

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.7150, 49.5150,  
11.2350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	782D1E
RGB	120, 45, 30
RGB Percent	47%, 18%, 12%
CMY	0.5292, 0.8236, 0.8821
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.75, 0.53
HSL	10°, 60%, 29%
HSV	10°, 75%, 47%
XYZ	8.9239, 5.9645, 1.9128
YIQ	65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

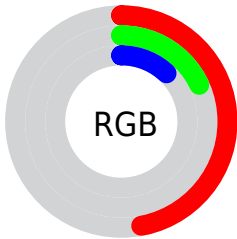
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 48, 30
Decimal	7875870
CIE Lab	29.32, 31.90, 26.15
CIE LCh	29, 41.246, 39.348
Yxy	5.9645, 0.5311, 0.3550
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286065950 (0xFF782D1E)
YUV	65.7150, -17.6075, 47.6079
Hunter-Lab	24.4224, 22.4846, 12.4520

# Details

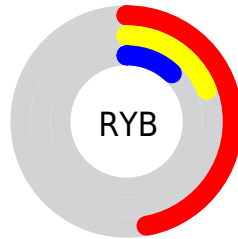
The YIQ color **65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **84.2850, -49.5150, -11.2350**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.6510, 55.5670, 11.6870**, and **19.4350, 38.7400, 13.7800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.4770, 56.1170, 12.7330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.9530, 42.9130, 9.7370**.

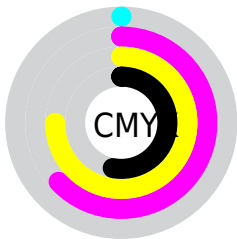
# Distribution



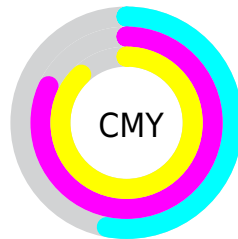
- Red (47%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350 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 65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.7150, 49.5150,  
11.2350

■ 65.7150, 49.5150,  
11.2350

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 40.0460, 47.0850,  
11.2210

■ 116.6510, 55.5670,  
11.6870

■ 19.4350, 38.7400,  
13.7800

■ 142.7330, 58.2720,  
12.2240

■ 12.6720, 24.7110,  
9.2150

■ 170.4020, 60.7020,  
12.2380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 194.8960, 56.2550,  
10.2310

■ 213.7090, 40.4840,  
4.1960

■ 233.9240, 23.5210,

-2.2630

252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

65.7150, 49.5150,  
11.2350

65.7150, 49.5150,  
11.2350

58.4770, 56.1170,  
12.7330

72.9530, 42.9130,  
9.7370

51.2390, 62.7190,  
14.2310

80.1910, 36.3110,  
8.2390

47.6200, 66.0200,  
14.9800

87.4290, 29.7090,  
6.7410

94.6670, 23.1070,  
5.2430

101.9050, 16.5050,  
3.7450

■ 109.1430, 9.9030,  
2.2470

■ 116.3810, 3.3010,  
0.7490

■ 123.6190, -3.3010,  
-0.7490

■ 130.8570, -9.9030,  
-2.2470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.0590, 46.2110, 27.0670



65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350



65.3590, 43.9250, -8.6110

# Triad

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



65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350



53.2640, -36.9950, -28.8910



56.2520, -61.9430, 4.7530

# Complementary

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



65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350



84.2850, -49.5150, -11.2350

# 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.



61.0790, -63.1340, -1.1980



65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350



58.3140, -48.4590, -19.3630

# Square

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



65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350



59.2280, -1.7830, -28.2710



61.1470, -57.8140, -9.5100



71.2550, -4.1310, 25.3170



# Rectangle

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



65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350



64.7440, 32.2350, -17.0210



61.1470, -57.8140, -9.5100



58.0130, -62.7680, 3.1840

# Sweetspot

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



65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350



134.9870, 19.2100, 4.2820



65.6880, 28.9230, 43.0270



66.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



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.



65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350



71.3610, 77.1150, 17.6510



91.5430, 37.4150, -11.7770



57.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



49.7020, 68.7250, 15.5170



100.0020, 138.6420, 31.4580



# Inverse Universe

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



84.2850, -49.5150, -11.2350



100.0520, -76.8400, -17.1280



59.0440, -37.6900, 11.2540



58.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



75.2980, -68.7250, -15.5170



152.5850, -138.9170, -31.9810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

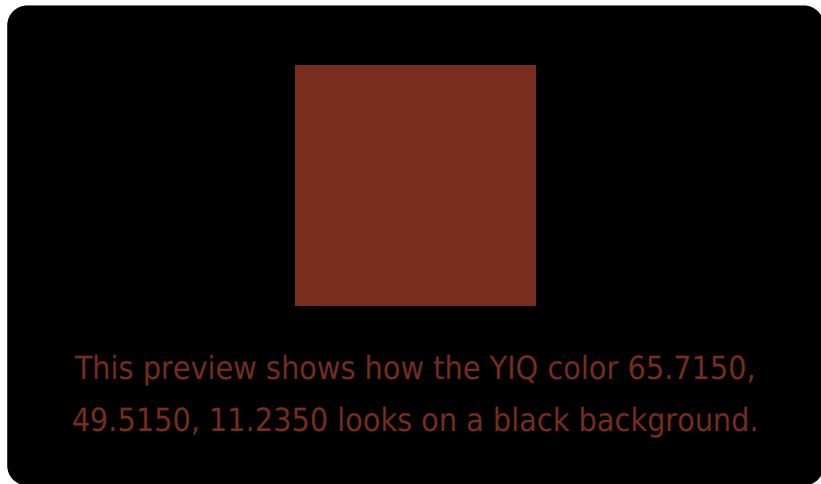
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

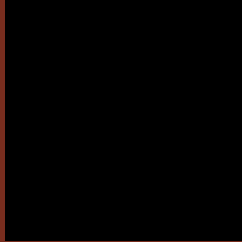
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350.



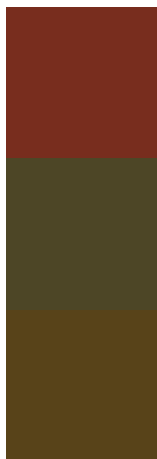
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.7150, 49.5150,



# 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

65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350

### Protanopia

68.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

### Deuteranopia

68.4910, 25.9980, -8.6100



## Tritanopia

66.6640, 45.5250, 17.4690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350

## Protanomaly

67.6040, 27.4180, -1.3020

## Deuteranomaly

67.6110, 34.7080, -1.2600

## Tritanomaly

66.5670, 47.1760, 15.0800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.8020, 18.2930, 4.3810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350 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, 45, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 45, 30)  
}
```

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, 45, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 45, 30) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350 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, 45, 30) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 45, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(120, 45, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 45, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 45, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 45,  
30) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.7150, 49.5150, 11.2350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 45, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 45,  
30) }
```

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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