

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.6170, -61.7130,  
0.5830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	075287
RGB	7, 82, 135
RGB Percent	3%, 32%, 53%
CMY	0.9726, 0.6783, 0.4709
CMYK	0.95, 0.39, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	205°, 90%, 28%
HSV	205°, 95%, 53%
XYZ	7.4749, 7.8315, 24.0124
YIQ	65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

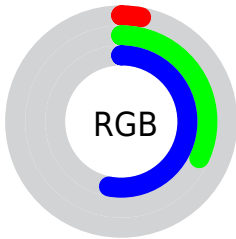
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	7, 54, 135
Decimal	479879
CIELab	33.63, 0.30, -35.27
CIELCh	34, 35.267, 270.486
Yxy	7.8315, 0.1901, 0.1992
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278669959 (0xFF075287)
YUV	65.6170, 34.2058, -51.4071
Hunter-Lab	27.9848, -1.2953, -31.2845

# Details

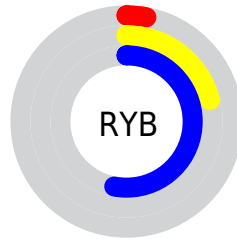
The YIQ color **65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **76.3830, 61.7130, -0.5830**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.6620, -48.4180, 7.4380**, and **31.9960, -37.7350, 6.5610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.7630, -65.0600, 0.6680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010**.

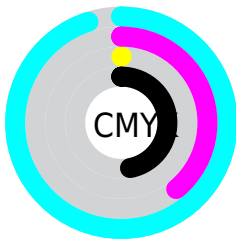
# Distribution



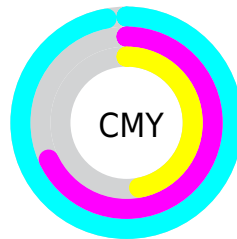
- Red (3%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830 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 65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.6170, -61.7130,  
0.5830

■ 65.6170, -61.7130,  
0.5830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 47.0590, -51.2140,  
3.0420

■ 122.6620,  
-48.4180, 7.4380

■ 31.9960, -37.7350,  
6.5610

■ 149.4880,  
-47.8680, 8.4840

■ 16.9330, -24.2560,  
10.0800

■ 176.9010,  
-47.5930, 9.0070

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,  
10.5600

■ 202.5610,  
-40.9440, 4.1440

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530

■ 227.9560,  
-32.2310, -5.0870

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 245.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 65.6170, -61.7130,  
0.5830

■ 65.6170, -61.7130,  
0.5830

■ 61.7630, -65.0600,  
0.6680

■ 73.0260, -55.6150,  
0.2010

■ 80.1470, -48.6460,  
0.5540

■ 87.5560, -42.5480,  
0.1720

■ 94.6770, -35.5790,  
0.5250

■ 102.0860,  
-29.4810, 0.1430

■ 109.7940,  
-22.7870, -0.0270

■ 116.6160,  
-16.4140, 0.1140

■ 124.3240, -9.7200,  
-0.0560

■ 131.1460, -3.3470,  
0.0850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.7210, -65.2420, -7.0500



65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830



80.6620, -12.8870, 18.8010

# Triad

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



65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830



77.9580, 44.5170, 13.7090



66.0050, -25.9000, -26.2200

# Complementary

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



65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830



76.3830, 61.7130, -0.5830

# 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.



73.4080, 6.6980, -22.2780



65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830



77.4330, 41.0810, -1.1190

# Square

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



65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830



79.3890, 36.3540, 23.9860



76.0580, 28.4750, -14.9570



63.5970, -50.9340, -24.0700



# Rectangle

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



65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830



81.7740, 7.4690, 24.3410



76.0580, 28.4750, -14.9570



69.5890, -12.9250, -24.5810

# Sweetspot

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



65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830



149.6090, -23.7040, 0.0720



87.9500, -51.5710, -51.0830



72.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830



80.5250, -84.8210, 0.8670



29.2230, -44.6630, 33.0090



63.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



59.4320, -62.6300, 0.6820



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



# Inverse Universe

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



53.8220, 52.2130, 50.4610



64.3660, 71.8330, 69.3450



112.7770, 44.6630, -33.0090



62.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.5340, 53.0840, 51.1960



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830 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 65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830 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 65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.6170, -61.7130,



# 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

65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830

### Protanopia

77.1760, -29.2540, 12.5540

### Deuteranopia

73.4130, -43.2830, 7.9890



## Tritanopia

62.3720, -54.3740, -16.7900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830

## Protanomaly

73.0820, -40.8530, 8.0030

## Deuteranomaly

70.7110, -50.1140, 5.1340

## Tritanomaly

63.8050, -56.8510, -10.4430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.0930, -22.1910, 0.1850

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830 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(7, 82, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 82, 135)  
}
```

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(7, 82, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 82, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830 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(7, 82, 135) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 82, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(7, 82, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 82, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 82, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 82, 135)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.6170, -61.7130, 0.5830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 82, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 82,  
135) }
```

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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