

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.0610, -0.8290,
20.5390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D3465
RGB	77, 52, 101
RGB Percent	30%, 20%, 40%
CMY	0.6979, 0.7961, 0.6040
CMYK	0.24, 0.49, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	271°, 32%, 30%
HSV	271°, 49%, 40%
XYZ	6.6384, 4.9732, 12.9193
YIQ	65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

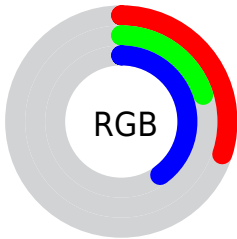
Format	Color
R_{YB}	77, 52, 101
Decimal	5059685
CIE _{Lab}	26.66, 22.04, -24.73
CIE _{LCh}	27, 33.125, 311.708
Yxy	4.9732, 0.2706, 0.2027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283249765 (0xFF4D3465)
YUV	65.0610, 17.7179, 10.4705
Hunter-Lab	22.3006, 14.1094, -18.7376

Details

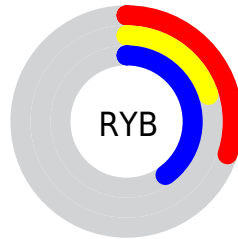
The YIQ color **65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **87.9390, 0.8290, -20.5390**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190**, and **20.4090, -1.9290, 18.4470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6960, -1.0590, 24.7090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.4260, -0.5990, 16.3690**.

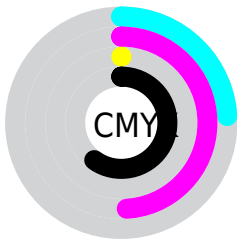
Distribution



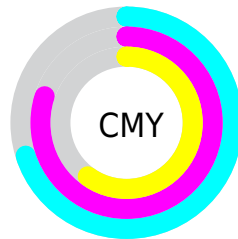
- Red (30%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390 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 65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.0610, -0.8290,
20.5390

65.0610, -0.8290,
20.5390

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

42.2350, -1.3790,
19.4930

113.4140, -0.3250,
22.4190

20.4090, -1.9290,
18.4470

139.2400, 0.2250,
23.4650

3.6480, -10.2720,
9.9520

165.7670, 0.1790,
24.2990

0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

193.1800, 0.4540,
24.8220

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

220.2680, 3.0220,
22.3340

242.0860, 6.0500,

11.5060

■ 65.0610, -0.8290,
20.5390

■ 65.0610, -0.8290,
20.5390

■ 57.6960, -1.0590,
24.7090

■ 72.4260, -0.5990,
16.3690

■ 50.3310, -1.2890,
28.8790

■ 79.7910, -0.3690,
12.1990

■ 42.9660, -1.5190,
33.0490

■ 87.1560, -0.1390,
8.0290

■ 35.6010, -1.7490,
37.2190

■ 94.5210, 0.0910,
3.8590

■ 27.6490, -1.7040,
41.9120

■ 101.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 27.0620, -1.4290,
42.4350

■ 109.8380, 0.2760,
-5.0040

■ 117.2030, 0.5060,
-9.1740

■ 124.5680, 0.7360,
-13.3440

■ 131.6340, 0.3700,
-17.7260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.1320, -35.1220, 8.7660



65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390



63.8590, 23.2870, 24.0150

Triad

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



65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390



60.8510, 33.7920, -6.6880



52.3470, -44.0580, -16.5220

Complementary

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



65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390



87.9390, 0.8290, -20.5390

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.



48.6820, -35.1160, -24.3960



65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390



58.9860, 19.8100, -17.6140

Square

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



65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390



61.6320, 39.3830, 7.6310



55.9600, -3.6640, -21.7120



54.3820, -51.1660, -8.8460

Rectangle

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



65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390



62.3670, 33.4200, 22.0920



55.9600, -3.6640, -21.7120



51.3210, -41.1690, -19.3210

Sweetspot

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



65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390



116.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290



71.6740, -22.3290, 2.6870



57.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390



74.9120, -1.4270, 31.3810



72.2370, 13.4750, 25.6270



47.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



30.7510, -1.7510, 48.2730



64.6640, -3.7780, 101.5500

Inverse Universe

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



69.3870, 21.5000, 17.8520



81.6430, 32.8230, 27.4070



80.7630, -13.4750, -25.6270



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



40.7690, 50.5640, 41.7960



85.8100, 106.3540, 88.0020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

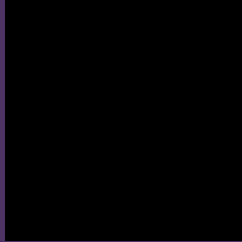
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.0610, -0.8290,

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

65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390

Protanopia

61.4920, -27.3280, 10.6880

Deuteranopia

61.7220, -22.2840, 7.3800



Tritanopia

63.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390

Protanomaly

62.6890, -17.5170, 14.6030

Deuteranomaly

63.0760, -14.3530, 12.3270

Tritanomaly

64.1780, 2.7950, 9.9230

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.7430, -0.4140, 7.5060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390 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(77, 52, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 52, 101)  
}
```

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(77, 52, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 52, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390 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(77, 52, 101) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 52, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 52, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 52, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 52, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 52,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.0610, -0.8290, 20.5390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 52, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 52,  
101) }
```

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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