

# Converting Colors

YIQ(45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(45.8360, 65.6520,  
21.6520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7A0E0A
RGB	122, 14, 10
RGB Percent	48%, 5%, 4%
CMY	0.5213, 0.9452, 0.9605
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 0.92, 0.52
HSL	2°, 85%, 26%
HSV	2°, 92%, 48%
XYZ	8.2468, 4.4772, 0.7186
YIQ	45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

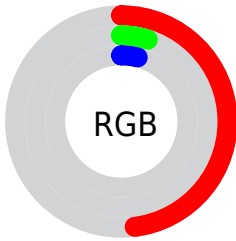
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	122, 14, 10
Decimal	7998986
CIE Lab	25.19, 43.81, 33.15
CIE LCh	25, 54.939, 37.117
Yxy	4.4772, 0.6135, 0.3331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286189066 (0xFF7A0E0A)
YUV	45.8360, -17.6671, 66.7958
Hunter-Lab	21.1595, 32.5406, 12.7980

# Details

The YIQ color **45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **86.1640, -65.6520, -21.6520**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.2510, 71.6130, 18.2450**, and **19.1360, 38.1440, 13.5680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.8260, 71.6120, 23.7720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.2480, 58.5000, 19.1080**.

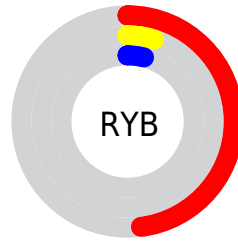
# Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (5%)

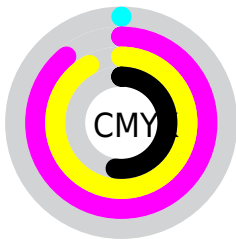
Blue (4%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (4%)

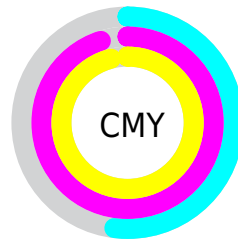


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (95%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520 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 45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.8360, 65.6520,  
21.6520

■ 45.8360, 65.6520,  
21.6520

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

■ 27.8070, 55.4280,  
19.7160

■ 102.2510, 71.6130,  
18.2450

■ 19.1360, 38.1440,  
13.5680

■ 129.1050, 74.9600,  
18.1600

■ 11.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550

■ 156.9590, 78.3070,  
18.0750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 179.3600, 69.6880,  
14.5840

■ 198.1730, 53.9170,  
8.5490

■ 217.6870, 37.5500,

2.3020

■ 237.7880, 20.9080,  
-4.4680

■ 45.8360, 65.6520,  
21.6520

■ 45.8360, 65.6520,  
21.6520

■ 38.8260, 71.6120,  
23.7720

■ 54.2480, 58.5000,  
19.1080

■ 62.6600, 51.3480,  
16.5640

■ 70.5990, 44.1500,  
14.8540

■ 79.0110, 36.9980,  
12.3100

■ 87.4230, 29.8460,  
9.7660

■ 95.8350, 22.6940,  
7.2220

■ 103.7740, 15.4960,  
5.5120

■ 112.1860, 8.3440,  
2.9680

■ 120.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.4990, 60.1920, 43.5200



45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



56.0160, 46.6290, -2.5470

# Triad

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



45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



46.7610, -28.3290, -31.7610



53.3970, -63.5490, 11.8350

# Complementary

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



45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



86.1640, -65.6520, -21.6520

# 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.



58.4690, -64.0520, 4.4280



45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



52.4780, -43.0490, -18.2890

# Square

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



45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



45.8740, -9.7140, -33.2180



57.1520, -56.2100, -5.5380



59.7630, -11.1930, 32.1590



# Rectangle

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



45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



56.7810, 30.8130, -13.2750



57.1520, -56.2100, -5.5380



55.7450, -64.6490, 9.7430

# Sweetspot

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



45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



127.7430, 25.9490, 8.8050



55.8000, 32.0840, 57.3320



60.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520



50.7640, 92.5180, 30.3580



78.7080, 50.2520, -7.6360



56.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



39.7230, 73.4000, 24.4080



80.6310, 147.7170, 48.7170



# Inverse Universe

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



86.1640, -65.6520, -21.6520



107.8230, -92.7930, -30.8810



53.2920, -50.2520, 7.6360



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



85.2770, -73.4000, -24.4080



171.9560, -147.9920, -49.2400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520 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

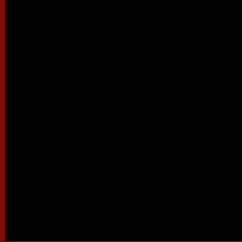
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.8360, 65.6520,



# 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

45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520

### Protanopia

59.6040, 18.2500, -11.3660

### Deuteranopia

58.2540, 30.8590, -14.1090



## Tritanopia

45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520

## Protanomaly

54.8500, 35.5330, 0.3090

## Deuteranomaly

54.1020, 43.5110, -1.1050

## Tritanomaly

45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.8460, 24.1610, 8.1690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520 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(122, 14, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 14, 10)  
}
```

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(122, 14, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 14, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520 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(122, 14, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 14, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(122, 14, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 14, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 14, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 14,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 45.8360, 65.6520, 21.6520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 14, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122, 14,  
10) }
```

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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