

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050)
contains.

YIQ(65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050)	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(65.8510, 34.9330,
22.2050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	712A41
RGB	113, 42, 65
RGB Percent	44%, 16%, 25%
CMY	0.5567, 0.8354, 0.7450
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.42, 0.56
HSL	341°, 46%, 30%
HSV	341°, 63%, 44%
XYZ	8.5980, 5.5496, 5.6237
YIQ	65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

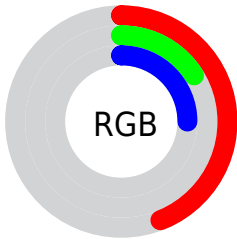
Format	Color
R_{YB}	113, 42, 65
Decimal	7416385
CIE _{Lab}	28.25, 33.73, 1.81
CIE _{LCh}	28, 33.782, 3.063
Yxy	5.5496, 0.4349, 0.2807
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285606465 (0xFF712A41)
YUV	65.8510, -0.4195, 41.3497
Hunter-Lab	23.5577, 23.9224, 2.3366

Details

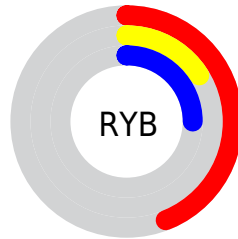
The YIQ color **65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **89.1490, -34.9330, -22.2050**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.5310, 38.8300, 23.1660**, and **20.8610, 28.9730, 20.0850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.4820, 40.5260, 25.4700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2200, 29.3400, 18.9400**.

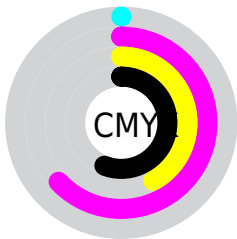
Distribution



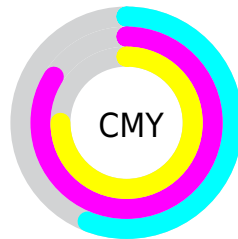
- Red (44%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050 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 65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.8510, 34.9330,
22.2050

65.8510, 34.9330,
22.2050

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

40.3070, 33.6490,
23.4490

116.5310, 38.8300,
23.1660

20.8610, 28.9730,
20.0850

143.0150, 40.3430,
23.2790

11.7750, 22.9230,
8.5790

169.9120, 42.1310,
23.9150

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

197.5100, 43.3230,
24.3390

217.4370, 27.2310,
18.6150

237.1790, 10.2220,

12.9900

■ 65.8510, 34.9330,
22.2050

■ 65.8510, 34.9330,
22.2050

■ 58.4820, 40.5260,
25.4700

■ 73.2200, 29.3400,
18.9400

■ 50.6400, 46.0730,
29.5690

■ 81.0620, 23.7930,
14.8410

■ 43.2710, 51.6660,
32.8340

■ 88.4310, 18.2000,
11.5760

■ 38.0050, 55.4710,
35.4630

■ 95.8000, 12.6070,
8.3110

■ 103.0550, 7.3350,
4.7350

■ 111.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 118.2660, -3.8050,
-2.6290

■ 125.6350, -9.3980,
-5.8940

■ 133.5910,
-15.2660, -9.6820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.4500, 17.1890, 24.3970



65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050



64.7510, 40.6660, 11.9140

Triad

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



65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050



60.2660, 4.2220, -21.4580



56.9070, -56.8980, -4.0820

Complementary

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



65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050



89.1490, -34.9330, -22.2050

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.



57.0890, -51.8990, -12.0830



65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050



51.4820, -31.6770, -26.1490

Square

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



65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050



63.0900, 25.4490, -15.1830



54.2390, -43.8740, -19.8580



54.0690, -57.1740, 0.9220

Rectangle

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



65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050



65.0570, 39.3840, 2.1040



54.2390, -43.8740, -19.8580



57.5110, -55.8430, -6.6830

Sweetspot

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



65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050



129.3980, 13.7990, 8.7350



64.1470, 5.2210, 32.0450



62.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050



74.2930, 54.6000, 34.7280



70.2730, 39.0160, 8.7760



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.3260, 59.0010, 37.5690



82.9730, 121.5320, 77.2440

Inverse Universe

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



65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050



74.2930, 54.6000, 34.7280



84.7270, -39.0160, -8.7760



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



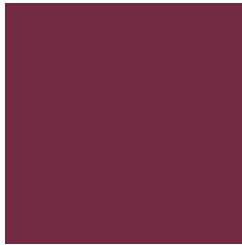
40.3260, 59.0010, 37.5690



82.9730, 121.5320, 77.2440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

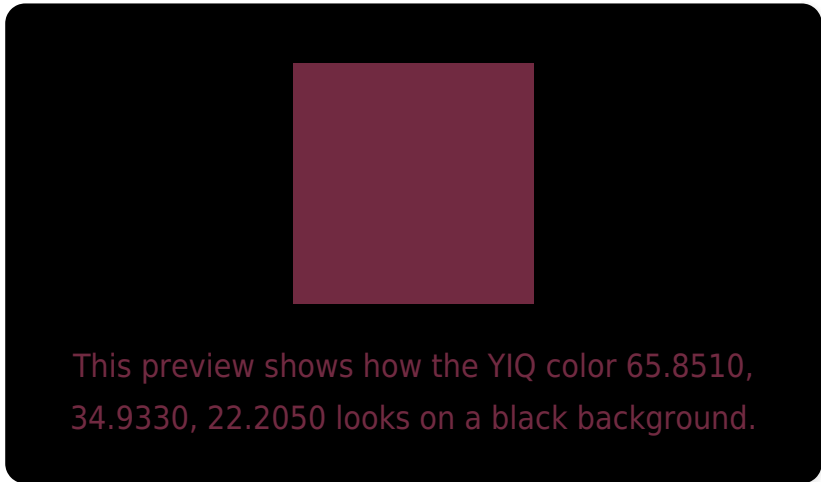
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8510, 34.9330,

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

65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050

Protanopia

67.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

Deuteranopia

67.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990



Tritanopia

65.3750, 38.9690, 15.1370

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050

Protanomaly

67.1140, 8.8470, 10.3750

Deuteranomaly

67.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500

Tritanomaly

65.4720, 37.3180, 17.5260

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.8000, 12.6070, 8.3110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050 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(113, 42, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 42, 65)  
}
```

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(113, 42, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 42, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050 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(113, 42, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 42, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(113, 42, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 42, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 42, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 42,  
65) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.8510, 34.9330, 22.2050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 42, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 42,  
65) }
```

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