

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.8160, -80.6060,
18.0980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004CBA
RGB	0, 76, 186
RGB Percent	0%, 30%, 73%
CMY	0.9999, 0.7018, 0.2710
CMYK	1.00, 0.59, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	215°, 100%, 36%
HSV	215°, 100%, 73%
XYZ	11.4386, 8.7141, 47.4759
YIQ	65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

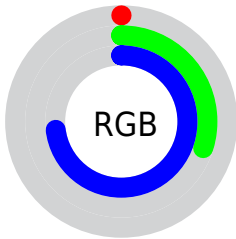
Format	Color
R _Y B	0, 54, 186
Decimal	19642
CIE Lab	35.43, 25.19, -62.99
CIE LCh	35, 67.839, 291.794
Yxy	8.7141, 0.1691, 0.1289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278209722 (0xFF004CBA)
YUV	65.8160, 59.2507, -57.7206
Hunter-Lab	29.5197, 17.5078, -74.6912

Details

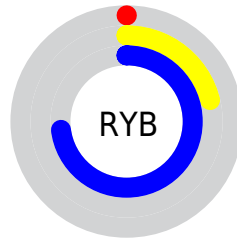
The YIQ color **65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **120.1840, 80.6060, -18.0980**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.8950, -55.4830, 30.8610**, and **35.0060, -51.7220, 23.2700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.9540, -72.3070, 16.3730**.

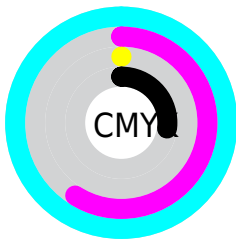
Distribution



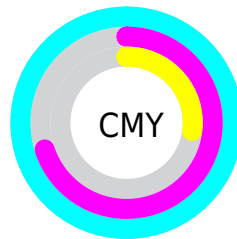
- Red (0%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980 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 65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.8160, -80.6060,
18.0980

■ 65.8160, -80.6060,
18.0980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.7100, -65.5680,
20.8960

■ 128.8950,
-55.4830, 30.8610

■ 35.0060, -51.7220,
23.2700

■ 154.7940,
-48.0090, 27.5670

■ 20.8890, -38.1510,
25.1210

■ 179.0260,
-37.2790, 20.3290

■ 12.7560, -27.6510,
22.0530

■ 204.7310,
-26.5030, 12.2570

■ 9.4330, -19.6720,
15.1120

■ 230.1370,
-16.3230, 3.9730

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,

-1.6960

2.4880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 65.8160, -80.6060,
18.0980

■ 77.9540, -72.3070,
16.3730

■ 89.7930, -64.6040,
14.4360

■ 101.9310,
-56.3050, 12.7110

■ 113.7700,
-48.6020, 10.7740

■ 125.9080,
-40.3030, 9.0490

■ 138.0460,
-32.0040, 7.3240

■ 149.8850,
-24.3010, 5.3870

■ 162.0230,
-16.0020, 3.6620

■ 173.8620, -8.2990,
1.7250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.7670, -88.0780, 10.3380



65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980



81.0370, 18.0550, 52.7670

Triad

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



65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980



73.0370, 77.6670, 7.6430



68.5720, -49.7860, -33.8660

Complementary

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



65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980



120.1840, 80.6060, -18.0980

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.



59.2870, -27.7750, -52.8230



65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980



78.9970, 47.6400, -15.3680

Square

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



65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980



57.0850, 88.0210, 51.2930



73.4390, 13.4400, -34.3360



75.5430, -68.0370, -16.9730

Rectangle

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



65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980



61.4060, 57.1610, 70.9290



73.4390, 13.4400, -34.3360



65.8190, -43.4120, -39.2520

Sweetspot

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



65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980



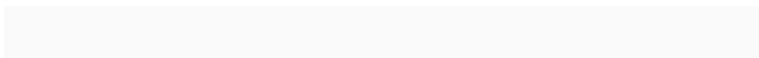
195.2310, -31.0870, 7.2250



121.4940, -85.8180, -63.6900



93.5820, -19.0740, 4.2700



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980



85.7010, -104.9070, 23.4850



25.9880, -50.1700, 61.2380



85.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



55.3520, -67.6760, 15.0440



9.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550

Inverse Universe

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



64.2780, 86.4600, 63.0680



83.6440, 112.4530, 82.0930



160.0120, 50.1700, -61.2380



86.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



53.9400, 72.4320, 52.9760



9.6260, 13.1570, 9.3570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980 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 65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

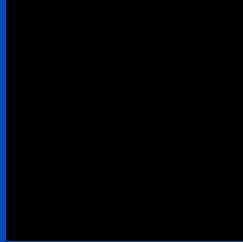
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8160, -80.6060,

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

65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980

Protanopia

66.3400, -76.5700, 11.0300

Deuteranopia

67.1260, -70.5160, 0.4280



Tritanopia

65.7630, -57.0330, -18.1610

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980

Protanomaly

66.4370, -78.2210, 13.4190

Deuteranomaly

66.4880, -74.2310, 7.1850

Tritanomaly

65.8890, -65.6550, -5.0710

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.1880, -29.5280, 6.5040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980 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, 76, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 76, 186)  
}
```

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, 76, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 76, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980 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, 76, 186) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 76, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 76, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 76, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 76, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 76, 186)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.8160, -80.6060, 18.0980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 76, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 76,  
186) }
```

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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