

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.2060, -29.9390,
-2.5710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	234B5E
RGB	35, 75, 94
RGB Percent	14%, 29%, 37%
CMY	0.8628, 0.7058, 0.6315
CMYK	0.63, 0.20, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	199°, 46%, 25%
HSV	199°, 63%, 37%
XYZ	5.2285, 6.1989, 11.5026
YIQ	65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

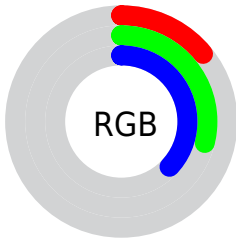
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 59, 94
Decimal	2313054
CIE _{Lab}	29.91, -7.72, -15.39
CIE _{LCh}	30, 17.222, 243.350
Yxy	6.1989, 0.2280, 0.2703
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280503134 (0xFF234B5E)
YUV	65.2060, 14.1954, -26.4907
Hunter-Lab	24.8977, -6.0861, -9.9633

Details

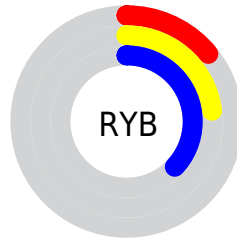
The YIQ color **65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **63.7940, 29.9390, 2.5710**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.9180, -29.0680, -1.8360**, and **23.6690, -23.9330, -1.2850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.7540, -34.4780, -2.9100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.6580, -25.4000, -2.2320**.

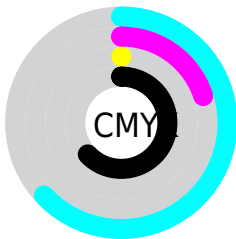
Distribution



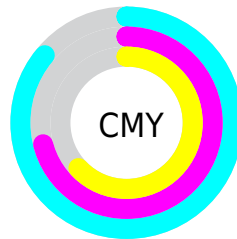
- Red (14%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710 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 65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.2060, -29.9390,
-2.5710

65.2060, -29.9390,
-2.5710

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

39.9990, -33.7900,
-4.3660

114.9180,
-29.0680, -1.8360

23.6690, -23.9330,
-1.2850

140.7330,
-29.9850, -1.7370

3.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

167.1460,
-29.7100, -1.2140

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

194.8470,
-30.3060, -1.4260

222.9610,
-30.6270, -1.1150

244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

65.2060, -29.9390,
-2.5710

65.2060, -29.9390,
-2.5710

60.7540, -34.4780,
-2.9100

69.6580, -25.4000,
-2.2320

56.0030, -39.6130,
-3.4610

74.4090, -20.2650,
-1.6810

51.5510, -44.1520,
-3.8000

78.8610, -15.7260,
-1.3420

48.2840, -47.7740,
-4.2380

83.6120, -10.5910,
-0.7910

88.0640, -6.0520,
-0.4520

■ 92.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 97.2670, 3.6220,
0.4380

■ 101.7190, 8.1610,
0.7770

■ 106.4700, 13.2960,
1.3280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.3640, -33.5600, -8.5360



65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710



69.1800, -17.8820, 4.6940

Triad

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



65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710



71.7900, 18.5670, 10.4310



68.0460, 2.3860, -10.2060

Complementary

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



65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710



63.7940, 29.9390, 2.5710

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.



69.4280, 13.1140, -6.3900



65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710



71.4820, 22.1900, 5.3420

Square

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



65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710



72.4670, 9.3510, 12.2550



71.0100, 20.4030, -0.8210



66.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570

Rectangle

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



65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710



71.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970



71.0100, 20.4030, -0.8210



68.7260, 6.2830, -9.2450

Sweetspot

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



65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710



111.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150



71.7990, -22.3240, -24.9480



54.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710



77.7680, -46.2610, -4.1250



48.1830, -21.9640, 12.5960



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



55.9780, -55.6600, -4.4920



121.5250, -120.3520, -10.4960

Inverse Universe

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



57.2010, 22.3240, 24.9480



65.2770, 34.3340, 38.5740



80.8170, 21.9640, -12.5960



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



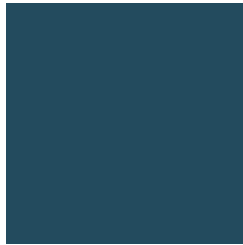
41.3260, 41.8060, 46.3340



89.2170, 89.5710, 100.3150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

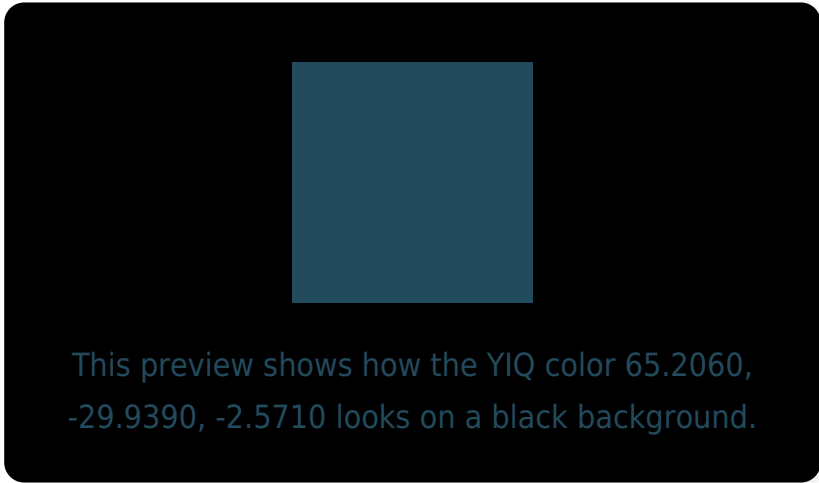
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

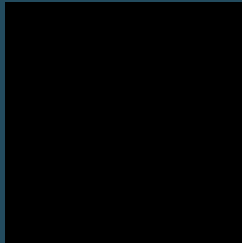
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.2060, -29.9390,

-2.5710.

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

65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710

Protanopia

70.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830

Deuteranopia

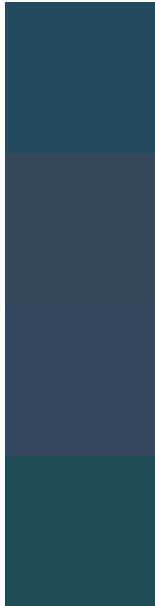
70.1700, -11.9220, 6.8140



Tritanopia

63.6310, -29.9380, -8.0980

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710

Protanomaly

68.1970, -16.5520, 2.6160

Deuteranomaly

68.3540, -18.4320, 3.6480

Tritanomaly

64.0980, -29.7550, -5.9070

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710 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, 75, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 75, 94)  
}
```

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, 75, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 75, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710 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, 75, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 75, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(35, 75, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 75, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 75, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 75, 94)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 75, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 75,  
94) }
```

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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