

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.8920, 106.7770,  
30.7530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BB1100
RGB	187, 17, 0
RGB Percent	73%, 7%, 0%
CMY	0.2663, 0.9335, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.91, 1.00, 0.27
HSL	5°, 100%, 37%
HSV	5°, 100%, 73%
XYZ	20.7181, 10.9764, 1.0299
YIQ	65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

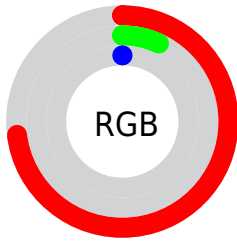
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	187, 19, 0
Decimal	12259584
CIELab	39.54, 61.51, 53.46
CIElCh	40, 81.499, 40.995
Yxy	10.9764, 0.6331, 0.3354
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290449664 (0xFFBB1100)
YUV	65.8920, -32.4848, 106.2117
Hunter-Lab	33.1306, 53.6453, 21.3484

# Details

The YIQ color **65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0000**. A complement of this color would be **121.1080, -106.7770, -30.7530**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.6440, 110.1710, 24.3070**, and **36.7770, 73.3080, 26.0760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.0370, 96.0030, 27.7710**.

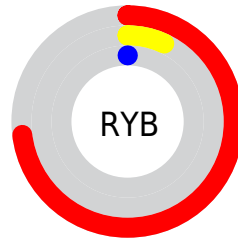
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (7%)

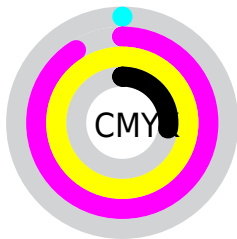
Blue (0%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (7%)

Blue (0%)

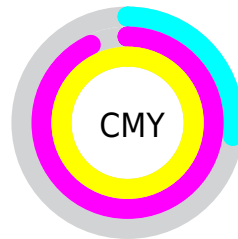


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (93%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530 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 65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 65.8920, 106.7770,  
30.7530


 65.8920, 106.7770,  
30.7530


 252.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

 46.3450, 92.3800,  
32.8600


 131.6440,  
110.1710, 24.3070


 36.7770, 73.3080,  
26.0760


 152.4140, 95.9590,  
17.5510


 27.5080, 54.8320,  
19.5040

 171.7000, 80.2340,  
10.6820

 19.7770, 37.7770,  
14.7130

 191.5730, 64.2340,  
3.2900

 9.0840, 17.5590,  
6.6710


 211.0870, 47.8670,  
-2.9570


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 231.7750, 30.9500,


-10.2500


 249.6420, 15.0870,  
-14.6170


 65.8920, 106.7770,  
30.7530

 78.0370, 96.0030,  
27.7710

 90.1820, 85.2290,  
24.7890

 102.2130, 74.7760,  
21.4960

 114.3580, 64.0020,  
18.5140

 126.5030, 53.2280,  
15.5320

■ 138.5340, 42.7750,  
12.2390

■ 150.6790, 32.0010,  
9.2570

■ 162.8240, 21.2270,  
6.2750

■ 174.9690, 10.4530,  
3.2930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.9050, 97.8760, 65.4280



65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530



87.1030, 68.1330, -6.8030

# Triad

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



65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530



73.3360, -46.6660, -46.3620



81.6430, -98.9920, 20.9120

# Complementary

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



65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530



121.1080, -106.7770, -30.7530

# 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.



91.5250, -102.0160, 9.6320



65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530



83.1910, -70.2820, -25.8500

# Square

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



65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530



65.1570, -30.5250, -58.0530



90.3730, -90.5050, -6.2570



92.1560, -7.0250, 55.7510



# Rectangle

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



65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530



87.4920, 41.4520, -24.3720



90.3730, -90.5050, -6.2570



86.5670, -101.8340, 17.3500

# Sweetspot

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



65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530



195.0500, 41.2620, 12.1260



75.5210, 56.2400, 93.1360



93.5040, 25.1240, 7.2360



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530



85.2720, 138.1820, 39.7980



119.8960, 81.4770, -17.3630



88.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



55.4600, 90.3180, 26.1740



11.0300, 17.6510, 5.0030



# Inverse Universe

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



121.1080, -106.7770, -30.7530



156.7280, -138.1820, -39.7980



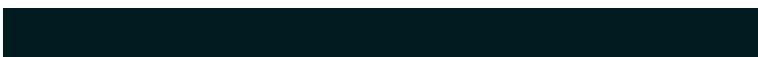
67.1040, -81.4770, 17.3630



91.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



102.5400, -90.3180, -26.1740



19.9700, -17.6510, -5.0030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

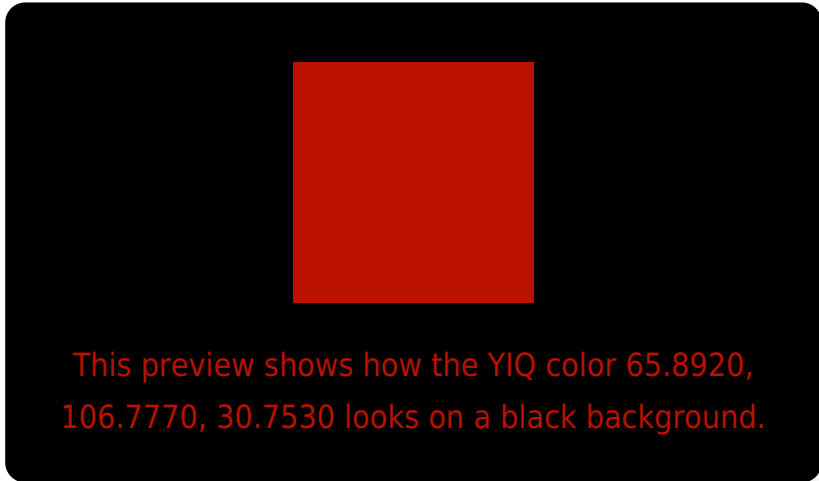
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8920, 106.7770,



# 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

65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530

### Protanopia

90.4940, 29.9430, -19.5370

### Deuteranopia

88.7100, 46.7700, -21.6300



## Tritanopia

66.4620, 105.1720, 32.3080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530

## Protanomaly

81.7030, 57.8160, -1.5440

## Deuteranomaly

80.0370, 68.4990, -2.4210

## Tritanomaly

66.2340, 105.8140, 31.6860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.8540, 38.8780, 11.2780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530 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(187, 17, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 17, 0)  
}
```

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(187, 17, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 17, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530 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(187, 17, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 17, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 17, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 17, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 17, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 17, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.8920, 106.7770, 30.7530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 17, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187, 17,  
0) }
```

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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