

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(64.0310, -63.1790,  
-5.8910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00557C
RGB	0, 85, 124
RGB Percent	0%, 33%, 49%
CMY	0.9999, 0.6665, 0.5140
CMYK	1.00, 0.31, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	199°, 100%, 24%
HSV	199°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	6.8849, 7.9561, 20.2178
YIQ	64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

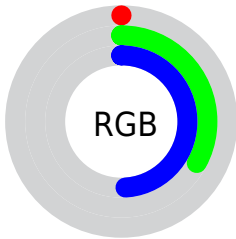
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	0, 50, 124
Decimal	21884
CIELab	33.89, -6.62, -28.08
CIELCh	34, 28.851, 256.734
Yxy	7.9561, 0.1964, 0.2269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278211964 (0xFF00557C)
YUV	64.0310, 29.5647, -56.1552
Hunter-Lab	28.2065, -5.7916, -22.7533

# Details

The YIQ color **64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **59.9690, 63.1790, 5.8910**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.5600, -48.3710, 1.0770**, and **32.0300, -35.0750, 2.4050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.9670, -57.1270, -5.4390**.

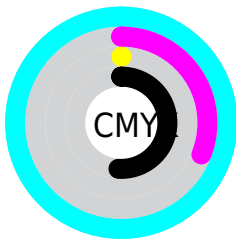
# Distribution



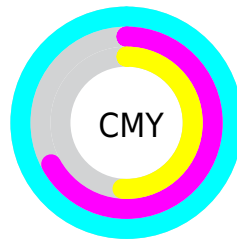
- Red (0%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910 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 64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.0310, -63.1790,  
-5.8910

■ 64.0310, -63.1790,  
-5.8910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 47.6800, -48.8290,  
-1.6370

■ 122.1470,  
-48.6460, 0.5540

■ 32.0300, -35.0750,  
2.4050

■ 148.8590,  
-47.7750, 1.2890

■ 17.6680, -22.1920,  
5.7120

■ 176.3860,  
-47.8210, 2.1230

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 203.1150,  
-45.6200, 0.7800

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 228.5100,  
-36.9070, -8.4510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 243.6380,

-22.6480, -8.0560

252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

64.0310, -63.1790,  
-5.8910

69.9670, -57.1270,  
-5.4390

76.2020, -50.4790,  
-4.7750

82.1380, -44.4270,  
-4.3230

88.3730, -37.7790,  
-3.6590

93.7220, -31.4520,  
-2.6840

■ 99.6580, -25.4000,  
-2.2320

■ 105.8930,  
-18.7520, -1.5680

■ 111.8290,  
-12.7000, -1.1160

■ 118.0640, -6.0520,  
-0.4520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.5980, -60.7020, -12.2380



64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910



79.2430, -22.1930, 11.2390

# Triad

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



64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910



80.3360, 34.7050, 15.3210



73.4590, -6.5070, -19.7470

# Complementary

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



64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910



59.9690, 63.1790, 5.8910

# 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.



76.2290, 14.8120, -15.1400



64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910



79.6700, 36.2200, 4.3800

# Square

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



64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910



81.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790



78.3990, 29.2530, -7.0270



65.6540, -37.9130, -23.2650



# Rectangle

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



64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910



81.8000, -4.5880, 17.0760



78.3990, 29.2530, -7.0270



74.4060, 1.0120, -18.3480

# Sweetspot

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



64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910



137.5440, -25.0790, -2.5430



77.0060, -45.9770, -53.3450



67.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910



82.9240, -81.9310, -7.4590



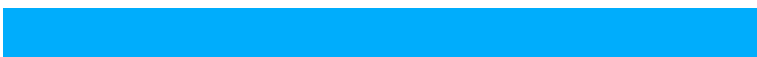
28.8110, -46.6790, 25.4890



58.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



64.7320, -63.7750, -6.1030



130.2790, -128.4670, -12.1070



# Inverse Universe

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



46.7660, 46.6190, 52.7230



60.6790, 60.6460, 68.3420



95.1890, 46.6790, -25.4890



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.1790, 46.8940, 53.2460



95.0700, 94.6590, 107.2270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

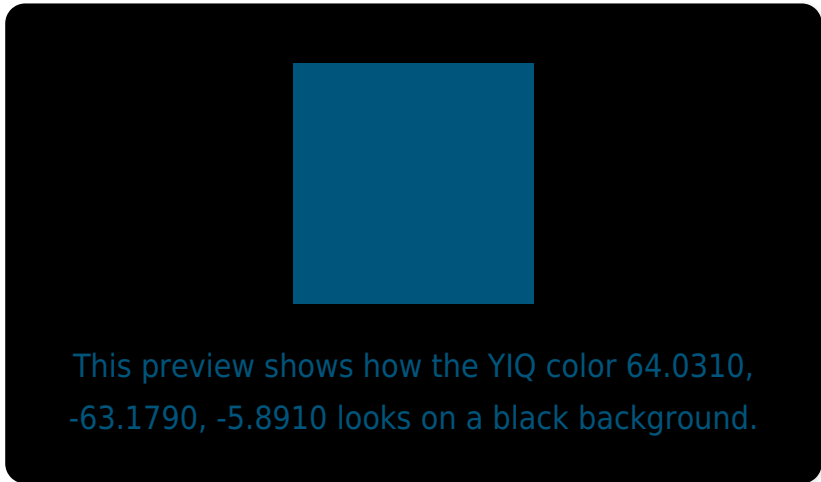
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910.



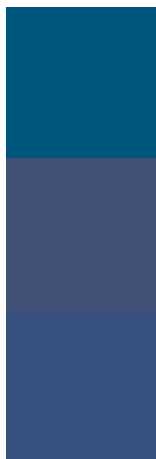
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.0310, -63.1790,



# 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

64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910

### Protanopia

79.5590, -20.2670, 9.3730

### Deuteranopia

77.9540, -28.7490, 8.9070



## Tritanopia

63.0730, -54.9700, -17.0020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910

## Protanomaly

73.7850, -35.7630, 3.8610

## Deuteranomaly

73.1480, -41.2190, 3.6210

## Tritanomaly

63.7400, -58.2260, -13.0580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.3270, -22.9700, -2.2180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910 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(0, 85, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 85, 124)  
}
```

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(0, 85, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 85, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910 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(0, 85, 124) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 85, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 85, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 85, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 85, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 85, 124)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 85, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 85,  
124) }
```

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