

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.3540, -9.2640,
13.7120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	413B63
RGB	65, 59, 99
RGB Percent	25%, 23%, 39%
CMY	0.7451, 0.7686, 0.6118
CMYK	0.34, 0.40, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	249°, 25%, 31%
HSV	249°, 40%, 39%
XYZ	5.9958, 5.1524, 12.4785
YIQ	65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

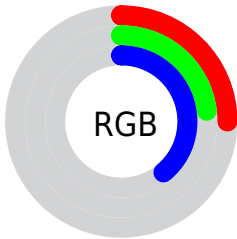
Format	Color
RYB	65, 59, 99
Decimal	4275043
CIELab	27.16, 12.99, -22.73
CIELCh	27, 26.174, 299.744
Yxy	5.1524, 0.2538, 0.2181
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282465123 (0xFF413B63)
YUV	65.3540, 16.5875, -0.3105
Hunter-Lab	22.6988, 7.4270, -16.7052

Details

The YIQ color $[65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333366 . A complement of this color would be $[92.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120]$, and the grayscale version is $[65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[113.4080, -9.3560, 15.3800]$, and $[21.5880, -10.0430, 11.3090]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[57.0920, -11.2820, 17.2460]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[73.6160, -7.2460, 10.1780]$.

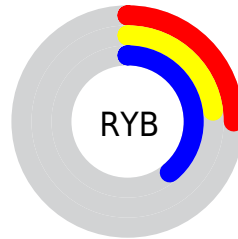
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (23%)

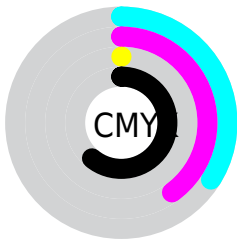
Blue (39%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (39%)

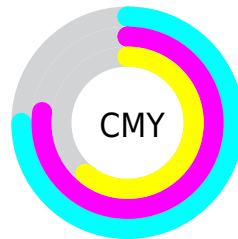


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120 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 65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.3540, -9.2640,
13.7120

■ 65.3540, -9.2640,
13.7120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.8270, -9.2180,
12.8780

■ 113.4080, -9.3560,
15.3800

■ 21.5880, -10.0430,
11.3090

■ 138.9350, -9.4020,
16.2140

■ 4.1210, -10.2260,
9.1180

■ 165.9350, -9.4020,
16.2140

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 192.5760, -9.7690,
17.3590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 219.8920, -7.8430,
15.4930

■ 244.9990, 1.7410,

■ 65.3540, -9.2640,
13.7120

■ 65.3540, -9.2640,
13.7120

■ 57.0920, -11.2820,
17.2460

■ 73.6160, -7.2460,
10.1780

■ 48.5310, -13.8960,
20.5680

■ 82.1770, -4.6320,
6.8560

■ 40.2690, -15.9140,
24.1020

■ 90.4390, -2.6140,
3.3220

■ 31.7080, -18.5280,
27.4240

■ 99.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 24.0330, -20.8210,
30.4350

■ 106.6750, 2.2930,
-3.0110

■ 15.7710, -22.8390,
33.9690

■ 114.9370, 4.3110,
-6.5450

■ 123.4980, 6.9250,
-9.8670

■ 131.7600, 8.9430,
-13.4010

■ 140.3210, 11.5570,
-16.7230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120



66.2380, 11.7340, 18.6300

Triad

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



65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120



63.8000, 29.8020, -0.4540



50.6200, -40.5730, -19.1090

Complementary

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



65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120



92.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120

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.



56.7230, -15.9980, -18.4460



65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120



62.3270, 20.5880, -9.6840

Square

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



65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120



64.0920, 32.2760, 9.7800



60.4390, 5.4130, -15.5070



52.9000, -46.9930, -12.8890

Rectangle

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



65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120



65.6860, 22.0960, 18.0640



60.4390, 5.4130, -15.5070



49.8220, -38.3260, -21.2860

Sweetspot

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



65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120



114.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120



83.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



56.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120



76.0580, -13.9420, 21.4020



71.3340, 2.6560, 17.9520



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



17.8510, -25.8200, 38.4360



38.1240, -55.5840, 82.2720

Inverse Universe

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



74.8360, 12.9260, 19.0540



90.4660, 20.2600, 29.3160



86.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.3180, 36.2570, 53.2890



95.0160, 77.5560, 114.3240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

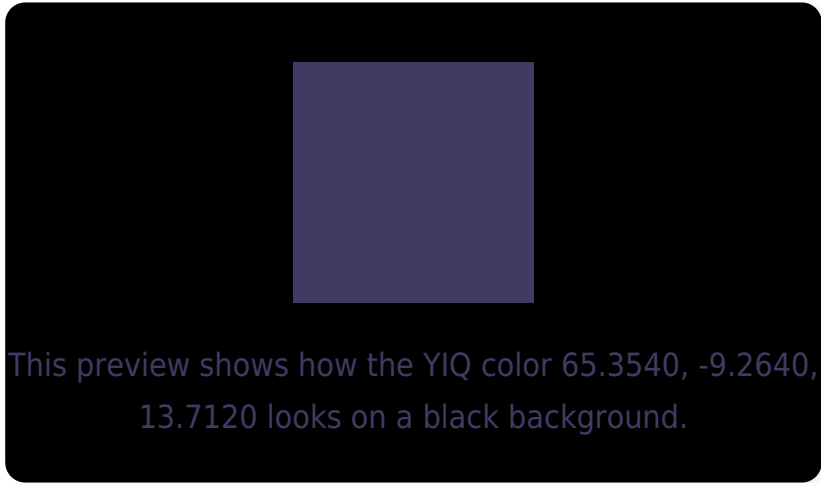
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

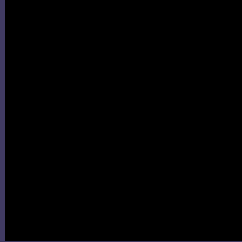
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120.

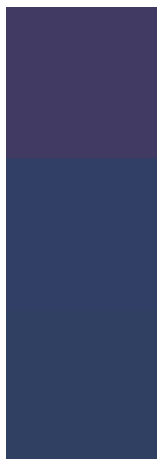


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.3540, -9.2640,

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

65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120

Protanopia

63.2600, -20.8630, 9.1610

Deuteranopia

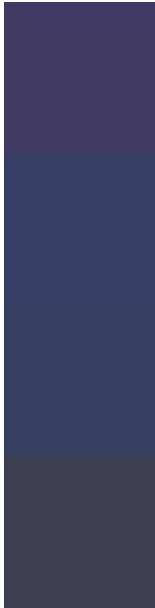
63.0920, -20.4500, 7.1820



Tritanopia

63.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120

Protanomaly

64.3530, -16.6910, 10.6450

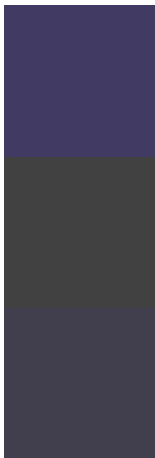
Deuteranomaly

63.7120, -16.3240, 9.5000

Tritanomaly

64.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.1940, -3.3020, 4.7780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120 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(65, 59, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 59, 99)  
}
```

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(65, 59, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 59, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120 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(65, 59, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 59, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(65, 59, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 59, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 59, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 59, 99)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 59, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 59,  
99) }
```

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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