

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.1280, -47.6350,
-12.2670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.1280, -47.6350,
-12.2670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B5560
RGB	11, 85, 96
RGB Percent	4%, 33%, 38%
CMY	0.9570, 0.6665, 0.6237
CMYK	0.89, 0.11, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	188°, 80%, 21%
HSV	188°, 89%, 38%
XYZ	5.4974, 7.4164, 12.1959
YIQ	64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

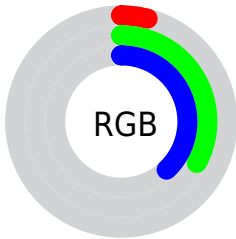
Format	Color
R_{YB}	11, 51, 96
Decimal	742752
CIE _{Lab}	32.74, -16.71, -12.38
CIE _{LCh}	33, 20.794, 216.538
Yxy	7.4164, 0.2189, 0.2954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278932832 (0xFF0B5560)
YUV	64.1280, 15.7129, -46.5933
Hunter-Lab	27.2330, -11.6248, -7.4891

Details

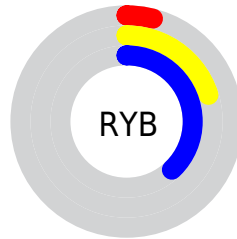
The YIQ color **64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **42.8720, 47.6350, 12.2670**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.8300, -40.8040, -9.4120**, and **29.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.5510, -53.3200, -13.8640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.7050, -41.9500, -10.6700**.

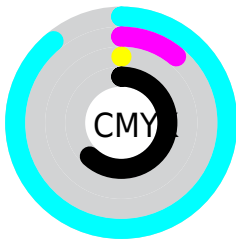
Distribution



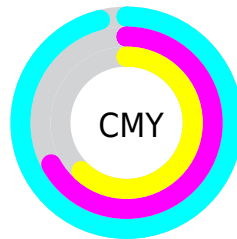
- Red (4%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670 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 64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.1280, -47.6350,
-12.2670

■ 64.1280, -47.6350,
-12.2670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.6020, -40.1620,
-10.0340

■ 117.7160,
-40.4830, -9.7230

■ 29.1800, -27.0500,
-5.3700

■ 144.1290,
-40.2080, -9.2000

■ 13.8720, -14.2590,
-0.3950

■ 171.1290,
-40.2080, -9.2000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.8300,
-40.8040, -9.4120

■ 227.3030,
-40.7580, -10.2460

■ 241.5450,

-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 64.1280, -47.6350,
-12.2670

■ 64.1280, -47.6350,
-12.2670

■ 60.5510, -53.3200,
-13.8640

■ 67.7050, -41.9500,
-10.6700

■ 60.2520, -53.9160,
-14.0760

■ 70.9830, -36.8610,
-9.2850

■ 75.1470, -31.4510,
-8.2110

■ 78.4250, -26.3620,
-6.8260

■ 82.0020, -20.6770,
-5.2290

■ 85.5790, -14.9920,
-3.6320

■ 89.4440, -10.1780,
-2.7700

■ 93.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 96.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.0770, -34.4300, -14.7980



64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670



69.9000, -37.8250, -2.8250

Triad

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



64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670



79.2010, 13.1560, 14.8840



75.3310, 14.7650, -8.7790

Complementary

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



64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670



42.8720, 47.6350, 12.2670

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.



77.2230, 24.1170, -2.0510



64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670



78.5950, 23.6100, 12.6500

Square

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



64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670



78.5350, -2.5240, 12.7080



77.3470, 27.0040, 6.2040



73.8670, 1.3320, -13.1320

Rectangle

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



64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670



73.7490, -26.9140, 3.1820



77.3470, 27.0040, 6.2040



75.9510, 18.8910, -6.4610

Sweetspot

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



64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670



112.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160



62.0350, -26.5850, -41.3450



55.9600, -11.6910, -2.8830



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670



78.2330, -70.1000, -18.1320



40.0610, -36.3600, 9.1760



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.2940, -62.9020, -16.4220



150.0430, -134.5150, -34.6670

Inverse Universe

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



44.8510, 26.9060, 41.0340



49.8010, 39.5110, 60.3990



66.9390, 36.3600, -9.1760



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.6600, 35.2940, 54.2220



95.5860, 75.9510, 115.8790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

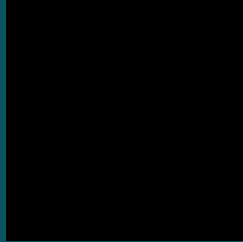
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.1280, -47.6350,

-12.2670.

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

64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

Protanopia

76.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Deuteranopia

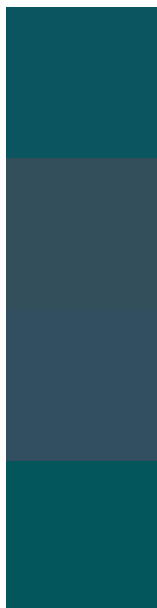
77.6110, -8.8500, 6.2060



Tritanopia

60.9700, -53.1820, -16.3660

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

Protanomaly

72.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Deuteranomaly

72.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500

Tritanomaly

62.2800, -51.1190, -15.2070

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.3830, -17.3760, -4.4800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670 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(11, 85, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 85, 96)  
}
```

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(11, 85, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 85, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670 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(11, 85, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 85, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 85, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 85, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 85, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 85, 96)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 85, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 85,  
96) }
```

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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