

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.7970, 44.1930,  
30.6010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F2245
RGB	127, 34, 69
RGB Percent	50%, 13%, 27%
CMY	0.5017, 0.8668, 0.7293
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.46, 0.50
HSL	337°, 58%, 32%
HSV	337°, 73%, 50%
XYZ	10.4079, 6.0888, 6.2631
YIQ	65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

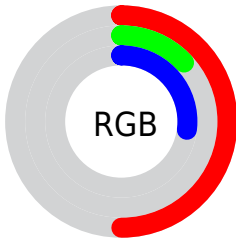
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	127, 34, 69
Decimal	8331845
CIE Lab	29.64, 42.51, 1.48
CIE LCh	30, 42.531, 1.991
Yxy	6.0888, 0.4573, 0.2675
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286521925 (0xFF7F2245)
YUV	65.7970, 1.5791, 53.6750
Hunter-Lab	24.6754, 32.1080, 2.2239

# Details

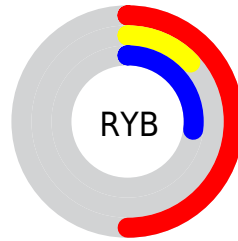
The YIQ color **65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **95.2030, -44.1930, -30.6010**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.5370, 47.8610, 30.2050**, and **24.7910, 35.1620, 23.5620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.2540, 50.3360, 34.9120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.3400, 38.0500, 26.2900**.

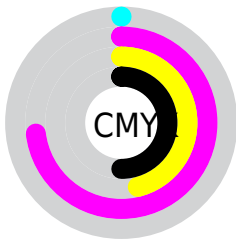
# Distribution



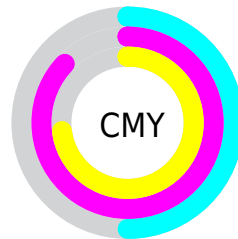
- Red (50%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010 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 65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.7970, 44.1930,  
30.6010

65.7970, 44.1930,  
30.6010

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

35.2580, 44.5130,  
35.8170

118.5370, 47.8610,  
30.2050

24.7910, 35.1620,  
23.5620

145.4340, 49.6490,  
30.8410

15.4770, 29.7540,  
11.4340

173.2170, 51.7580,  
31.1660

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

196.0310, 43.4140,  
28.1980

215.6590, 26.7260,  
22.2620

235.9880, 9.4420,

16.1140

253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

65.7970, 44.1930,  
30.6010

65.7970, 44.1930,  
30.6010

57.2540, 50.3360,  
34.9120

74.3400, 38.0500,  
26.2900

49.2980, 56.2040,  
38.7000

82.2960, 32.1820,  
22.5020

43.4450, 60.2840,  
41.8520

90.8390, 26.0390,  
18.1910

99.3820, 19.8960,  
13.8800

107.3380, 14.0280,  
10.0920

■ 115.8810, 7.8850,  
5.7810

■ 124.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

■ 132.8530, -4.0800,  
-3.1520

■ 140.8090, -9.9480,  
-6.9400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.5310, 21.6350, 31.9310



65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010



65.6600, 51.3480, 16.5640

# Triad

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



65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010



61.0780, 7.3870, -29.2610



62.1390, -63.3630, -2.5550

# Complementary

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



65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010



95.2030, -44.1930, -30.6010

# 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.



61.1640, -56.4840, -11.5880



65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010



52.9390, -34.7020, -31.9020

# Square

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



65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010



65.3200, 30.4930, -18.4910



57.9890, -46.1660, -22.3740



58.3550, -63.7310, 4.1170



# Rectangle

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



65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010



66.2600, 49.0580, 2.9940



57.9890, -46.1660, -22.3740



62.5150, -61.6660, -5.7780

# Sweetspot

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



65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010



141.6590, 17.5580, 12.1980



61.6450, 4.1190, 41.0070



69.6040, 10.2230, 7.4630



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010



69.9240, 69.3610, 48.0570



68.2640, 52.4030, 13.9630



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



43.7440, 60.8800, 42.0640



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010



69.9240, 69.3610, 48.0570



92.7360, -52.4030, -13.9630



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



43.7440, 60.8800, 42.0640

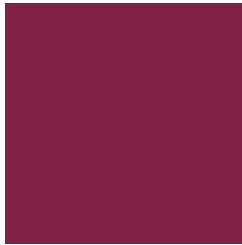


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

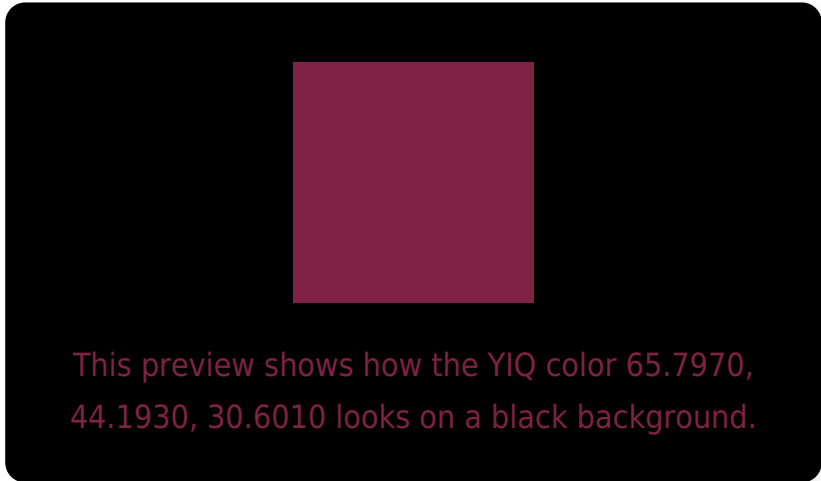
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.7970, 44.1930,



# 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

65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010

### Protanopia

71.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720

### Deuteranopia

71.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



## Tritanopia

65.7570, 49.6970, 18.9530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010

## Protanomaly

69.1190, 10.4510, 14.3470

## Deuteranomaly

69.3990, 21.2260, 11.8020

## Tritanomaly

65.9080, 47.9540, 23.0100

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.6480, 16.0910, 11.2510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010 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(127, 34, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 34, 69)  
}
```

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(127, 34, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 34, 69) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010 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(127, 34, 69) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 34, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 34, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 34, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 34, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 34,  
69) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.7970, 44.1930, 30.6010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 34, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 34,  
69) }
```

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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