

Converting Colors

YIQ(78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260)
contains.

YIQ(78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260)	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(78.1080, -62.0780,
-9.3260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D6583
RGB	13, 101, 131
RGB Percent	5%, 40%, 51%
CMY	0.9492, 0.6038, 0.4865
CMYK	0.90, 0.23, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	195°, 82%, 28%
HSV	195°, 90%, 51%
XYZ	8.9146, 11.0366, 23.1087
YIQ	78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

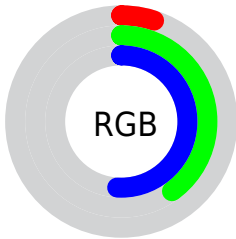
Format	Color
R_{YB}	13, 63, 131
Decimal	877955
CIE Lab	39.64, -12.66, -23.36
CIE LCh	40, 26.575, 241.544
Yxy	11.0366, 0.2070, 0.2563
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279068035 (0xFF0D6583)
YUV	78.1080, 26.0758, -57.0997
Hunter-Lab	33.2214, -10.2387, -17.9871

Details

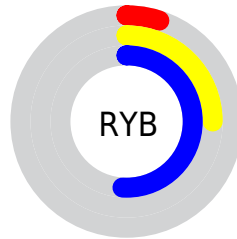
The YIQ color **78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **65.8920, 62.0780, 9.3260**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.7180, -51.9920, -4.8880**, and **40.9320, -40.8510, -3.0510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.4600, -69.0010, -10.5130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.7560, -55.1550, -8.1390**.

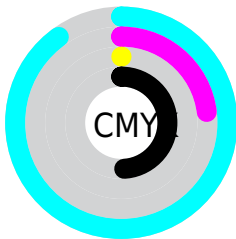
Distribution



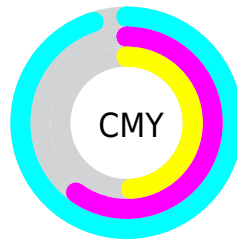
- Red (5%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260 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 78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 78.1080, -62.0780,
-9.3260

■ 78.1080, -62.0780,
-9.3260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.2830, -55.2010,
-7.3050

■ 134.7180,
-51.9920, -4.8880

■ 40.9320, -40.8510,
-3.0510

■ 162.4300,
-51.1210, -4.1530

■ 25.9830, -27.6930,
0.7790

■ 189.8430,
-50.8460, -3.6300

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 216.3610,
-46.6730, -7.6730

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 237.3590,
-35.1640, -12.5080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 78.1080, -62.0780,
-9.3260

■ 78.1080, -62.0780,
-9.3260

■ 72.4600, -69.0010,
-10.5130

■ 83.7560, -55.1550,
-8.1390

■ 89.9910, -48.5070,
-7.4750

■ 95.6390, -41.5840,
-6.2880

■ 101.2870,
-34.6610, -5.1010

■ 107.5220,
-28.0130, -4.4370

■ 113.4690,
-20.4940, -3.0380

■ 119.1170,
-13.5710, -1.8510

■ 125.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 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.



74.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270



78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260



89.8070, -32.8290, 5.7550

Triad

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



78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260



95.2800, 29.1110, 17.5830



89.6130, 4.8630, -16.5530

Complementary

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



78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260



65.8920, 62.0780, 9.3260

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.



91.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050



78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260



94.0600, 35.3020, 10.0060

Square

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



78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260



96.1350, 13.5220, 19.2660



93.3550, 32.5530, -0.7510



85.7120, -17.4650, -19.3930

Rectangle

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



78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260



94.1190, -15.9120, 13.0480



93.3550, 32.5530, -0.7510



90.3750, 11.4650, -15.0550

Sweetspot

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



78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260



150.2020, -24.1160, -3.4760



85.5720, -41.7590, -52.6950



74.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750



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.



78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260



94.6300, -90.0910, -13.7630



43.4750, -45.8530, 21.5310



63.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



71.7590, -68.4050, -10.3010



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



58.3140, 42.0800, 52.3840



65.7210, 60.8280, 76.0600



99.9380, 46.1280, -21.0080



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



49.9280, 46.3430, 57.7270



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

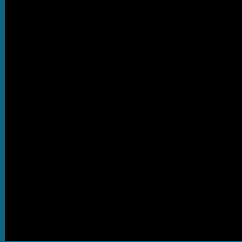
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260.

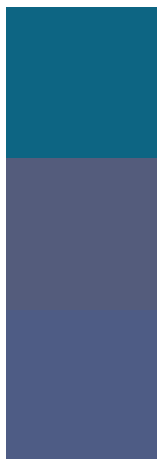


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.1080, -62.0780,

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

78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260

Protanopia

93.2560, -15.0400, 8.2560

Deuteranopia

92.4880, -21.5050, 9.7830



Tritanopia

73.8160, -64.5520, -19.5600

Trichromacy



Original Color

78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260

Protanomaly

87.5850, -32.3240, 2.1080

Deuteranomaly

86.9590, -36.3130, 2.8150

Tritanomaly

75.5220, -63.5440, -15.8000

Monochromacy



Original Color

78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.6860, -22.6030, -3.3630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260 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, 101, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 101, 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, 101, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 101, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260 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, 101, 131) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 101, 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, 101, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 101, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 101, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 101,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 101, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 101,  
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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