

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250)
contains.

YIQ(65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(65.6850, 33.0050,
35.1250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	772259
RGB	119, 34, 89
RGB Percent	47%, 13%, 35%
CMY	0.5331, 0.8668, 0.6509
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.25, 0.53
HSL	321°, 56%, 30%
HSV	321°, 71%, 47%
XYZ	9.9912, 5.7899, 10.0471
YIQ	65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

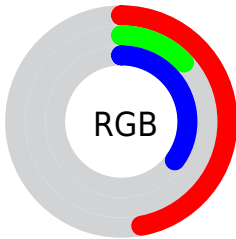
Format	Color
R_{YB}	119, 34, 89
Decimal	7807577
CIE _{Lab}	28.88, 42.54, -13.00
CIE _{LCh}	29, 44.485, 343.002
Yxy	5.7899, 0.3868, 0.2242
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285997657 (0xFF772259)
YUV	65.6850, 11.4943, 46.7573
Hunter-Lab	24.0622, 32.0085, -7.9129

Details

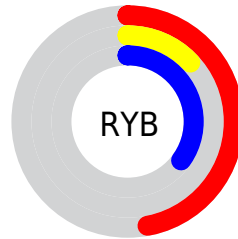
The YIQ color **65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **87.3150, -33.0050, -35.1250**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.3540, 35.4350, 35.1390**, and **24.9350, 26.1290, 27.5770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.1850, 37.5890, 40.1570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.1850, 28.4210, 30.0930**.

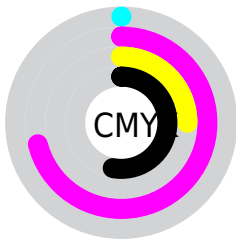
Distribution



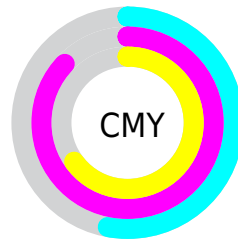
- Red (47%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (35%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (53%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250 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 65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.6850, 33.0050,
35.1250

65.6850, 33.0050,
35.1250

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

35.9180, 33.9670,
39.7190

118.3540, 35.4350,
35.1390

24.9350, 26.1290,
27.5770

144.9520, 36.6270,
35.5630

16.0770, 19.4370,
16.6930

172.0770, 37.7730,
36.8210

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

198.8810, 35.3890,
35.9730

217.9220, 18.9760,
30.5600

235.6290, 9.0750,

17.2590

252.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

65.6850, 33.0050,
35.1250

65.6850, 33.0050,
35.1250

58.1850, 37.5890,
40.1570

73.1850, 28.4210,
30.0930

50.6850, 42.1730,
45.1890

80.6850, 23.8370,
25.0610

44.3590, 46.2070,
49.1750

88.2990, 18.9320,
20.3400

95.7990, 14.3480,
15.3080

102.7120, 10.0390,
10.7990

■ 110.2120, 5.4550,
5.7670

■ 117.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 125.3260, -4.0340,
-3.9860

■ 132.8260, -8.6180,
-9.0180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.8150, 0.2240, 28.9920



65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250



61.5650, 50.6580, 29.0740

Triad

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



65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250



62.6070, 22.1950, -22.2930



61.1300, -59.1440, -7.4320

Complementary

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



65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250



87.3150, -33.0050, -35.1250

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.



58.1830, -49.4680, -17.5960



65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250



55.2980, -7.9720, -31.7480

Square

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



65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250



64.2340, 42.7790, -9.8690



53.4920, -37.6370, -28.2690



60.4750, -64.1890, 1.4030

Rectangle

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



65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250



63.4430, 53.4570, 16.8890



53.4920, -37.6370, -28.2690



60.6910, -56.5300, -10.7540

Sweetspot

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



65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250



135.2610, 12.9270, 13.5270



52.6600, -9.4050, 32.7950



66.4620, 7.7470, 8.2830



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.



65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250



71.8700, 52.2580, 55.1540



60.8970, 46.4870, 22.0630



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.4840, 47.3530, 50.4330



93.2180, 96.9980, 103.3820

Inverse Universe

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



65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250



71.8700, 52.2580, 55.1540



92.1030, -46.4870, -22.0630



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



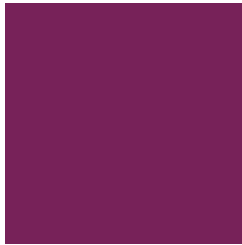
45.4840, 47.3530, 50.4330



93.2180, 96.9980, 103.3820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

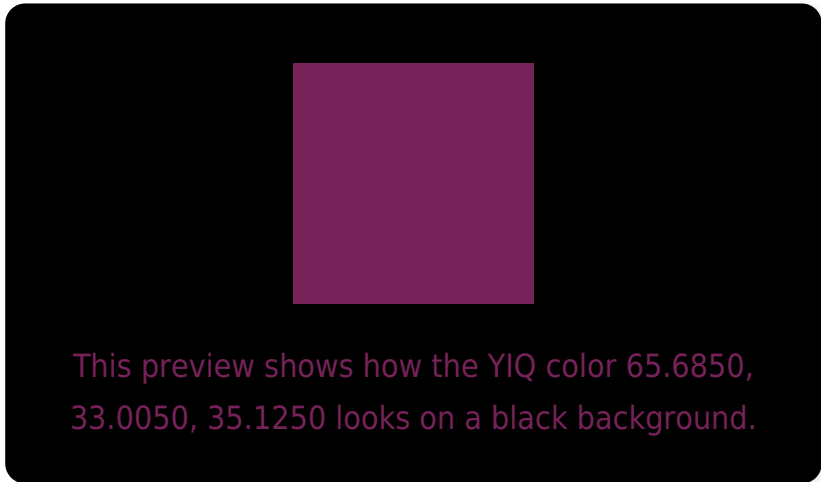
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

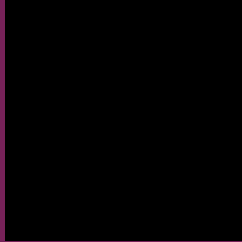
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.6850, 33.0050,

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

65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250

Protanopia

67.9760, -25.8150, 10.8010

Deuteranopia

70.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880



Tritanopia

67.2720, 40.7570, 15.7730

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250

Protanomaly

67.3810, -4.7260, 19.5780

Deuteranomaly

68.6890, 8.8460, 15.9020

Tritanomaly

66.9330, 37.6380, 22.7420

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250 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(119, 34, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 34, 89)  
}
```

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(119, 34, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 34, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250 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(119, 34, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 34, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(119, 34, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 34, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 34, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 34,  
89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.6850, 33.0050, 35.1250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 34, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119, 34,  
89) }
```

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