

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.1700, -47.4530,  
-4.5490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	11516E
RGB	17, 81, 110
RGB Percent	7%, 32%, 43%
CMY	0.9334, 0.6822, 0.5688
CMYK	0.85, 0.26, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	199°, 73%, 25%
HSV	199°, 85%, 43%
XYZ	5.9865, 7.1323, 15.7977
YIQ	65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

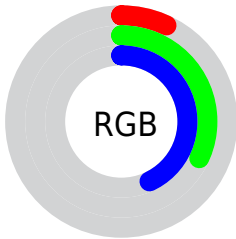
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	17, 55, 110
Decimal	1134958
CIELab	32.11, -8.42, -22.15
CIELCh	32, 23.697, 249.193
Yxy	7.1323, 0.2070, 0.2467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279325038 (0xFF11516E)
YUV	65.1700, 22.1012, -42.2451
Hunter-Lab	26.7064, -6.7236, -16.3773

# Details

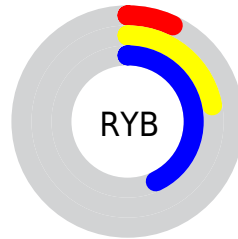
The YIQ color **65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **61.8300, 47.4530, 4.5490**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.1000, -41.2640, -1.0720**, and **28.7870, -30.0770, -0.0690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.1200, -53.1840, -5.3120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.2200, -41.7220, -3.7860**.

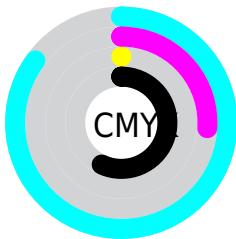
# Distribution



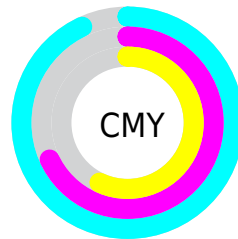
- Red (7%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490 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 65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.1700, -47.4530,  
-4.5490

65.1700, -47.4530,  
-4.5490

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

43.7360, -43.2350,  
-3.8990

118.1000,  
-41.2640, -1.0720

28.7870, -30.0770,  
-0.0690

144.5130,  
-40.9890, -0.5490

13.9520, -17.2400,  
4.0720

171.6270,  
-41.3100, -0.2380

2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

199.6270,  
-41.3100, -0.2380

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

225.5750,  
-35.5320, -5.8360

243.3390,

-23.2440, -8.2680

252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

65.1700, -47.4530,  
-4.5490

65.1700, -47.4530,  
-4.5490

60.1200, -53.1840,  
-5.3120

70.2200, -41.7220,  
-3.7860

57.1520, -56.2100,  
-5.5380

75.8570, -36.2660,  
-3.5460

80.9070, -30.5350,  
-2.7830

86.5440, -25.0790,  
-2.5430

91.5940, -19.3480,  
-1.7800

■ 97.2310, -13.8920,  
-1.5400

■ 102.2810, -8.1610,  
-0.7770

■ 107.3310, -2.4300,  
-0.0140

■ 112.9680, 3.0260,  
0.2260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.4800, -54.5580, -13.4540



65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490



73.8360, -22.6050, 7.6910

# Triad

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



65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490



76.9760, 26.9110, 13.3990



71.3290, -0.0890, -14.9130

# Complementary

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



65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490



61.8300, 47.4530, 4.5490

# 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.



73.4620, 15.7740, -10.5460



65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490



76.2010, 30.3510, 6.1190

# Square

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



65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490



77.9240, 15.4940, 16.5660



75.0660, 25.9970, -3.0830



67.4390, -20.9500, -16.8060



# Rectangle

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



65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490



77.0120, -8.3010, 12.7790



75.0660, 25.9970, -3.0830



72.3790, 5.6420, -14.1500

# Sweetspot

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



65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490



125.7790, -18.4310, -1.8790



74.7830, -34.5630, -39.9310



61.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490



73.8280, -72.8530, -6.7810



38.7550, -35.0780, 18.9860



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



62.4010, -61.3450, -6.0890



127.9480, -126.0370, -12.0930



# Inverse Universe

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



52.1030, 34.8840, 39.6200



53.9290, 53.7700, 60.7940



88.2450, 35.0780, -18.9860



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.3420, 44.8770, 51.2530



93.2330, 92.6420, 105.2340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

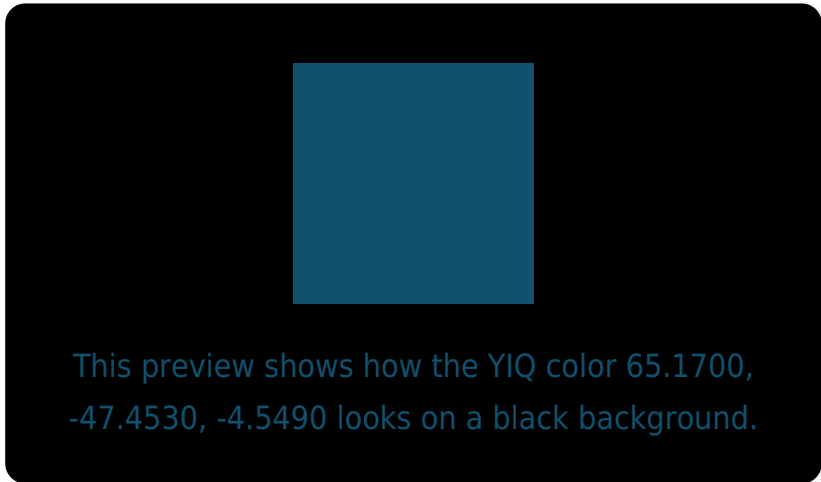
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

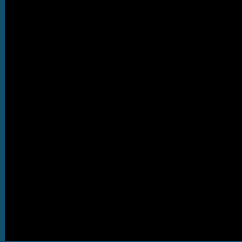
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1700, -47.4530,

-4.5490.

# 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

65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490

### Protanopia

75.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450

### Deuteranopia

74.6190, -20.4960, 8.0160



## Tritanopia

59.5680, -51.9900, -15.9420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490

## Protanomaly

71.7490, -26.9140, 3.1820

## Deuteranomaly

71.0090, -30.5820, 3.5780

## Tritanomaly

61.5730, -50.3860, -11.9700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.2630, -16.9180, -1.7660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490 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(17, 81, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 81, 110)  
}
```

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(17, 81, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 81, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490 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(17, 81, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 81, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 81, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 81, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 81, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 81,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 81, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 81,  
110) }
```

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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