

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.0750, -30.9480,  
-0.8040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	234A62
RGB	35, 74, 98
RGB Percent	14%, 29%, 38%
CMY	0.8628, 0.7097, 0.6158
CMYK	0.64, 0.24, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	203°, 47%, 26%
HSV	203°, 64%, 38%
XYZ	5.3452, 6.1379, 12.4494
YIQ	65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

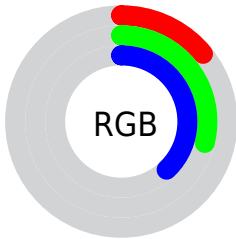
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	35, 59, 98
Decimal	2312802
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.76, -5.67, -18.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	30, 19.042, 252.683
Yxy	6.1379, 0.2233, 0.2565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280502882 (0xFF234A62)
YUV	65.0750, 16.2320, -26.3758
Hunter-Lab	24.7748, -4.8439, -12.4510




# Details

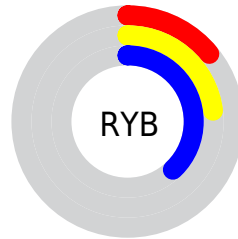
The YIQ color **65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **67.9250, 30.9480, 0.8040**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.9010, -30.3980, 0.2420**, and **23.4240, -24.6210, 0.1710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.7370, -35.8080, -0.8320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.4130, -26.0880, -0.7760**.

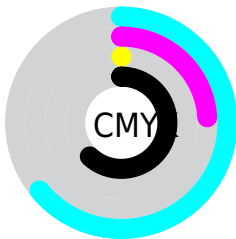
# Distribution







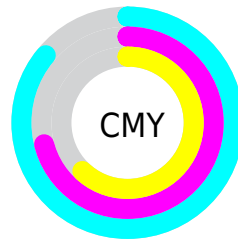
-  Red (14%)
-  Green (29%)
-  Blue (38%)






-  Red (14%)
-  Yellow (23%)
-  Blue (38%)



-  Cyan (64%)
-  Magenta (24%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (62%)



-  Cyan (86%)
-  Magenta (71%)
-  Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040 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 65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.0750, -30.9480,  
-0.8040

65.0750, -30.9480,  
-0.8040

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

39.5690, -35.3950,  
-2.8110

114.9010,  
-30.3980, 0.2420

23.4240, -24.6210,  
0.1710

140.3140,  
-30.1230, 0.7650

4.7080, -10.5010,  
8.5950

167.4280,  
-30.4440, 1.0760

0.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

194.5420,  
-30.7650, 1.3870

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

221.7870,  
-30.0770, -0.0690

245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

65.0750, -30.9480,  
-0.8040

65.0750, -30.9480,  
-0.8040

59.7370, -35.8080,  
-0.8320

70.4130, -26.0880,  
-0.7760

54.9860, -40.9430,  
-1.3830

75.1640, -20.9530,  
-0.2250

49.9470, -45.2070,  
-1.1990

80.2030, -16.6890,  
-0.4090

46.9790, -48.2330,  
-1.4250

85.5410, -11.8290,  
-0.3810

90.8790, -6.9690,  
-0.3530

■ 95.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 100.9680, 3.0260,  
0.2260

■ 106.0070, 7.2900,  
0.0420

■ 111.3450, 12.1500,  
0.0700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.9440, -41.1250, -9.1010



65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040



69.4300, -15.5900, 7.2100

# Triad

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



65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040



71.5300, 22.2350, 10.0350



66.5400, -2.0610, -12.2130

# Complementary

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



65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040



67.9250, 30.9480, 0.8040

# 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.



68.4770, 11.4180, -8.6940



65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040



70.6240, 24.6660, 4.5220

# Square

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



65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040



72.3320, 14.1650, 13.1170



69.5430, 20.2200, -3.0120



63.8140, -17.5120, -13.0320



# Rectangle

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



65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040



71.6980, -4.5410, 10.7150



69.5430, 20.2200, -3.0120



67.4050, 2.7530, -11.3510

# Sweetspot

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



65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040



114.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700



74.6030, -24.7080, -25.7960



55.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420



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.



65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040



76.0930, -48.5540, -1.1140



46.8780, -22.4230, 15.4090



46.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



53.8580, -55.2020, -1.7780



114.8230, -118.0150, -3.2870



# Inverse Universe

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



58.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850



65.5550, 39.4230, 39.9590



86.1220, 22.4230, -15.4090



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



41.4680, 44.2820, 45.5140

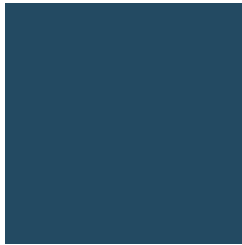


88.7460, 95.2110, 97.2190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

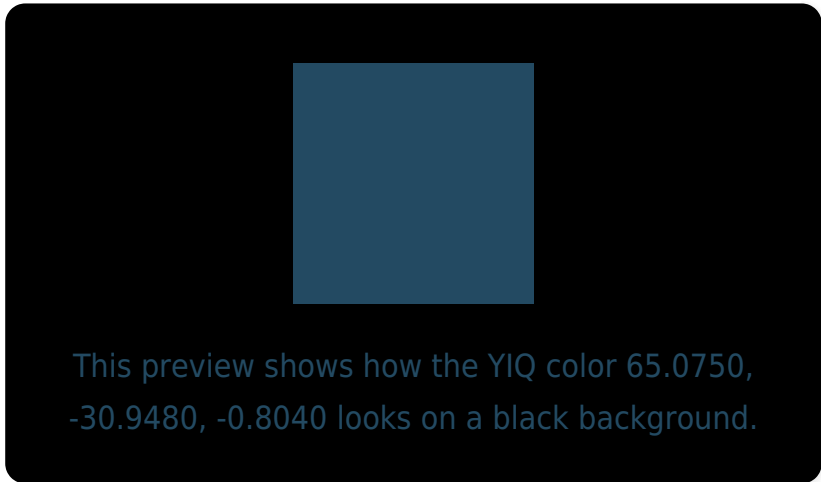
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

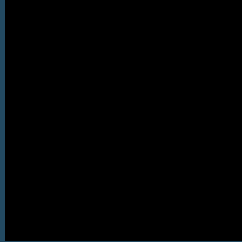
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.0750, -30.9480,

-0.8040.

# 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

65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040

### Protanopia

70.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030

### Deuteranopia

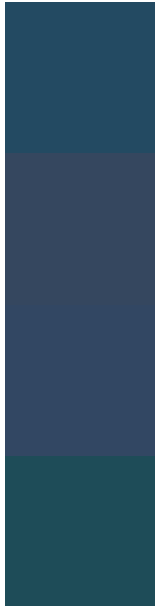
69.4300, -15.5900, 7.2100



## Tritanopia

62.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040

## Protanomaly

68.3540, -18.4320, 3.6480

## Deuteranomaly

67.9130, -21.5040, 4.2560

## Tritanomaly

63.6140, -31.2680, -6.0200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040 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(35, 74, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 74, 98)  
}
```

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(35, 74, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 74, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040 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(35, 74, 98) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 74, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 74, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 74, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 74, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 74, 98)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 74, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 74,  
98) }
```

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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