

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300)
contains.

YIQ(65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(65.4990, -20.0380,
10.7300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	35406A
RGB	53, 64, 106
RGB Percent	21%, 25%, 42%
CMY	0.7921, 0.7490, 0.5844
CMYK	0.50, 0.40, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	228°, 33%, 31%
HSV	228°, 50%, 42%
XYZ	5.9019, 5.4642, 14.3715
YIQ	65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

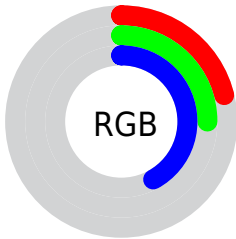
Format	Color
R_{YB}	53, 62, 106
Decimal	3489898
CIE _{Lab}	28.02, 8.26, -25.94
CIE _{LCh}	28, 27.220, 287.666
Yxy	5.4642, 0.2293, 0.2123
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281679978 (0xFF35406A)
YUV	65.4990, 19.9670, -10.9616
Hunter-Lab	23.3757, 4.1603, -20.0889

Details

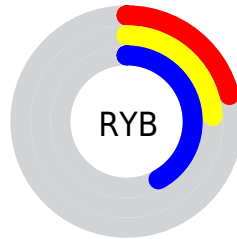
The YIQ color **65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **93.5010, 20.0380, -10.7300**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.9660, -19.8550, 12.9210**, and **19.5260, -24.6680, 6.5320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.4840, -15.6820, 8.8780**.

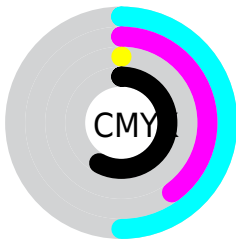
Distribution



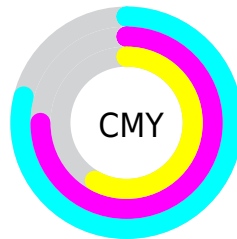
- Red (21%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300 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 65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.4990, -20.0380,
10.7300

■ 65.4990, -20.0380,
10.7300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.3740, -21.1840,
9.4720

■ 114.5530,
-20.1300, 12.3980

■ 19.5260, -24.6680,
6.5320

■ 140.0800,
-20.1760, 13.2320

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 166.1940,
-20.4970, 13.5430

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 193.7210,
-20.5430, 14.3770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 220.1250,
-16.0490, 10.0230

■ 245.2320, -6.4650,

1.5270

■ 65.4990, -20.0380,
10.7300

■ 65.4990, -20.0380,
10.7300

■ 57.5140, -24.3940,
12.5820

■ 73.4840, -15.6820,
8.8780

■ 49.2410, -27.8790,
15.1690

■ 81.7570, -12.1970,
6.2910

■ 41.2560, -32.2350,
17.0210

■ 89.7420, -7.8410,
4.4390

■ 32.9830, -35.7200,
19.6080

■ 98.0150, -4.3560,
1.8520

■ 24.9980, -40.0760,
21.4600

■ 106.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 113.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

■ 122.2580, 7.8410,
-4.4390

■ 130.2430, 12.1970,
-6.2910

■ 138.5160, 15.6820,
-8.8780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560



65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300



68.4050, 3.8940, 17.5420

Triad

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



65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300



65.7020, 33.1940, 4.1540



50.9960, -38.8760, -22.3320

Complementary

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



65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300



93.5010, 20.0380, -10.7300

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.



60.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910



65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300



64.8440, 26.5020, -6.7300

Square

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



65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300



66.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380



62.9730, 12.6570, -14.6310



54.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130

Rectangle

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



65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300



67.9890, 16.8690, 19.1810



62.9730, 12.6570, -14.6310



55.2920, -25.0300, -19.9580

Sweetspot

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



65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300



121.7420, -7.8410, 4.4390



88.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



59.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740



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.



65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300



74.4410, -31.3180, 16.9220



63.5270, -8.0730, 19.6630



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



27.4260, -44.1570, 23.8350



57.8670, -92.6700, 49.5220

Inverse Universe

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



70.1010, 28.0570, 14.6570



81.7550, 44.0110, 22.8830



95.4730, 8.0730, -19.6630



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.7190, 62.0280, 32.2680



79.0690, 129.6490, 67.8010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

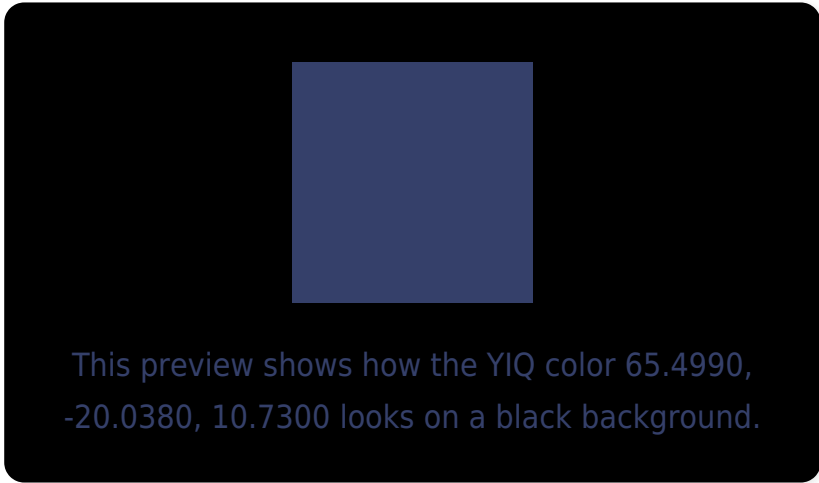
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

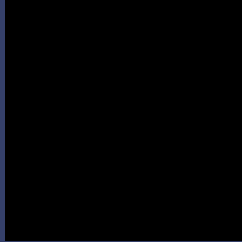
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.4990, -20.0380,

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

65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300

Protanopia

65.3030, -22.4220, 9.8820

Deuteranopia

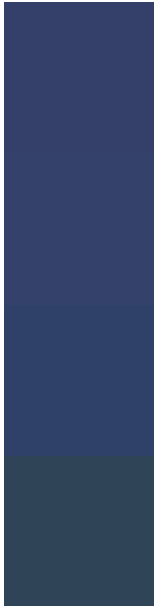
63.5690, -26.2270, 7.2530



Tritanopia

62.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300

Protanomaly

65.6020, -21.8260, 10.0940

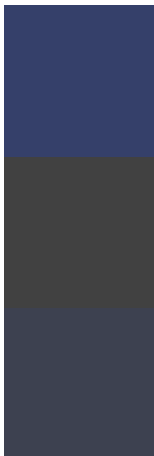
Deuteranomaly

64.1780, -23.5680, 8.6240

Tritanomaly

63.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300 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(53, 64, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 64, 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(53, 64, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 64, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300 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(53, 64, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 64, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(53, 64, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 64, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 64, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 64,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 64, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 64,  
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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