

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.4140, -27.8290,  
-7.7730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	224E53
RGB	34, 78, 83
RGB Percent	13%, 31%, 33%
CMY	0.8668, 0.6940, 0.6746
CMYK	0.59, 0.06, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	186°, 42%, 23%
HSV	186°, 59%, 33%
XYZ	4.9447, 6.4151, 9.1553
YIQ	65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

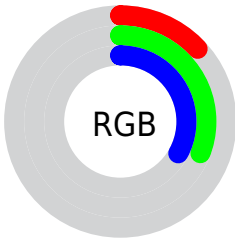
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	34, 57, 83
Decimal	2248275
CIE Lab	30.44, -13.50, -7.56
CIE LCh	30, 15.474, 209.233
Yxy	6.4151, 0.2410, 0.3127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280438355 (0xFF224E53)
YUV	65.4140, 8.6699, -27.5501
Hunter-Lab	25.3281, -9.4761, -3.7019

# Details

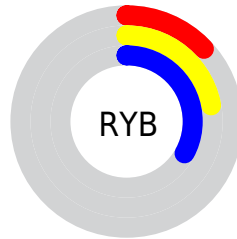
The YIQ color **65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **51.5860, 27.8290, 7.7730**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610**, and **23.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.4350, -32.3220, -8.9460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.3930, -23.3360, -6.6000**.

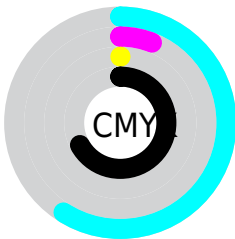
# Distribution



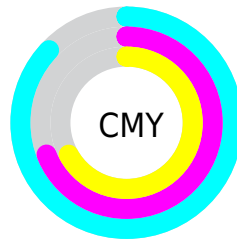
- Red (13%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730 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 65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.4140, -27.8290,  
-7.7730

65.4140, -27.8290,  
-7.7730

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

40.6200, -31.4050,  
-9.0450

114.7130,  
-27.2330, -7.5610

24.2900, -21.5480,  
-5.9640

140.4140,  
-27.8290, -7.7730

4.4000, -6.8780,  
3.5060

167.1150,  
-28.4250, -7.9850

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

194.8160,  
-29.0210, -8.1970

222.8160,  
-29.0210, -8.1970

243.9370,

-22.0520, -7.8440

252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

65.4140, -27.8290,  
-7.7730

65.4140, -27.8290,  
-7.7730

62.4350, -32.3220,  
-8.9460

68.3930, -23.3360,  
-6.6000

59.1570, -37.4110,  
-10.3310

71.6710, -18.2470,  
-5.2150

56.7650, -42.1790,  
-12.0270

74.6500, -13.7540,  
-4.0420

53.7860, -46.6720,  
-13.2000

77.0420, -8.9860,  
-2.3460

53.4870, -47.2680,  
-13.4120

80.0210, -4.4930,  
-1.1730

■ 83.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 86.2780, 5.0890,  
1.3850

■ 89.2570, 9.5820,  
2.5580

■ 92.5350, 14.6710,  
3.9430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.1390, -19.8050, -10.0210



65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730



67.0600, -26.5920, -2.6560

# Triad

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



65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730



73.7440, 7.0130, 10.5730



71.3680, 13.3430, -5.0330

# Complementary

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



65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730



51.5860, 27.8290, 7.7730

# 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.



72.0530, 18.8440, -0.1000



65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730



73.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830

# Square

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



65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730



72.9320, -5.3200, 8.3120



73.1120, 20.3560, 5.5400



69.4700, 4.1280, -8.7360



# Rectangle

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



65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730



69.2180, -21.0450, 1.4430



73.1120, 20.3560, 5.5400



71.0910, 15.6810, -3.3510

# Sweetspot

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



65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730



100.1450, -10.7740, -2.9820



63.3330, -15.0800, -24.0720



49.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



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.



65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730



79.5800, -43.0960, -11.9280



51.3260, -21.2290, 4.7790



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



67.1480, -59.5550, -16.5070



149.1310, -131.9470, -37.1550



# Inverse Universe

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



53.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720



61.4760, 23.4680, 37.2600



65.6740, 21.2290, -4.7790



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



42.1110, 32.4060, 51.4940

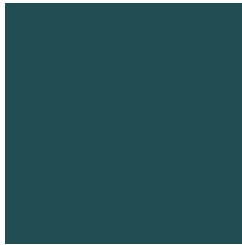


93.1940, 71.1830, 114.1830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730 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 65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

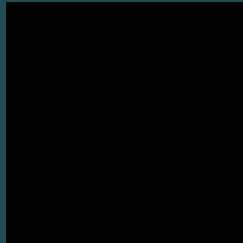
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.4140, -27.8290,

-7.7730.

# 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

65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730

### Protanopia

71.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

### Deuteranopia

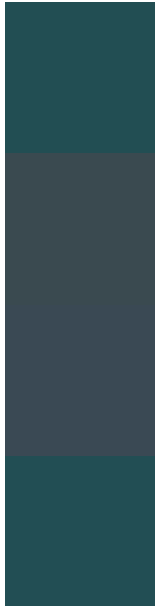
72.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890



## Tritanopia

65.5280, -28.1500, -7.4620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730

## Protanomaly

69.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

## Deuteranomaly

69.7690, -12.4710, 0.2410

## Tritanomaly

65.5280, -28.1500, -7.4620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730 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(34, 78, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 78, 83)  
}
```

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(34, 78, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 78, 83) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730 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(34, 78, 83) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 78, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 78, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 78, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 78, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 78, 83)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 78, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 78,  
83) }
```

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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