

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.1080, -52.9100,
0.7380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F4F7D
RGB	15, 79, 125
RGB Percent	6%, 31%, 49%
CMY	0.9413, 0.6901, 0.5100
CMYK	0.88, 0.37, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	205°, 79%, 27%
HSV	205°, 88%, 49%
XYZ	6.6921, 7.1762, 20.4135
YIQ	65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

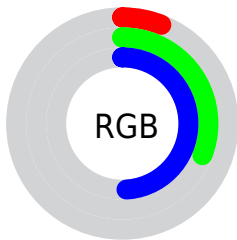
Format	Color
R_{YB}	15, 55, 125
Decimal	1003389
CIE _{Lab}	32.20, -1.32, -31.36
CIE _{LCh}	32, 31.383, 267.598
Yxy	7.1762, 0.1952, 0.2093
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279193469 (0xFF0F4F7D)
YUV	65.1080, 29.5268, -43.9447
Hunter-Lab	26.7885, -2.2883, -26.4286

Details

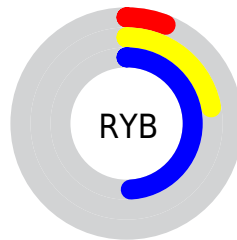
The YIQ color **65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **74.8920, 52.9100, -0.7380**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.3480, -44.6580, 5.3740**, and **29.2090, -34.0210, 5.3310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.2860, -59.2830, 0.5970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.6310, -47.1330, 0.6670**.

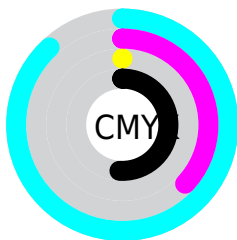
Distribution



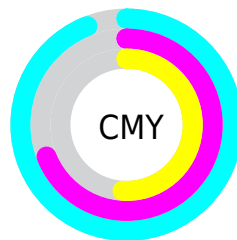
- Red (6%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380 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 65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.1080, -52.9100,
0.7380

■ 65.1080, -52.9100,
0.7380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.2720, -47.5000,
1.8120

■ 119.3480,
-44.6580, 5.3740

■ 29.2090, -34.0210,
5.3310

■ 146.1740,
-44.1080, 6.4200

■ 13.6730, -20.5880,
9.6840

■ 173.0000,
-43.5580, 7.4660

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 200.2020,
-41.3110, 5.2890

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 225.0100,
-32.3230, -3.4190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

65.1080, -52.9100,
0.7380

65.1080, -52.9100,
0.7380

58.2860, -59.2830,
0.5970

71.6310, -47.1330,
0.6670

57.1010, -60.2000,
0.6960

78.4530, -40.7600,
0.8080

85.5630, -35.2580,
0.2140

92.3850, -28.8850,
0.3550

98.9080, -23.1080,
0.2840

■ 105.7300,
-16.7350, 0.4250

■ 112.8400,
-11.2330, -0.1690

■ 119.6620, -4.8600,
-0.0280

■ 126.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.2330, -60.9320, -8.0680



65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380



76.8960, -13.6660, 16.3980

Triad

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



65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380



75.2070, 39.3820, 13.1580



66.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300

Complementary

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



65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380



74.8920, 52.9100, -0.7380

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.



71.0000, 8.0270, -18.8290



65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380



74.9210, 36.7710, -0.1010

Square

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



65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380



76.2850, 30.7150, 21.5550



73.3830, 26.1820, -11.9460



59.9780, -47.6330, -23.3210

Rectangle

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



65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380



78.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020



73.3830, 26.1820, -11.9460



68.0350, -8.2490, -21.2170

Sweetspot

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



65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380



139.8760, -20.0820, 0.5100



84.8140, -45.0160, -43.2240



67.7690, -12.4710, 0.2410



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.



65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380



74.3470, -78.4480, 1.0080



32.8230, -37.7850, 29.5030



58.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



57.1010, -60.2000, 0.6960



115.0170, -121.3170, 1.4910

Inverse Universe

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



55.1860, 45.0160, 43.2240



59.5670, 66.6530, 64.1010



107.1770, 37.7850, -29.5030



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.6970, 51.0670, 49.2030



92.1060, 103.0050, 99.1410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

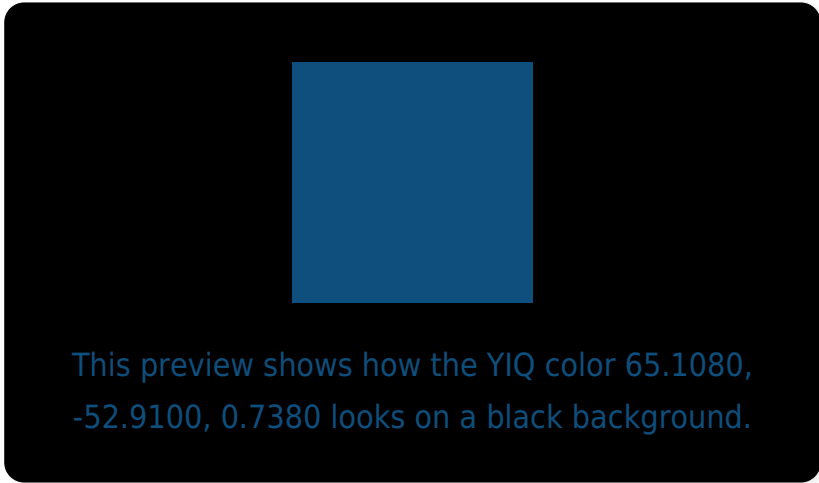
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

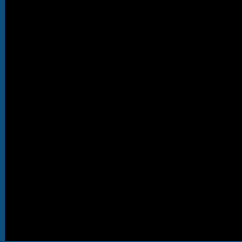
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1080, -52.9100,

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

65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380

Protanopia

74.5740, -24.6230, 11.2250

Deuteranopia

71.8330, -35.7180, 8.5540



Tritanopia

59.5680, -51.9900, -15.9420

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380

Protanomaly

71.0780, -35.0300, 7.0980

Deuteranomaly

69.4300, -41.9530, 5.9110

Tritanomaly

61.3710, -52.6330, -9.7930

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.0610, -19.1650, 0.4110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380 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(15, 79, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 79, 125)  
}
```

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(15, 79, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 79, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380 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(15, 79, 125) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 79, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 79, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 79, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 79, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 79,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 79, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 79,  
125) }
```

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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