

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(64.9240, 33.8300,  
36.6940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	78205A
RGB	120, 32, 90
RGB Percent	47%, 13%, 35%
CMY	0.5292, 0.8746, 0.6470
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.25, 0.53
HSL	320°, 58%, 30%
HSV	320°, 73%, 47%
XYZ	10.1164, 5.7672, 10.2579
YIQ	64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

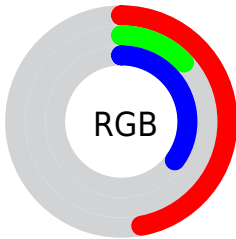
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 32, 90
Decimal	7872602
CIE Lab	28.82, 43.78, -13.73
CIE LCh	29, 45.881, 342.583
Yxy	5.7672, 0.3870, 0.2206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286062682 (0xFF78205A)
YUV	64.9240, 12.3625, 48.3017
Hunter-Lab	24.0149, 33.1677, -8.5152

# Details

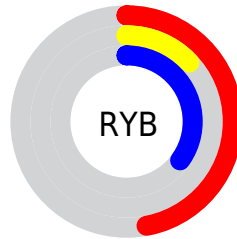
The YIQ color **64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **87.0760, -33.8300, -36.6940**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.1800, 35.9850, 36.1850**, and **25.3480, 26.4040, 28.1000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.4240, 38.4140, 41.7260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.4240, 29.2460, 31.6620**.

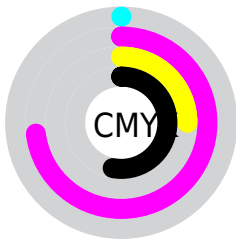
# Distribution



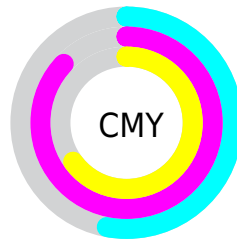
- Red (47%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940 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 64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.9240, 33.8300,  
36.6940

64.9240, 33.8300,  
36.6940

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

35.7440, 34.5170,  
40.7650

118.1800, 35.9850,  
36.1850

25.3480, 26.4040,  
28.1000

145.1910, 37.4520,  
37.1320

16.1910, 19.1160,  
17.0040

172.2020, 38.9190,  
38.0790

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

197.8210, 35.6180,  
37.3300

217.4490, 18.9300,  
31.3940

235.0420, 9.3500,

17.7820

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

64.9240, 33.8300,  
36.6940

64.9240, 33.8300,  
36.6940

57.4240, 38.4140,  
41.7260

72.4240, 29.2460,  
31.6620

49.9240, 42.9980,  
46.7580

79.9240, 24.6620,  
26.6300

44.8860, 46.1610,  
50.0090

87.4240, 20.0780,  
21.5980

94.9240, 15.4940,  
16.5660

102.4240, 10.9100,  
11.5340

■ 110.0380, 6.0050,  
6.8130

■ 117.5380, 1.4210,  
1.7810

■ 125.0380, -3.1630,  
-3.2510

■ 132.5380, -7.7470,  
-8.2830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.7440, -1.0140, 29.4020



64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940



60.4020, 52.6750, 31.0670

# Triad

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



64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940



62.6070, 22.1950, -22.2930



61.8310, -59.7400, -7.6440

# Complementary

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



64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940



87.0760, -33.8300, -36.6940

# 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.



58.6560, -49.4220, -18.4300



64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940



55.1300, -7.5590, -33.7270

# Square

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



64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940



64.5330, 43.3750, -9.6570



53.2640, -36.9950, -28.8910



61.2900, -65.1060, 1.5020



# Rectangle

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



64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940



61.8670, 55.1990, 18.3590



53.2640, -36.9950, -28.8910



60.6910, -56.5300, -10.7540

# Sweetspot

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



64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940



134.0870, 13.4770, 14.5730



50.7030, -10.9640, 33.5160



65.8750, 8.0220, 8.8060



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.



64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940



70.2230, 52.7620, 57.0340



60.0220, 47.6330, 23.3210



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.7230, 48.1780, 52.0020



94.2720, 96.9060, 105.0500



# Inverse Universe

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



64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940



70.2230, 52.7620, 57.0340



91.9780, -47.6330, -23.3210



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.7230, 48.1780, 52.0020

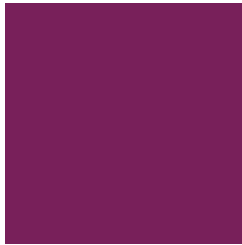


94.2720, 96.9060, 105.0500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

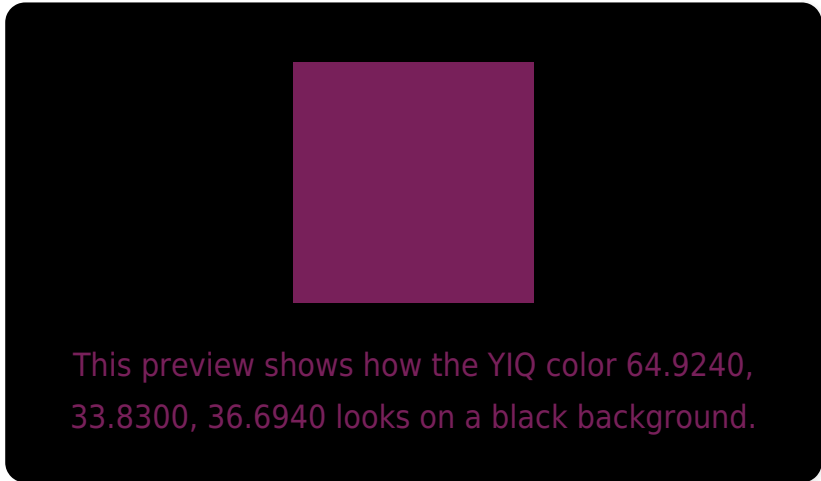
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

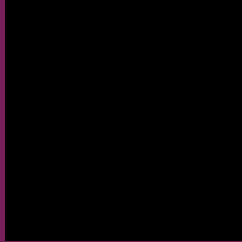
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.9240, 33.8300,



# 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

64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940

### Protanopia

67.6060, -27.6490, 10.9990

### Deuteranopia

69.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870



## Tritanopia

66.8700, 41.9490, 16.1970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940

## Protanomaly

66.6090, -5.3680, 20.2000

## Deuteranomaly

68.2160, 8.8000, 16.7360

## Tritanomaly

65.9440, 39.1050, 23.6890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940 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(120, 32, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 32, 90)  
}
```

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(120, 32, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 32, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940 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(120, 32, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 32, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(120, 32, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 32, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 32, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 32,  
90) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 32, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 32,  
90) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor