

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.0060, -60.8900,
13.2060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1953A5
RGB	25, 83, 165
RGB Percent	10%, 33%, 65%
CMY	0.9020, 0.6744, 0.3532
CMYK	0.85, 0.50, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	215°, 74%, 37%
HSV	215°, 85%, 65%
XYZ	10.2799, 9.1104, 36.7769
YIQ	75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

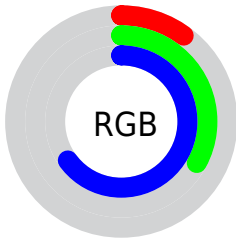
Format	Color
R _Y B	25, 66, 165
Decimal	1659813
CIE Lab	36.20, 13.24, -49.29
CIE LCh	36, 51.039, 285.037
Yxy	9.1104, 0.1830, 0.1622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279849893 (0xFF1953A5)
YUV	75.0060, 44.3670, -43.8553
Hunter-Lab	30.1835, 7.9726, -51.1130

Details

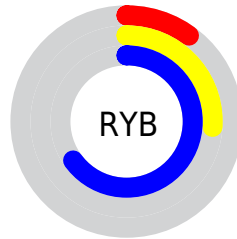
The YIQ color **75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **114.9940, 60.8900, -13.2060**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.0830, -50.6210, 19.8350**, and **35.6610, -46.6770, 14.4350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.0530, -68.2720, 14.8320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680**.

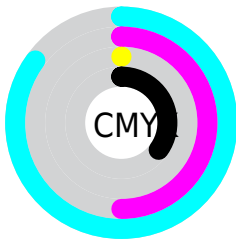
Distribution



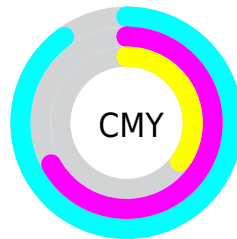
- Red (10%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060 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 75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.0060, -60.8900,
13.2060

■ 75.0060, -60.8900,
13.2060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.9520, -60.7980,
11.5380

■ 131.0830,
-50.6210, 19.8350

■ 35.6610, -46.6770,
14.4350

■ 158.5070,
-48.8790, 21.3050

■ 21.6580, -33.4270,
16.5970

■ 183.7110,
-40.9460, 15.1980

■ 10.7040, -21.8730,
16.4550

■ 208.2310,
-31.0870, 7.2250

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

■ 233.3380,
-21.5030, -1.2710

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.7560

0.0000

■ 75.0060, -60.8900,
13.2060

■ 75.0060, -60.8900,
13.2060

■ 64.0530, -68.2720,
14.8320

■ 85.6600, -54.1040,
11.3680

■ 58.7260, -71.6650,
15.7510

■ 96.0260, -46.4470,
10.2650

■ 106.6800,
-39.6610, 8.4270

■ 117.6330,
-32.2790, 6.8010

■ 127.7000,
-25.2180, 5.4860

■ 138.6530,
-17.8360, 3.8600

■ 149.3070,
-11.0500, 2.0220

■ 159.6730, -3.3930,
0.9190

■ 170.3270, 3.3930,
-0.9190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.1620, -79.3650, 1.1070



75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060



87.4720, 2.9280, 35.0560

Triad

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



75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060



80.3050, 62.3530, 9.8490



66.9420, -47.9520, -34.0640

Complementary

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



75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060



114.9940, 60.8900, -13.2060

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.



69.6730, -13.7020, -38.0380



75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060



80.4920, 50.6200, -14.3080

Square

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



75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060



77.9470, 61.3860, 32.8900



77.9460, 25.3140, -29.2620



73.0180, -62.3050, -21.7370

Rectangle

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



75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060



84.5910, 30.5740, 40.6380



77.9460, 25.3140, -29.2620



64.7590, -43.1830, -37.8950

Sweetspot

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



75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060



179.9560, -23.0630, 4.9770



116.5280, -64.8220, -47.7180



86.2790, -13.8470, 3.1530



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060



76.6390, -93.1690, 20.0070



44.5480, -37.7880, 46.0840



76.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



51.7500, -63.0450, 13.7150



6.1610, -7.7030, 1.9370

Inverse Universe

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



73.4720, 64.8220, 47.7180



74.1320, 98.9750, 73.0470



145.4520, 37.7880, -46.0840



76.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



50.1950, 67.1600, 49.4000



6.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060 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 75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060 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 75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.0060, -60.8900,

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

75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060

Protanopia

77.8930, -53.1420, 15.9620

Deuteranopia

68.2830, -72.3960, 1.4600



Tritanopia

66.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060

Protanomaly

76.6970, -55.5260, 15.1140

Deuteranomaly

70.9570, -68.3620, 5.4460

Tritanomaly

69.6570, -59.1900, -6.5980

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.1410, -22.1460, 4.8780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060 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, 83, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 83, 165)  
}
```

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, 83, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 83, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060 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, 83, 165) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 83, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 83, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 83, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 83, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 83,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.0060, -60.8900, 13.2060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 83, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 83,  
165) }
```

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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