

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.5960, -13.6620,
-5.7100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	415957
RGB	65, 89, 87
RGB Percent	25%, 35%, 34%
CMY	0.7452, 0.6509, 0.6589
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.02, 0.65
HSL	175°, 16%, 30%
HSV	175°, 27%, 35%
XYZ	7.4720, 8.9576, 10.3491
YIQ	81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

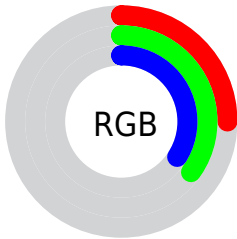
Format	Color
RYB	65, 78, 89
Decimal	4282711
CIELab	35.90, -9.53, -1.79
CIElCh	36, 9.693, 190.619
Yxy	8.9576, 0.2790, 0.3345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282472791 (0xFF415957)
YUV	81.5960, 2.6642, -14.5547
Hunter-Lab	29.9293, -7.8132, 0.4489

Details

The YIQ color **81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **72.4040, 13.6620, 5.7100**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.2970, -14.2580, -5.9220**, and **36.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7910, -18.7050, -7.9290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910**.

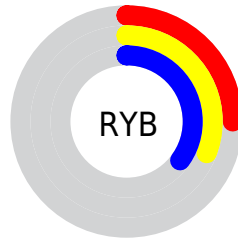
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (35%)

Blue (34%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (35%)

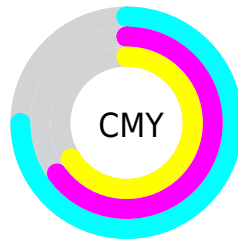


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100 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 81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.5960, -13.6620,
-5.7100

81.5960, -13.6620,
-5.7100

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

58.5960, -13.6620,
-5.7100

131.2970,
-14.2580, -5.9220

36.3080, -12.7910,
-4.9750

156.9980,
-14.8540, -6.1340

15.8950, -13.0660,
-5.4980

184.5850,
-15.1290, -6.6570

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

211.6990,
-15.4500, -6.3460

240.2860,
-15.7250, -6.8690

253.5050, -2.9800,

-1.0600

■ 81.5960, -13.6620,
-5.7100

■ 81.5960, -13.6620,
-5.7100

■ 78.7910, -18.7050,
-7.9290

■ 84.4010, -8.6190,
-3.4910

■ 75.9860, -23.7480,
-10.1480

■ 87.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 73.2950, -29.1120,
-12.0560

■ 89.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 70.4900, -34.1550,
-14.2750

■ 92.7020, 6.8310,
2.8550

■ 67.6850, -39.1980,
-16.4940

■ 95.2080, 11.2780,
4.8620

■ 65.1790, -43.6450,
-18.5010

■ 97.8990, 16.6420,
6.7700

■ 62.4880, -49.0090,
-20.4090

■ 100.7040, 21.6850,
8.9890

■ 61.5910, -50.7970,
-21.0450

■ 103.5090, 26.7280,
11.2080

■ 106.3140, 31.7710,
13.4270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.4780, -7.5180, -6.9260



81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100



81.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100

Triad

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



81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100



85.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



84.5190, 11.6000, -0.9760

Complementary

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



81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100



72.4040, 13.6620, 5.7100

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.



85.4100, 13.5250, 2.6850



81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100



86.2230, 6.9220, 6.7140

Square

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



81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100



84.3290, -8.1160, 3.9160



85.9200, 12.1490, 5.5970



84.0730, 6.9240, -4.3400

Rectangle

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



81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100



82.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



85.9200, 12.1490, 5.5970



84.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820

Sweetspot

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



81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100



112.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



79.6860, -5.4080, -12.1280



57.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



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.



81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100



103.5950, -21.0890, -8.7770



75.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



73.9810, -60.8830, -25.4830



162.4550, -133.6400, -56.0400

Inverse Universe

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



72.4040, 13.6620, 5.7100



89.4050, 21.0890, 8.7770



78.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



33.0190, 60.8830, 25.4830



72.5450, 133.6400, 56.0400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

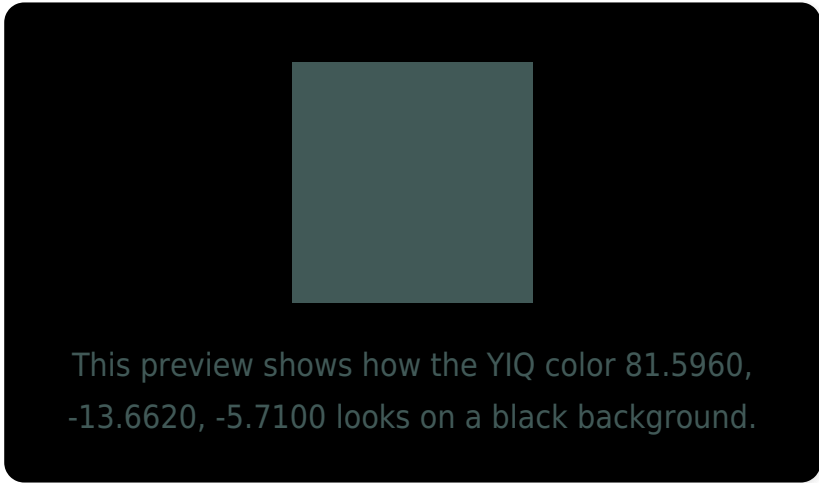
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

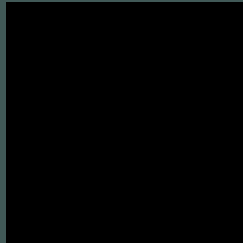
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.5960, -13.6620,

-5.7100.

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

81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100

Protanopia

84.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Deuteranopia

85.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



Tritanopia

82.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100

Protanomaly

83.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

Deuteranomaly

84.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850

Tritanomaly

81.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100 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(65, 89, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 89, 87)  
}
```

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(65, 89, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 89, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100 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(65, 89, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 89, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(65, 89, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 89, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 89, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 89, 87)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 89, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 89,  
87) }
```

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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