

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.1380, -35.2590,
5.7410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	234772
RGB	35, 71, 114
RGB Percent	14%, 28%, 45%
CMY	0.8628, 0.7215, 0.5531
CMYK	0.69, 0.38, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	213°, 53%, 29%
HSV	213°, 69%, 45%
XYZ	5.9816, 6.0794, 16.7646
YIQ	65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

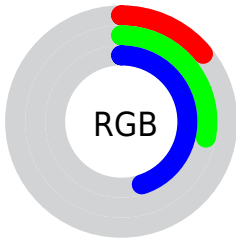
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 60, 114
Decimal	2312050
CIE _{Lab}	29.61, 2.28, -28.55
CIE _{LCh}	30, 28.645, 274.564
Y _{xy}	6.0794, 0.2075, 0.2109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280502130 (0xFF234772)
YUV	65.1380, 24.0890, -26.4310
Hunter-Lab	24.6564, 0.1550, -23.0535

Details

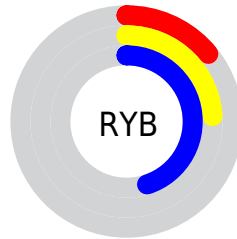
The YIQ color **65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **83.8620, 35.2590, -5.7410**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.3880, -32.9670, 8.2570**, and **23.9600, -28.8860, 5.8820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.3270, -40.1650, 6.5470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.9490, -30.3530, 4.9350**.

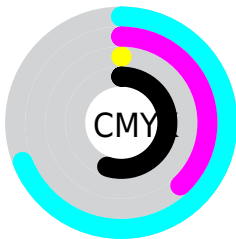
Distribution



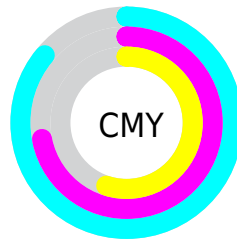
- Red (14%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410 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 65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.1380, -35.2590,
5.7410

65.1380, -35.2590,
5.7410

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

38.9090, -42.0440,
2.0520

115.3880,
-32.9670, 8.2570

23.9600, -28.8860,
5.8820

141.5020,
-33.2880, 8.5680

6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

168.0290,
-33.3340, 9.4020

3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

195.5560,
-33.3800, 10.2360

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

220.9340,
-25.9970, 3.0830

246.6280,

-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 65.1380, -35.2590,
5.7410

■ 65.1380, -35.2590,
5.7410

■ 58.3270, -40.1650,
6.5470

■ 71.9490, -30.3530,
4.9350

■ 51.2170, -45.6670,
7.1410

■ 79.0590, -24.8510,
4.3410

■ 43.8190, -50.2980,
8.4700

■ 86.4570, -20.2200,
3.0120

■ 43.5200, -50.8940,
8.2580

■ 93.5670, -14.7180,
2.4180

■ 100.3780, -9.8120,
1.6120

■ 107.1890, -4.9060,
0.8060

■ 114.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 121.6970, 5.2270,
-1.1170

■ 128.8070, 10.7290,
-1.7110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.7390, -56.4850, -6.0610



65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410



71.7890, -6.0550, 16.1290

Triad

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



65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410



69.5330, 35.3480, 9.1720



59.2490, -23.4710, -20.6790

Complementary

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



65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410



83.8620, 35.2590, -5.7410

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.



65.0040, 2.2040, -17.9240



65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410



69.0020, 32.0490, -2.6310

Square

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



65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410



70.1770, 30.8990, 18.2190



67.3330, 20.4510, -12.7090



55.8690, -45.7080, -19.6600

Rectangle

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



65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410



72.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610



67.3330, 20.4510, -12.7090



61.7510, -13.2010, -19.5770

Sweetspot

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



65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410



128.7520, -13.8010, 2.3190



86.1610, -35.2070, -28.2550



62.4490, -8.5740, 1.2020



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410



71.8940, -54.8830, 8.9650



44.9030, -23.5710, 25.2050



52.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



45.9650, -53.6450, 8.5550



94.4890, -110.3620, 17.7180

Inverse Universe

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



62.7250, 35.5280, 27.9440



68.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920



104.0970, 23.5710, -25.2050



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



42.1500, 53.8650, 42.5450



86.7350, 110.9390, 87.5070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

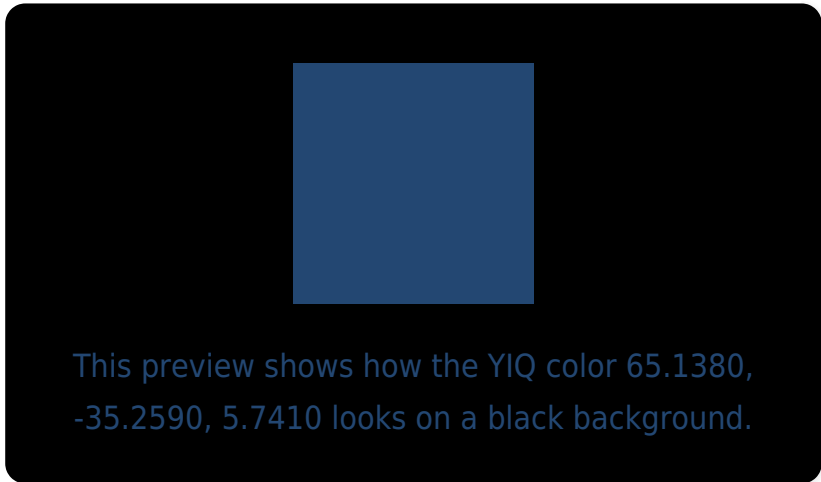
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

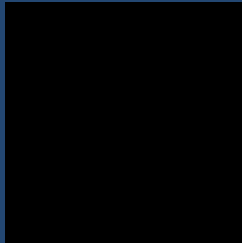
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410.

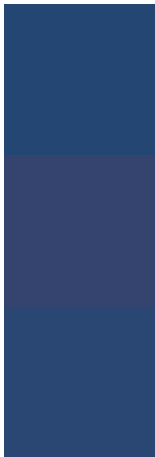


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1380, -35.2590,

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

65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410

Protanopia

68.4170, -22.7430, 10.1930

Deuteranopia

66.6440, -30.8120, 7.7480



Tritanopia

56.8680, -43.9670, -12.6630

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410

Protanomaly

67.0250, -27.5110, 8.4970

Deuteranomaly

65.7470, -32.6000, 7.1120

Tritanomaly

59.9380, -40.9880, -6.0760

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.9370, -12.8840, 2.2200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410 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, 71, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 71, 114)  
}
```

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, 71, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 71, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410 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, 71, 114) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 71, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(35, 71, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 71, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 71, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 71,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 71, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 71,  
114) }
```

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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