

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.3820, -68.3610,
-0.0810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00548D
RGB	0, 84, 141
RGB Percent	0%, 33%, 55%
CMY	0.9999, 0.6704, 0.4474
CMYK	1.00, 0.40, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	204°, 100%, 28%
HSV	204°, 100%, 55%
XYZ	7.9748, 8.2668, 26.3433
YIQ	65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

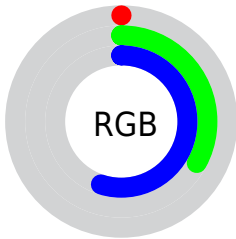
Format	Color
RYB	0, 53, 141
Decimal	21645
CIELab	34.53, 1.08, -37.50
CIELCh	35, 37.514, 271.649
Yxy	8.2668, 0.1873, 0.1941
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278211725 (0xFF00548D)
YUV	65.3820, 37.2797, -57.3400
Hunter-Lab	28.7521, -0.8067, -34.1962

Details

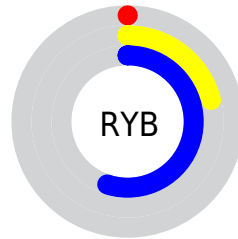
The YIQ color **65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **75.6180, 68.3610, 0.0810**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.2210, -51.4900, 8.0460**, and **33.7400, -39.8900, 7.0700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.0900, -61.6670, -0.2510**.

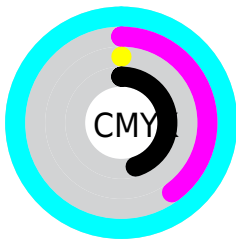
Distribution



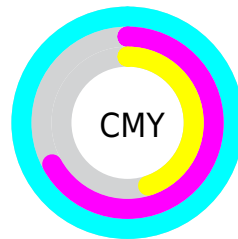
- Red (0%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810 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 65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.3820, -68.3610,
-0.0810

■ 65.3820, -68.3610,
-0.0810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.9170, -53.6900,
3.8620

■ 124.2210,
-51.4900, 8.0460

■ 33.7400, -39.8900,
7.0700

■ 151.3460,
-50.3440, 9.3040

■ 18.6770, -26.4110,
10.5890

■ 179.1720,
-49.7940, 10.3500

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,
12.1150

■ 204.3220,
-41.7690, 2.5750

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 229.4290,
-32.1850, -5.9210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 65.3820, -68.3610,
-0.0810

■ 73.0900, -61.6670,
-0.2510

■ 80.2110, -54.6980,
0.1020

■ 87.9190, -48.0040,
-0.0680

■ 95.6270, -41.3100,
-0.2380

■ 102.7480,
-34.3410, 0.1150

■ 110.7550,
-27.0510, 0.1570

■ 118.4630,
-20.3570, -0.0130

■ 126.1710,
-13.6630, -0.1830

■ 133.2920, -6.6940,
0.1700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.1660, -67.9930, -6.7530



65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810



83.0150, -12.3830, 20.6810

Triad

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



65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810



79.7410, 46.6260, 14.0340



65.7870, -31.2180, -28.9620

Complementary

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



65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810



75.6180, 68.3610, 0.0810

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.



74.0550, 6.1940, -24.1580



65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810



79.2760, 42.9610, -2.1510

Square

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



65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810



80.4110, 39.2880, 25.8800



77.1890, 29.4840, -16.7240



65.7000, -52.7220, -24.7060

Rectangle

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



65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810



83.7250, 9.1650, 26.6450



77.1890, 29.4840, -16.7240



70.4530, -15.5380, -26.7860

Sweetspot

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



65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810



154.0540, -26.4550, 0.3690



89.1510, -56.7510, -56.3270



73.9150, -15.8180, 0.3260



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810



84.9590, -89.0390, 0.2170



24.2920, -49.1110, 36.5290



67.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



62.9370, -65.6100, -0.3780



3.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Inverse Universe

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



51.7350, 57.0720, 56.0160



67.4420, 74.6750, 72.9070



116.7080, 49.1110, -36.5290



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



49.5990, 54.4590, 53.8110



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

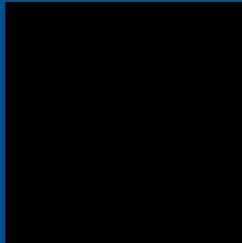
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.3820, -68.3610,

-0.0810.

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

65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810

Protanopia

79.0340, -31.7300, 13.3740

Deuteranopia

74.0750, -48.1430, 7.9610



Tritanopia

64.4750, -56.1620, -17.4260

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810

Protanomaly

74.0430, -45.1170, 8.1870

Deuteranomaly

71.0740, -55.5700, 4.8940

Tritanomaly

64.5380, -60.4730, -10.8810

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.1250, -25.2170, -0.0410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810 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(0, 84, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 84, 141)  
}
```

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(0, 84, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 84, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810 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(0, 84, 141) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 84, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 84, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 84, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 84, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 84, 141)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 84, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 84,  
141) }
```

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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