

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.1730, -16.0040,
14.7160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B3C6C
RGB	59, 60, 108
RGB Percent	23%, 24%, 42%
CMY	0.7686, 0.7647, 0.5766
CMYK	0.45, 0.44, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	239°, 29%, 33%
HSV	239°, 45%, 42%
XYZ	6.1253, 5.2440, 14.8695
YIQ	65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

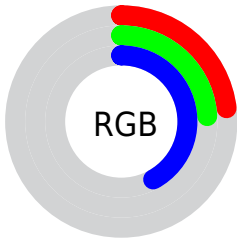
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 60, 108
Decimal	3882092
CIE _{Lab}	27.42, 13.31, -28.13
CIE _{LCh}	27, 31.124, 295.324
Yxy	5.2440, 0.2334, 0.1999
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282072172 (0xFF3B3C6C)
YUV	65.1730, 21.1137, -5.4137
Hunter-Lab	22.8997, 7.6718, -22.4692

Details

The YIQ color $[65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333366 . A complement of this color would be $[101.8270, 16.0040, -14.7160]$, and the grayscale version is $[65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[113.6400, -15.8210, 16.9070]$, and $[19.7980, -19.4420, 10.9420]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[55.4270, -19.5350, 18.1370]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[74.9190, -12.4730, 11.2950]$.

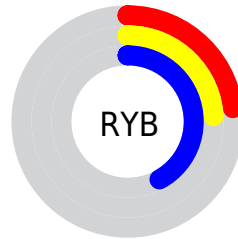
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (24%)

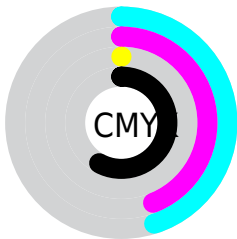
Blue (42%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (42%)

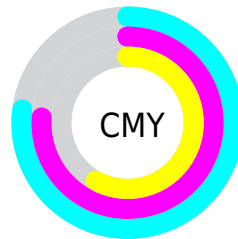


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160 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 65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.1730, -16.0040,
14.7160

65.1730, -16.0040,
14.7160

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

42.2330, -16.2330,
13.3590

113.6400,
-15.8210, 16.9070

19.7980, -19.4420,
10.9420

139.1670,
-15.8670, 17.7410

4.9190, -12.4730,
11.2950

166.2810,
-16.1880, 18.0520

2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

192.8080,
-16.2340, 18.8860

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

219.2830,
-10.5020, 14.1220

244.0910, -1.5140,

5.4140

■ 65.1730, -16.0040,
14.7160

■ 65.1730, -16.0040,
14.7160

■ 55.4270, -19.5350,
18.1370

■ 74.9190, -12.4730,
11.2950

■ 46.2680, -23.3410,
21.0350

■ 84.0780, -8.6670,
8.3970

■ 36.8210, -26.2760,
24.6680

■ 93.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 27.6620, -30.0820,
27.5660

■ 102.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 17.9160, -33.6130,
30.9870

■ 112.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 13.4860, -35.2180,
32.5420

■ 121.5890, 5.4110,
-4.4530

■ 131.3350, 8.9420,
-7.8740

■ 140.7820, 11.8770,
-11.5070

■ 149.9410, 15.6830,
-14.4050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.2710, -54.9270, -1.2550



65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160



66.7480, 10.3580, 21.5420

Triad

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



65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160



63.3770, 35.4870, 1.1430



51.4520, -40.1600, -21.0880

Complementary

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



65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160



101.8270, 16.0040, -14.7160

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.



55.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940



65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160



62.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000

Square

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



65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160



63.9510, 37.2270, 13.6670



59.8970, 9.8150, -18.1930



54.1880, -47.8640, -13.6240

Rectangle

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



65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160



65.6910, 23.7000, 22.0360



59.8970, 9.8150, -18.1930



50.5400, -37.5920, -23.5760

Sweetspot

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



65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160



123.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



93.1210, -28.5620, -11.0100



60.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090



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.



65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160



74.1370, -24.3500, 22.8020



71.4630, -2.0210, 20.1150



48.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



14.5120, -38.1070, 35.3410



30.8650, -80.0200, 73.5800

Inverse Universe

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



73.7650, 28.8830, 10.6990



87.5390, 44.3790, 16.2110



95.5370, 2.0210, -20.1150



49.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



35.2110, 69.0900, 25.4260



73.8250, 144.4150, 53.4950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

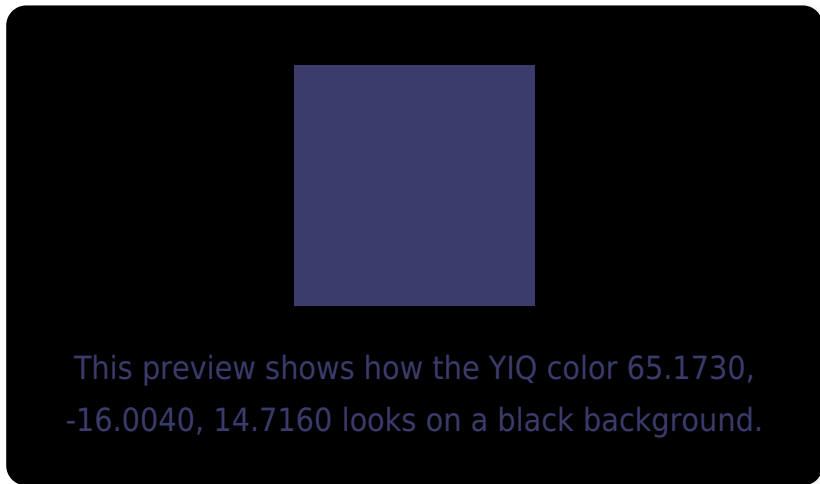
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

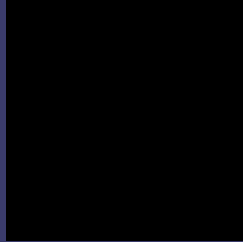
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1730, -16.0040,

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

65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160

Protanopia

62.7910, -26.7320, 10.9000

Deuteranopia

61.7150, -29.5740, 7.3380



Tritanopia

63.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160

Protanomaly

63.5850, -23.1560, 12.1720

Deuteranomaly

62.9330, -24.2560, 10.0800

Tritanomaly

63.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160 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(59, 60, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 60, 108)  
}
```

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(59, 60, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 60, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160 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(59, 60, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 60, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 60, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 60, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 60, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 60,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 60, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 60,  
108) }
```

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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