6.7290

■ 73.4750, 5.7320,  
-4.7640

■ 74.2730, 3.4850,  
-2.5870

■ 75.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 76.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.8620, 35.2590, -5.7410



65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780



62.6290, -1.2340, -21.6980

# Triad

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



65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780



59.1750, -55.0170, -10.6410



70.9020, 21.7280, 24.7360

# Complementary

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



65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780



23.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780

# 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.



71.6910, -2.6630, 20.7370



65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780



58.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730

# Square

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



65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780



56.9120, -47.2670, -18.9390



64.4520, -39.0190, 7.8050



69.1670, 36.8590, 20.3390



# Rectangle

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



65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780



57.7280, -23.5620, -24.5380



64.4520, -39.0190, 7.8050



71.7810, 14.7590, 24.3830

# Sweetspot

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



65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780



95.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180



32.4070, 35.9430, 14.9110



48.7030, 5.0900, -4.1420



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780



83.7190, 33.3830, -26.8170



61.0440, 4.7270, -25.1050



37.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



85.6760, 34.9420, -27.5380



192.6270, 79.0550, -61.5930



# Inverse Universe

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



23.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780



16.8680, -33.6580, 26.2940



27.9560, -4.7270, 25.1050



35.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



16.3240, -34.9420, 27.5380



36.7860, -78.7800, 62.1160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

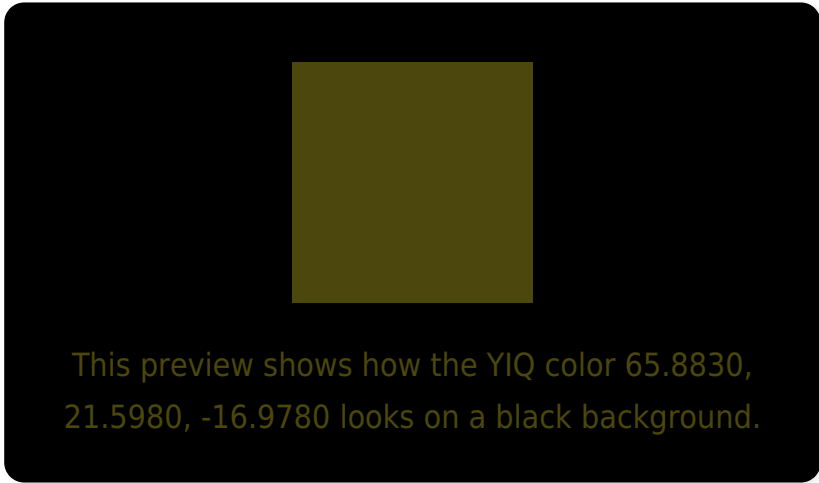
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

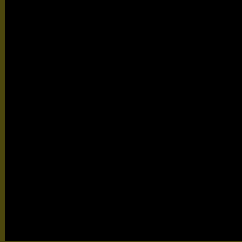
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780.

-16.9780.

# 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

65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780

### Protanopia

66.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190

### Deuteranopia

66.8780, 29.1620, -10.8860



## Tritanopia

70.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780

## Protanomaly

65.8940, 23.0650, -16.0310

## Deuteranomaly

66.7420, 26.5490, -13.0910

## Tritanomaly

69.2370, 12.3340, -3.2660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.2040, 7.9330, -6.1070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780 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(76, 71, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 71, 13)  
}
```

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(76, 71, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 71, 13) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780 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(76, 71, 13) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 71, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 71, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 71, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 71, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 71, 13)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 71, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 71,  
13) }
```

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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