

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F3F52
RGB	63, 63, 82
RGB Percent	25%, 25%, 32%
CMY	0.7529, 0.7529, 0.6785
CMYK	0.23, 0.23, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	240°, 13%, 28%
HSV	240°, 23%, 32%
XYZ	5.3502, 5.2209, 8.7064
YIQ	65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

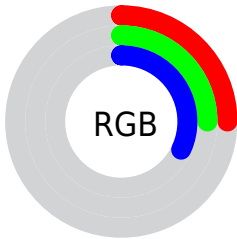
Format	Color
R_{YB}	63, 63, 82
Decimal	4144978
CIE _{Lab}	27.36, 4.75, -11.41
CIE _{LCh}	27, 12.361, 292.585
Yxy	5.2209, 0.2775, 0.2708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282335058 (0xFF3F3F52)
YUV	65.1660, 8.2992, -1.8996
Hunter-Lab	22.8493, 1.8097, -6.5971

Details

The YIQ color **65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **79.8340, 6.0990, -5.9090**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200**, and **22.5250, -5.7320, 4.7640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210**.

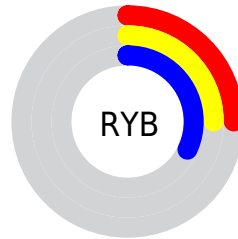
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (25%)

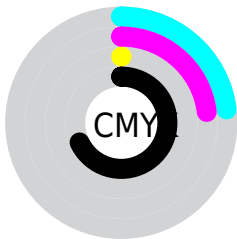
Blue (32%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (32%)

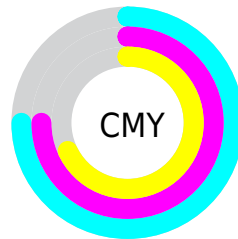


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090 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 65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 65.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.0520, -5.7780,
5.5980

■ 113.2800, -6.4200,
6.2200

■ 22.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 138.5080, -7.0620,
6.8420

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 164.8070, -6.4660,
7.0540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 191.9210, -6.7870,
7.3650

■ 219.9210, -6.7870,
7.3650

■ 246.4390, -2.6140,

3.3220

■ 65.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 65.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 58.0780, -8.6670,
8.3970

■ 72.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 50.9900, -11.2350,
10.8850

■ 79.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 43.0160, -14.1240,
13.6840

■ 87.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

■ 35.9280, -16.6920,
16.1720

■ 94.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 28.8400, -19.2600,
18.6600

■ 101.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

■ 21.7520, -21.8280,
21.1480

■ 108.5800, 9.6300,
-9.3300

■ 14.6640, -24.3960,
23.6360

■ 115.6680, 12.1980,
-11.8180

■ 9.3480, -26.3220,
25.5020

■ 123.6420, 15.0870,
-14.6170

■ 130.7300, 17.6550,
-17.1050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.1540, -14.9930, 1.8950



65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



66.3090, 3.8040, 8.1560

Triad

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



65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



65.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420



61.0150, -13.5240, -8.2120

Complementary

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



65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



79.8340, 6.0990, -5.9090

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.



62.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



64.3510, 12.0130, -2.9550

Square

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



65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



65.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120



63.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330



60.3610, -20.3100, -6.3740

Rectangle

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



65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



66.0600, 8.9390, 8.7070



63.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330



61.5700, -10.7730, -8.5090

Sweetspot

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



65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



100.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



76.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280



49.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



80.4200, -9.6300, 9.3300



67.8570, -0.7350, 7.8170



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



11.9700, -33.7050, 32.6550



26.4480, -74.4720, 72.1520

Inverse Universe

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



70.8470, 5.2250, 9.9370



89.3900, 8.2500, 15.6900



76.8440, 0.1390, -8.0290



38.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



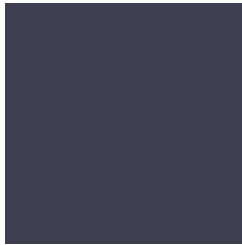
43.3650, 28.8750, 54.9150



95.8160, 63.8000, 121.3360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

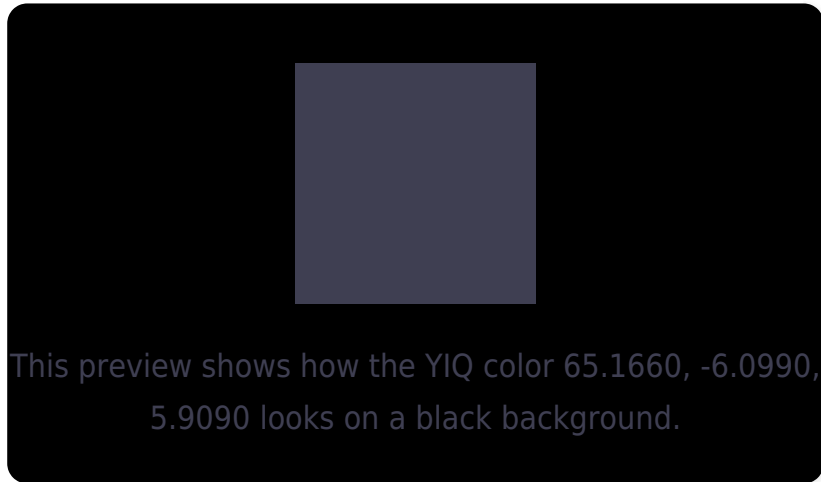
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

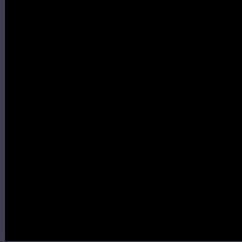
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090.

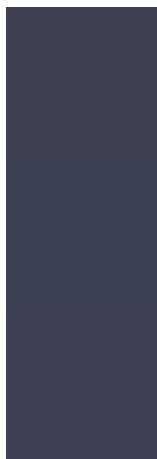


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1660, -6.0990,

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

65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090

Protanopia

64.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610

Deuteranopia

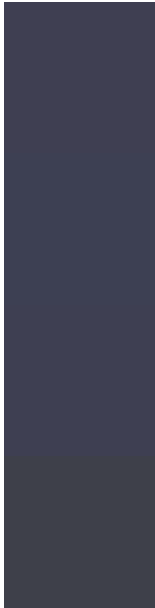
64.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970



Tritanopia

64.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090

Protanomaly

65.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730

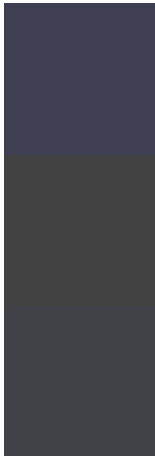
Deuteranomaly

64.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Tritanomaly

64.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090 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(63, 63, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 63, 82)  
}
```

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(63, 63, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 63, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090 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(63, 63, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 63, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 63, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 63, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 63, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 63, 82)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 63, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 63,  
82) }
```

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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