

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.8870, -18.6150,
1.4570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	314659
RGB	49, 70, 89
RGB Percent	19%, 27%, 35%
CMY	0.8079, 0.7255, 0.6511
CMYK	0.45, 0.21, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	208°, 29%, 27%
HSV	208°, 45%, 35%
XYZ	5.2591, 5.7550, 10.2799
YIQ	65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

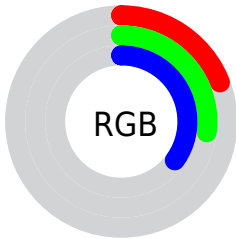
Format	Color
RYB	49, 63, 89
Decimal	3229273
CIELab	28.79, -2.51, -13.85
CIELCh	29, 14.079, 259.715
Yxy	5.7550, 0.2470, 0.2703
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281419353 (0xFF314659)
YUV	65.8870, 11.3947, -14.8099
Hunter-Lab	23.9897, -2.8506, -8.6137

Details

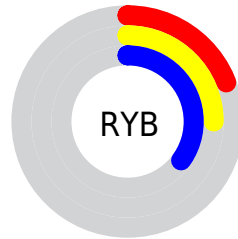
The YIQ color **65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **72.1130, 18.6150, -1.4570**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.1150, -19.2570, 2.0790**, and **21.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.8480, -22.8790, 1.6410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730**.

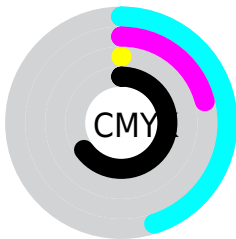
Distribution



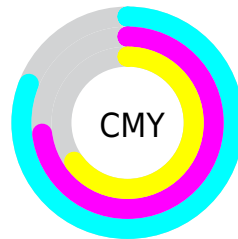
- Red (19%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570 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 65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 65.8870, -18.6150,
1.4570

■ 65.8870, -18.6150,
1.4570

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.4740, -18.8900,
0.9340

■ 114.1150,
-19.2570, 2.0790

■ 21.3490, -20.0360,
-0.3240

■ 140.1150,
-19.2570, 2.0790

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 166.3430,
-19.8990, 2.7010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 193.9300,
-20.1740, 2.1780

■ 221.1580,
-20.8160, 2.8000

■ 247.5360,

-13.4330, -4.3530

■ 65.8870, -18.6150,
1.4570

■ 65.8870, -18.6150,
1.4570

■ 60.8480, -22.8790,
1.6410

■ 70.9260, -14.3510,
1.2730

■ 55.8090, -27.1430,
1.8250

■ 75.9650, -10.0870,
1.0890

■ 50.1830, -31.1320,
2.5320

■ 81.5910, -6.0980,
0.3820

■ 45.1440, -35.3960,
2.7160

■ 86.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 40.4040, -39.0640,
3.1120

■ 91.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 37.7350, -41.4940,
3.0980

■ 96.4090, 6.0980,
-0.3820

■ 102.0350, 10.0870,
-1.0890

■ 107.0740, 14.3510,
-1.2730

■ 112.1130, 18.6150,
-1.4570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.4900, -24.9870, -4.2110



65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570



67.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180

Triad

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



65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570



69.0840, 17.5590, 6.6710



65.1640, -3.7580, -8.9900

Complementary

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



65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570



72.1130, 18.6150, -1.4570

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.



66.1930, 6.4660, -7.0540



65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570



68.3350, 18.1100, 2.1900

Square

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



65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570



69.4410, 12.2400, 9.4560



67.7210, 13.8470, -3.1530



63.8900, -14.6700, -9.4700

Rectangle

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



65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570



69.3840, -0.7810, 8.6510



67.7210, 13.8470, -3.1530



65.4310, -0.1360, -8.5520

Sweetspot

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



65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570



106.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



74.6460, -17.0990, -15.0110



53.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570



78.8520, -28.7020, 2.5460



54.1470, -13.1150, 11.9170



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



45.0700, -49.7470, 3.9890



98.9910, -109.2600, 8.7560

Inverse Universe

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



63.3540, 17.0990, 15.0110



75.1860, 26.6800, 23.0960



83.8530, 13.1150, -11.9170



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



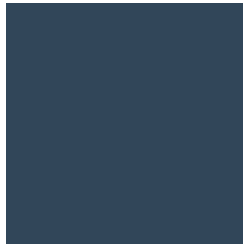
38.3770, 45.7960, 40.1000



84.2870, 100.5770, 88.0730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

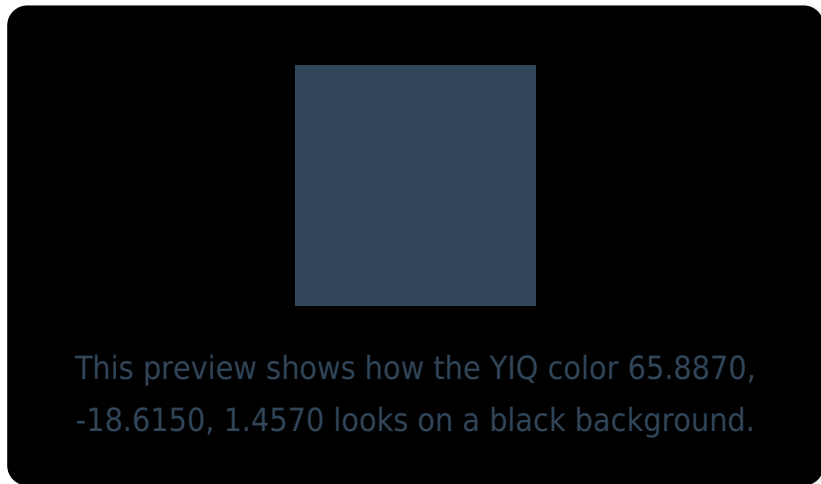
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

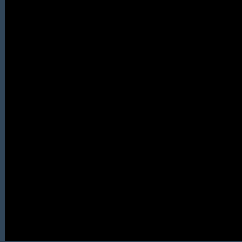
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

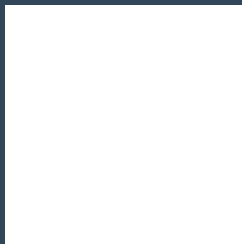
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570.

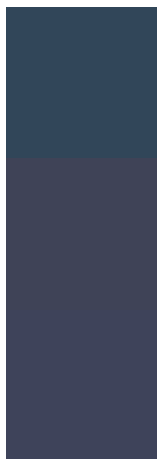


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8870, -18.6150,

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

65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570

Protanopia

68.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720

Deuteranopia

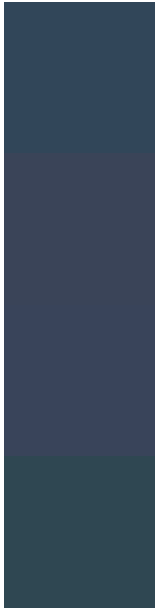
68.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930



Tritanopia

64.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570

Protanomaly

67.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000

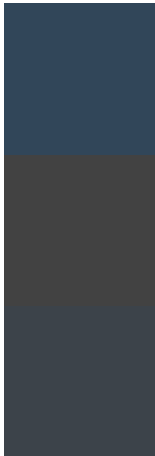
Deuteranomaly

67.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100

Tritanomaly

65.0780, -17.8350, -1.6670

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570 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(49, 70, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 70, 89)  
}
```

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(49, 70, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 70, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570 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(49, 70, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 70, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 70, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 70, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 70, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 70, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 70, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 70,  
89) }
```

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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