

# Converting Colors

YIQ(123.6510, -59.0530,  
-3.5730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(123.6510, -59.0530,  
-3.5730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	418EB7
RGB	65, 142, 183
RGB Percent	25%, 56%, 72%
CMY	0.7452, 0.4430, 0.2826
CMYK	0.64, 0.22, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	201°, 48%, 49%
HSV	201°, 64%, 72%
XYZ	20.3953, 23.8942, 48.2998
YIQ	123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

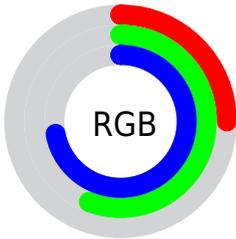
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	65, 112, 183
Decimal	4296375
CIE Lab	55.98, -10.92, -28.42
CIE LCh	56, 30.452, 248.977
Yxy	23.8942, 0.2203, 0.2581
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282486455 (0xFF418EB7)
YUV	123.6510, 29.2591, -51.4369
Hunter-Lab	48.8817, -11.0658, -24.3671

# Details

The YIQ color **123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **124.3490, 59.0530, 3.5730**, and the grayscale version is **123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179.3740, -56.7150, -1.8910**, and **68.8240, -67.0300, -7.6860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114.7470, -68.1310, -4.2510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132.5550, -49.9750, -2.8950**.

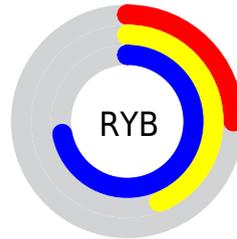
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (56%)

Blue (72%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (72%)

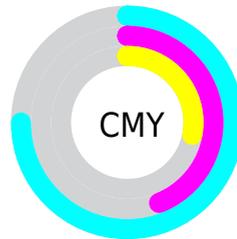


Cyan (64%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730 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 123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 123.6510,  
-59.0530, -3.5730

■ 123.6510,  
-59.0530, -3.5730

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 94.5470, -64.6920,  
-6.0040

■ 179.3740,  
-56.7150, -1.8910

■ 68.8240, -67.0300,  
-7.6860

■ 206.3050,  
-52.2670, -5.4110

■ 51.7720, -52.0840,  
-3.2200

■ 231.4120,  
-42.6830, -13.9070

■ 36.1220, -38.3300,  
0.8220

■ 241.8440,  
-26.2240, -9.3280

■ 21.7600, -25.4470,  
4.1290

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,  
9.8390

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,

3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 123.6510,  
-59.0530, -3.5730

■ 123.6510,  
-59.0530, -3.5730

■ 114.7470,  
-68.1310, -4.2510

■ 132.5550,  
-49.9750, -2.8950

■ 104.9570,  
-77.5300, -4.6180

■ 142.3450,  
-40.5760, -2.5280

■ 96.0530, -86.6080,  
-5.2960

■ 151.2490,  
-31.4980, -1.8500

■ 91.3020, -91.7430,  
-5.8470

■ 160.1530,  
-22.4200, -1.1720

■ 169.6440,  
-13.6170, -1.0170

■ 178.8470, -3.9430,  
-0.1270

■ 187.7510, 5.1350,  
0.5510

■ 197.2420, 13.9380,  
0.7060

■ 206.4450, 23.6120,  
1.5960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



114.2970, -76.1520, -18.5840



123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730



132.4530, -31.5920, 10.8720

# Triad

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



123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730



137.0100, 38.7390, 19.3070



128.2270, -0.0420, -21.2740

# Complementary

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



123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730



124.3490, 59.0530, 3.5730

# 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.



131.5350, 22.6980, -14.8860



123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730



135.6110, 43.8760, 8.8040

# Square

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



123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730



137.6740, 22.3700, 24.1140



133.8840, 38.1930, -3.8470



124.1020, -27.5510, -23.8310

# Rectangle

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



123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730



136.3200, -11.9240, 17.8680



133.8840, 38.1930, -3.8470



129.4730, 8.0730, -19.6630

# Sweetspot

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



123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730



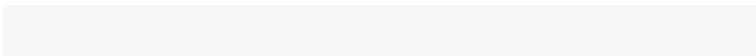
214.7400, -22.6950, -1.6950



138.7120, -44.9690, -49.5850



105.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730



145.6010, -91.1470, -5.6350



90.1920, -43.3780, 26.2380



87.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



77.6580, -78.1260, -4.8300



13.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060



# Inverse Universe

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



109.0600, 45.6110, 48.9630



122.9840, 70.2730, 75.5930



157.8080, 43.3780, -26.2380



86.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



58.2720, 60.2340, 64.7940



10.4240, 10.9100, 11.5340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

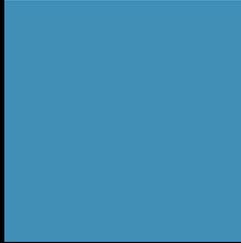
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

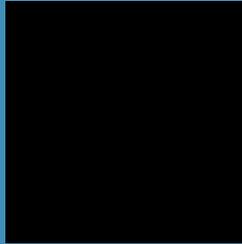
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730.

-3.5730.

# 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

123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730

### Protanopia

133.9120, -19.7630, 11.2530

### Deuteranopia

133.2580, -26.5490, 13.0910



## Tritanopia

119.2620, -59.8760, -16.1960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730

## Protanomaly

130.3230, -34.3420, 5.6420

## Deuteranomaly

129.8110, -38.6520, 6.6600

## Tritanomaly

121.1960, -59.5100, -11.8140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730

## Achromatopsia

124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

124.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730 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(65, 142, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 142, 183)  
}
```

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(65, 142, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 142, 183) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730 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(65, 142, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 142, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 142, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 142, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 142, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 142,  
183) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 123.6510, -59.0530, -3.5730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 142, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 142,  
183) }
```

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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