

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350)
contains.

YIQ(68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350)	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(68.1290, -57.4030,
-0.4350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D5483
RGB	13, 84, 131
RGB Percent	5%, 33%, 51%
CMY	0.9491, 0.6705, 0.4865
CMYK	0.90, 0.36, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	204°, 82%, 28%
HSV	204°, 90%, 51%
XYZ	7.4303, 8.0675, 22.6144
YIQ	68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

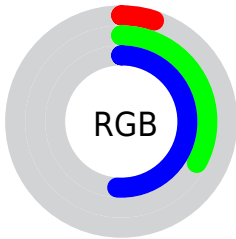
Format	Color
RYB	13, 57, 131
Decimal	873603
CIELab	34.12, -2.26, -32.02
CIElCh	34, 32.102, 265.972
Yxy	8.0675, 0.1950, 0.2117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279063683 (0xFF0D5483)
YUV	68.1290, 30.9954, -48.3481
Hunter-Lab	28.4033, -3.0103, -27.3237

Details

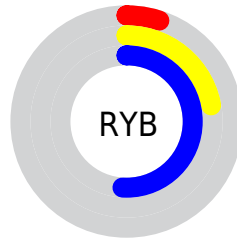
The YIQ color **68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **75.8710, 57.4030, 0.4350**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.2660, -47.3630, 4.8370**, and **32.7140, -37.0010, 4.2710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.3070, -63.7760, -0.5760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.9510, -51.0300, -0.2940**.

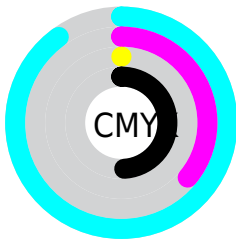
Distribution



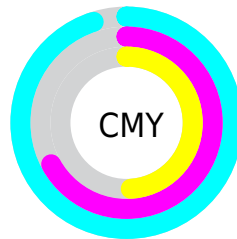
- Red (5%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350 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 68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.1290, -57.4030,
-0.4350

■ 68.1290, -57.4030,
-0.4350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.8910, -50.8010,
1.0630

■ 123.2660,
-47.3630, 4.8370

■ 32.7140, -37.0010,
4.2710

■ 150.0920,
-46.8130, 5.8830

■ 17.7650, -23.8430,
8.1010

■ 177.6190,
-46.8590, 6.7170

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

■ 204.3220,
-41.7690, 2.5750

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 229.1300,
-32.7810, -6.1330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 68.1290, -57.4030,
-0.4350

■ 68.1290, -57.4030,
-0.4350

■ 61.3070, -63.7760,
-0.5760

■ 74.9510, -51.0300,
-0.2940

■ 81.7730, -44.6570,
-0.1530

■ 89.1820, -38.5590,
-0.5350

■ 96.0040, -32.1860,
-0.3940

■ 102.8260,
-25.8130, -0.2530

■ 109.9470,
-18.8440, 0.1000

■ 116.7690,
-12.4710, 0.2410

■ 124.1780, -6.3730,
-0.1410

■ 131.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.7380, -63.9120, -9.1280



68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350



81.1130, -15.7750, 16.0730

Triad

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



68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350



79.9190, 40.2530, 13.8930



70.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170

Complementary

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



68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350



75.8710, 57.4030, 0.4350

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.



75.3700, 9.8610, -19.0270



68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350



79.2310, 38.8340, 1.0580

Square

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



68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350



81.1110, 31.2650, 22.6010



78.1660, 28.2910, -11.6210



63.2550, -49.9710, -25.0030

Rectangle

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



68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350



82.7410, 3.0680, 21.5000



78.1660, 28.2910, -11.6210



72.9920, -6.6900, -21.9380

Sweetspot

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



68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350



146.6800, -22.4660, -0.3380



87.3960, -46.8950, -47.7190



72.1710, -13.6630, -0.1830



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350



79.9550, -83.2160, -0.6880



34.6700, -41.7280, 29.3760



63.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



60.6060, -63.1800, -0.3640



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



56.3760, 47.5370, 47.0970



62.8710, 68.8530, 68.2850



109.3300, 41.7280, -29.3760



62.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.7620, 52.4420, 51.8180



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350 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 68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350 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 68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.1290, -57.4030,

-0.4350.

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

68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350

Protanopia

79.2750, -25.2190, 11.0130

Deuteranopia

76.6480, -36.6350, 8.6530



Tritanopia

63.1870, -55.2910, -16.6910

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350

Protanomaly

75.2950, -37.1390, 6.7730

Deuteranomaly

73.6470, -44.0620, 5.5860

Tritanomaly

64.9900, -55.9340, -10.5420

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350 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(13, 84, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 84, 131)  
}
```

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(13, 84, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 84, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350 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(13, 84, 131) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 84, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(13, 84, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 84, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 84, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 84,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 84, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 84,  
131) }
```

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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