

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060)
contains.

YIQ(65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060)	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(65.5050, -46.5380,
6.4060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	194A80
RGB	25, 74, 128
RGB Percent	10%, 29%, 50%
CMY	0.9020, 0.7097, 0.4983
CMYK	0.80, 0.42, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	211°, 67%, 30%
HSV	211°, 80%, 50%
XYZ	6.7430, 6.6637, 21.3330
YIQ	65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

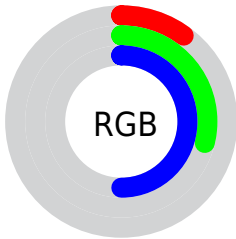
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 58, 128
Decimal	1657472
CIE _{Lab}	31.03, 4.28, -35.08
CIE _{LCh}	31, 35.337, 276.951
Yxy	6.6637, 0.1941, 0.1918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279847552 (0xFF194A80)
YUV	65.5050, 30.8100, -35.5229
Hunter-Lab	25.8142, 1.4518, -30.9276




Details

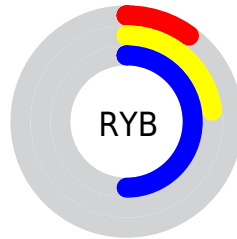
The YIQ color **65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **87.4950, 46.5380, -6.4060**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.9620, -40.3950, 10.7170**, and **27.0890, -33.5630, 8.0450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.5090, -52.3610, 7.3110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.5010, -40.7150, 5.5010**.

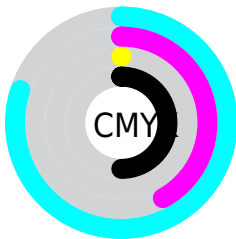
Distribution







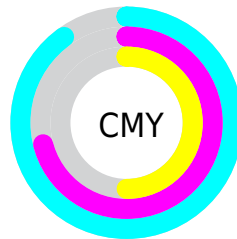
-  Red (10%)
-  Green (29%)
-  Blue (50%)






-  Red (10%)
-  Yellow (23%)
-  Blue (50%)



-  Cyan (80%)
-  Magenta (42%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (50%)



-  Cyan (90%)
-  Magenta (71%)
-  Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060 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 65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.5050, -46.5380,
6.4060

■ 65.5050, -46.5380,
6.4060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.2660, -47.3630,
4.8370

■ 117.9620,
-40.3950, 10.7170

■ 27.0890, -33.5630,
8.0450

■ 144.4890,
-40.4410, 11.5510

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,
14.4900

■ 171.3150,
-39.8910, 12.5970

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 198.1750,
-36.6810, 9.4870

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 222.9830,
-27.6930, 0.7790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 65.5050, -46.5380,
6.4060

■ 65.5050, -46.5380,
6.4060

■ 57.5090, -52.3610,
7.3110

■ 73.5010, -40.7150,
5.5010

■ 50.3990, -57.8630,
7.9050

■ 80.9100, -34.6170,
5.1190

■ 88.6070, -29.3900,
4.0020

■ 96.6030, -23.5670,
3.0970

■ 104.5990,
-17.7440, 2.1920

■ 112.0080,
-11.6460, 1.8100

■ 120.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 127.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 135.1100, 5.5020,
-0.5940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.2700, -62.3540, -4.3220



65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060



75.1360, -5.4140, 21.0340

Triad

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



65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060



71.6650, 43.7840, 10.4720



55.5950, -39.4250, -28.9050

Complementary

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



65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060



87.4950, 46.5380, -6.4060

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.



66.0590, 0.3710, -23.2530



65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060



71.2430, 38.5600, -4.9920

Square

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



65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060



72.1180, 38.5550, 22.6430



69.3240, 24.6700, -17.5860



59.4880, -49.0090, -20.4090

Rectangle

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



65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060



75.2370, 13.4750, 25.6270



69.3240, 24.6700, -17.5860



61.1580, -21.9570, -26.0930

Sweetspot

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



65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060



141.7130, -18.0650, 2.5030



91.5030, -45.3380, -37.3860



69.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060



68.5530, -72.8560, 9.8000



37.3400, -31.8710, 32.4570



59.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



61.3830, 45.6590, 37.0750



61.9170, 71.2390, 58.0790



115.6600, 31.8710, -32.4570



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



45.2260, 56.7070, 46.1070



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

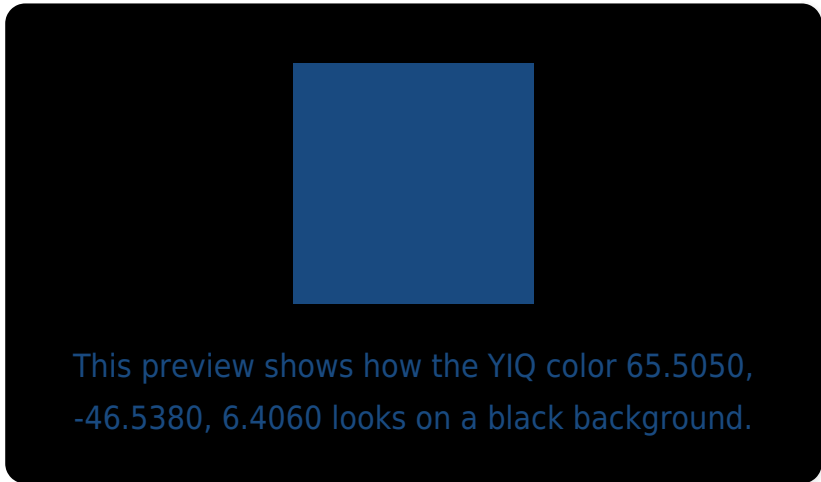
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

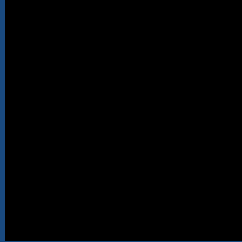
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.5050, -46.5380,

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

65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060

Protanopia

70.5780, -30.4460, 12.1300

Deuteranopia

65.8040, -45.9420, 6.6180



Tritanopia

57.4650, -50.2020, -15.3060

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060

Protanomaly

68.5880, -36.4060, 10.0100

Deuteranomaly

65.8040, -45.9420, 6.6180

Tritanomaly

60.1050, -48.8280, -7.1640

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.8980, -17.1480, 2.4040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060 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(25, 74, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 74, 128)  
}
```

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(25, 74, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 74, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060 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(25, 74, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 74, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 74, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 74, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 74, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 74,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 74, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 74,  
128) }
```

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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