

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.9660, -20.9960,
-15.9720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.9660, -20.9960,
-15.9720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	24523E
RGB	36, 82, 62
RGB Percent	14%, 32%, 24%
CMY	0.8589, 0.6783, 0.7569
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.24, 0.68
HSL	154°, 39%, 23%
HSV	154°, 56%, 32%
XYZ	4.6142, 6.7596, 5.6165
YIQ	65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

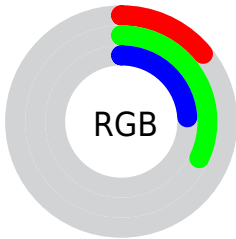
Format	Color
RYB	36, 65, 82
Decimal	2380350
CIELab	31.25, -21.28, 7.02
CIELCh	31, 22.407, 161.739
Yxy	6.7596, 0.2716, 0.3979
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280570430 (0xFF24523E)
YUV	65.9660, -1.9552, -26.2802
Hunter-Lab	25.9993, -13.8192, 5.3914

Details

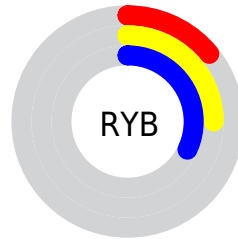
The YIQ color **65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **52.0340, 20.9960, 15.9720**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.4390, -20.9500, -16.8060**, and **23.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.1180, -24.4800, -18.9120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.8140, -17.5120, -13.0320**.

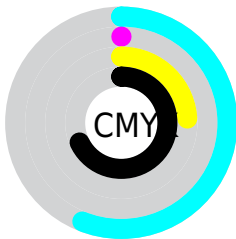
Distribution



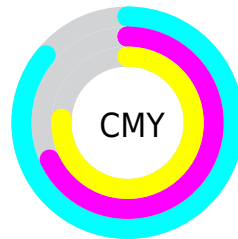
- Red (14%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720 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 65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.9660, -20.9960,
-15.9720

65.9660, -20.9960,
-15.9720

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

42.1830, -23.1050,
-16.2970

115.3250,
-20.6290, -17.1170

23.9990, -16.5950,
-13.1310

141.0260,
-21.2250, -17.3290

5.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

167.6130,
-21.5000, -17.8520

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

195.2000,
-21.7750, -18.3750

222.9010,
-22.3710, -18.5870

242.6830,

-18.5210, -11.2650

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

65.9660, -20.9960,
-15.9720

65.9660, -20.9960,
-15.9720

63.1180, -24.4800,
-18.9120

68.8140, -17.5120,
-13.0320

60.3840, -28.2850,
-21.5410

71.5480, -13.7070,
-10.4030

57.2370, -32.3650,
-24.6930

74.6950, -9.6270,
-7.2510

54.5030, -36.1700,
-27.3220

77.4290, -5.8220,
-4.6220

53.3780, -37.3160,
-28.5800

80.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

■ 83.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 85.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870

■ 89.0060, 9.0310,
7.0390

■ 91.7400, 12.8360,
9.6680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.3720, -1.6480, -14.1920



65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720



58.7380, -46.7170, -17.8930

Triad

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



65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720



72.8040, -19.5790, 7.9170



74.1900, 28.8840, 5.1720

Complementary

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



65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720



52.0340, 20.9960, 15.9720

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.



74.8510, 25.7650, 12.1410



65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720



75.2580, -0.1860, 14.3900

Square

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



65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720



65.3450, -40.5760, -2.5280



75.6960, 16.1360, 15.9440



73.1690, 24.2090, -3.7190

Rectangle

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



65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720



58.5080, -51.7610, -14.5850



75.6960, 16.1360, 15.9440



73.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850

Sweetspot

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



65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720



100.7060, -8.1600, -6.3040



69.2810, -0.1340, -19.6060



50.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870



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.



65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720



81.9380, -32.9610, -24.9050



67.0720, -26.8660, -8.7060



39.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



68.3610, -47.8140, -36.5660



151.1180, -105.8510, -80.5950

Inverse Universe

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



52.0340, 20.9960, 15.9720



60.1760, 32.6400, 25.2160



50.9280, 26.8660, 8.7060



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



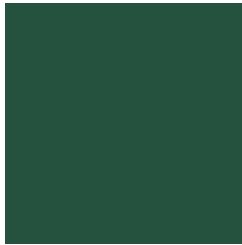
36.5250, 48.1350, 36.2550



80.8820, 105.8510, 80.5950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

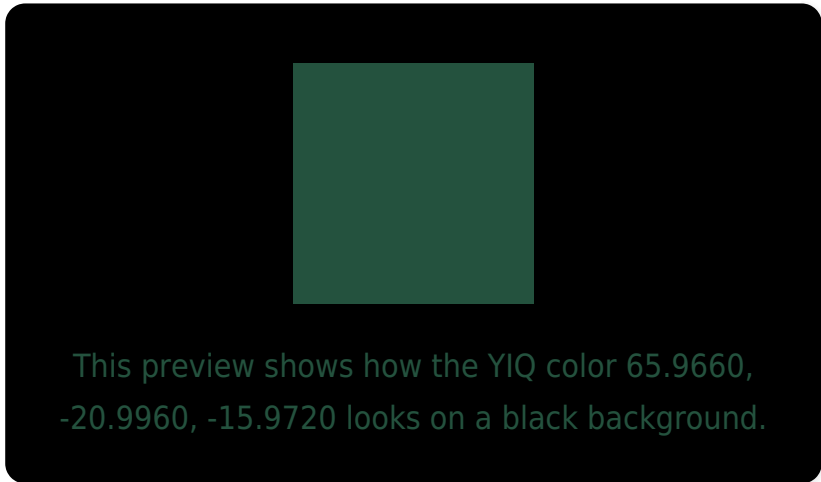
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.9660, -20.9960,

-15.9720.

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

65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720

Protanopia

72.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

Deuteranopia

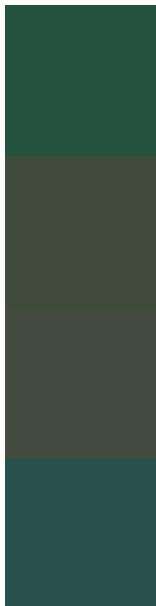
74.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790



Tritanopia

68.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720

Protanomaly

70.1750, -2.2910, -8.0430

Deuteranomaly

71.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280

Tritanomaly

67.6980, -22.8770, -9.4130

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.1190, -7.8850, -5.7810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720 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(36, 82, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 82, 62)  
}
```

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(36, 82, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 82, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720 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(36, 82, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 82, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 82, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 82, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 82, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 82, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 82, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 82,  
62) }
```

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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