

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.1810, -45.9860,
-3.6020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 13506E |
| RGB | 19, 80, 110 |
| RGB Percent | 7%, 31%, 43% |
| CMY | 0.9256, 0.6862, 0.5688 |
| CMYK | 0.83, 0.27, 0.00, 0.57 |
| HSL | 200°, 71%, 25% |
| HSV | 200°, 83%, 43% |
| XYZ | 5.9501, 7.0039, 15.7752 |
| YIQ | 65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

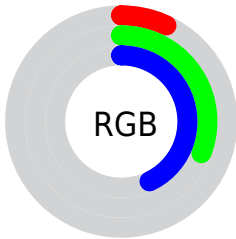
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 19, 56, 110 |
| Decimal | 1265774 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 31.82, -7.57, -22.60 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 32, 23.836, 251.484 |
| Yxy | 7.0039, 0.2071, 0.2438 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4279455854 (0xFF13506E) |
| YUV | 65.1810, 22.0958, -40.5007 |
| Hunter-Lab | 26.4648, -6.1812, -16.8163 |

Details

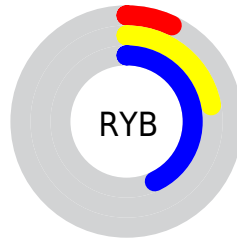
The YIQ color **65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **63.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.8120, -40.3930, -0.3370**, and **28.2000, -29.8020, 0.4540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.5440, -51.4420, -3.8420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.8180, -40.5300, -3.3620**.

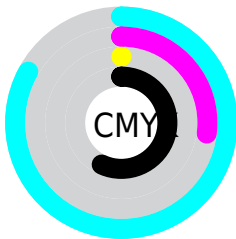
Distribution



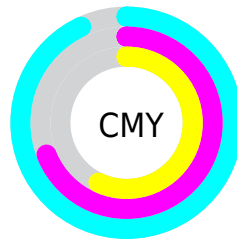
- Red (7%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (43%)



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



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020 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 65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.1810, -45.9860,
-3.6020

65.1810, -45.9860,
-3.6020

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

43.1490, -42.9600,
-3.3760

117.8120,
-40.3930, -0.3370

28.2000, -29.8020,
0.4540

144.2250,
-40.1180, 0.1860

12.7780, -16.6900,
5.1180

171.3390,
-40.4390, 0.4970

2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

199.0400,
-41.0350, 0.2850

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

224.9880,
-35.2570, -5.3130

243.6380,

-22.6480, -8.0560

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

65.1810, -45.9860,
-3.6020

65.1810, -45.9860,
-3.6020

59.5440, -51.4420,
-3.8420

70.8180, -40.5300,
-3.3620

55.9780, -55.6600,
-4.4920

75.8680, -34.7990,
-2.5990

81.5050, -29.3430,
-2.3590

86.5550, -23.6120,
-1.5960

92.1920, -18.1560,
-1.3560

■ 97.8290, -12.7000,
-1.1160

■ 102.8790, -6.9690,
-0.3530

■ 108.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 114.1530, 3.9430,
0.1270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.5940, -54.8790, -13.1430



65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020



73.4340, -21.4130, 8.1150

Triad

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



65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020



76.1610, 27.8280, 13.3000



70.4320, -1.8770, -15.5490

Complementary

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



65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020



63.8190, 45.9860, 3.6020

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.



72.7500, 14.9030, -11.2810



65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020



75.0870, 30.6720, 5.8080

Square

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



65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020



76.8210, 17.2820, 17.2020



74.2400, 25.4470, -4.1290



66.5420, -22.7380, -17.4420

Rectangle

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



65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020



76.6100, -7.1090, 13.2030



74.2400, 25.4470, -4.1290



71.4820, 3.8540, -14.7860

Sweetspot

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



65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020



125.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



75.7230, -34.3340, -38.5740



60.6120, -10.5910, -0.7910



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.



65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020



72.9530, -71.7070, -5.5230



39.3530, -33.8860, 19.4100



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



60.6400, -60.5200, -4.5200



125.6000, -124.9370, -10.0010

Inverse Universe

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



53.1630, 34.6550, 38.2630



54.2880, 54.1370, 59.6490



89.6470, 33.8860, -19.4100



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.0000, 45.8400, 50.3200



92.7770, 93.9260, 103.9900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

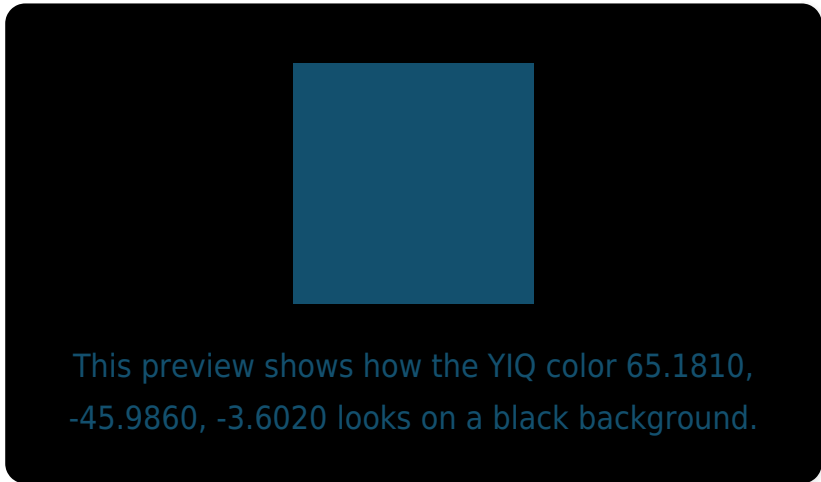
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

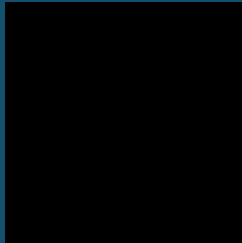
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.1810, -45.9860,

-3.6020.

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

65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020

Protanopia

74.8430, -15.3150, 7.7330

Deuteranopia

73.4340, -21.4130, 8.1150



Tritanopia

58.9810, -51.7150, -15.4190

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020

Protanomaly

71.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050

Deuteranomaly

70.4220, -30.3070, 4.1010

Tritanomaly

61.2850, -49.5150, -11.2350

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.6760, -16.6430, -1.2430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020 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(19, 80, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 80, 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(19, 80, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 80, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020 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(19, 80, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 80, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 80, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 80, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 80, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 80,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.1810, -45.9860, -3.6020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 80, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 80,  
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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