

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.3120, -44.9770,
-5.3690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	13516A
RGB	19, 81, 106
RGB Percent	7%, 32%, 42%
CMY	0.9256, 0.6822, 0.5845
CMYK	0.82, 0.24, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	197°, 70%, 24%
HSV	197°, 82%, 42%
XYZ	5.8112, 7.0664, 14.6796
YIQ	65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

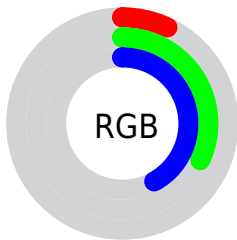
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 55, 106
Decimal	1266026
CIE _{Lab}	31.96, -9.74, -19.87
CIE _{LCh}	32, 22.126, 243.887
Yxy	7.0664, 0.2109, 0.2564
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279456106 (0xFF13516A)
YUV	65.3120, 20.0592, -40.6156
Hunter-Lab	26.5827, -7.4984, -14.1334

Details

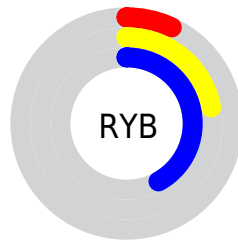
The YIQ color **65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **59.6880, 44.9770, 5.3690**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.5300, -39.6590, -2.6270**, and **27.8580, -28.8390, -0.4790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.2620, -50.7080, -6.1320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.3620, -39.2460, -4.6060**.

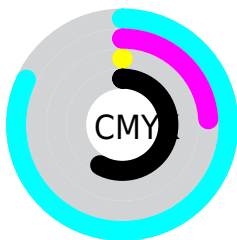
Distribution



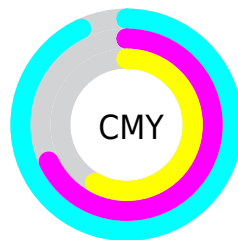
- Red (7%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690 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 65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.3120, -44.9770,
-5.3690

65.3120, -44.9770,
-5.3690

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

43.3940, -42.2720,
-4.8320

117.5300,
-39.6590, -2.6270

27.8580, -28.8390,
-0.4790

143.9430,
-39.3840, -2.1040

13.0230, -16.0020,
3.6620

171.0570,
-39.7050, -1.7930

2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

198.7580,
-40.3010, -2.0050

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

225.2760,
-36.1280, -6.0480

243.3390,

-23.2440, -8.2680

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

65.3120, -44.9770,
-5.3690

65.3120, -44.9770,
-5.3690

60.2620, -50.7080,
-6.1320

70.3620, -39.2460,
-4.6060

56.6960, -54.9260,
-6.7820

75.1130, -34.1110,
-4.0550

80.1630, -28.3800,
-3.2920

84.9140, -23.2450,
-2.7410

89.9640, -17.5140,
-1.9780

■ 95.0140, -11.7830,
-1.2150

■ 99.7650, -6.6480,
-0.6640

■ 104.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 109.5660, 4.2180,
0.6500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980



65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690



72.9990, -24.6220, 5.6980

Triad

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



65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690



76.5350, 23.8390, 14.0070



71.9380, 2.5700, -13.5420

Complementary

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



65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690



59.6880, 44.9770, 5.3690

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.



73.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770



65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690



76.3580, 28.4710, 7.1510

Square

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



65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690



77.5430, 12.1930, 15.8170



75.1200, 25.9050, -1.4150



68.9020, -14.9440, -15.5200

Rectangle

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



65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690



75.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850



75.1200, 25.9050, -1.4150



72.2160, 7.6590, -12.1570

Sweetspot

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



65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690



121.6650, -18.1100, -2.1900



72.9190, -31.9500, -37.7260



59.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690



74.1440, -70.9270, -8.6470



40.0710, -33.1520, 17.1200



51.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



62.6460, -60.6570, -7.5450



130.6550, -126.7700, -15.3300

Inverse Universe

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



52.0810, 31.9500, 37.7260



53.1350, 50.1940, 59.5220



84.9290, 33.1520, -17.1200



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



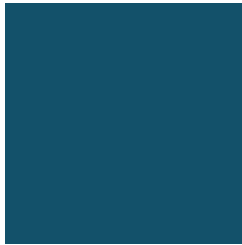
44.5590, 42.7680, 50.9280



93.2050, 89.8450, 106.3650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

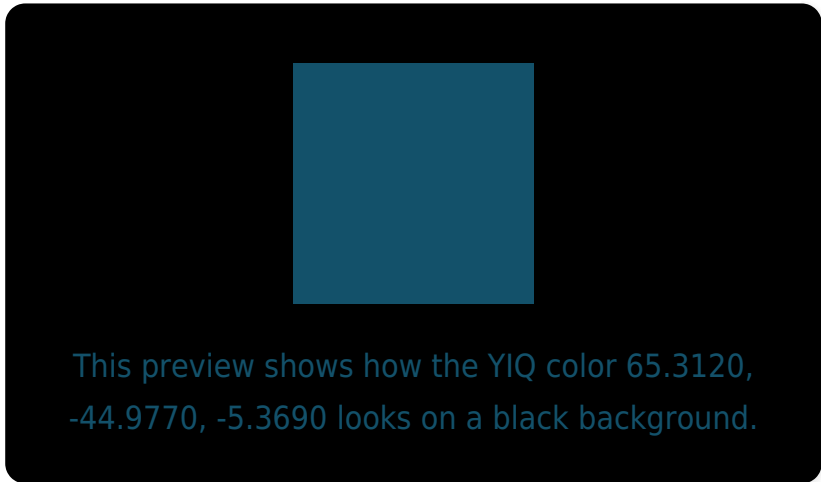
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

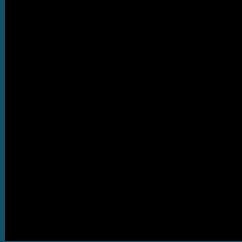
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690.



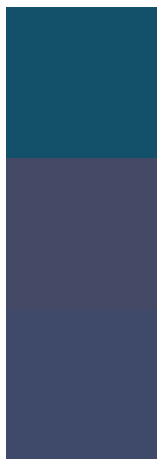
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.3120, -44.9770,

-5.3690.

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

65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690

Protanopia

75.2840, -12.2430, 7.1250

Deuteranopia

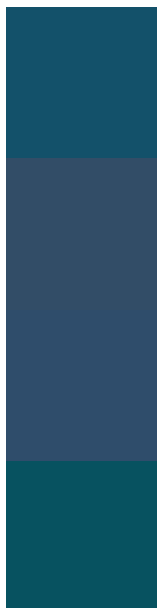
74.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



Tritanopia

58.9810, -51.7150, -15.4190

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690

Protanomaly

71.8910, -24.4380, 2.3620

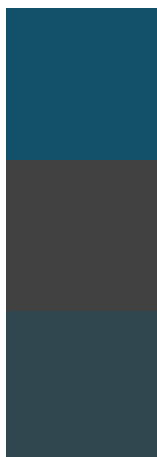
Deuteranomaly

71.4500, -27.5100, 2.9700

Tritanomaly

61.1710, -49.1940, -11.5460

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690 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, 81, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 81, 106)  
}
```

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, 81, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 81, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690 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, 81, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 81, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 81, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 81, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 81, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 81,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.3120, -44.9770, -5.3690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 81, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 81,  
106) }
```

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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