

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.6790, -65.4240,
-14.7680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.6790, -65.4240,
-14.7680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A6D81
RGB	10, 109, 129
RGB Percent	4%, 43%, 51%
CMY	0.9609, 0.5724, 0.4944
CMYK	0.92, 0.15, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	190°, 86%, 27%
HSV	190°, 92%, 51%
XYZ	9.5553, 12.5934, 22.6716
YIQ	81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

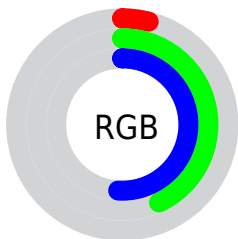
Format	Color
RYB	10, 64, 129
Decimal	683393
CIELab	42.14, -18.13, -18.29
CIELCh	42, 25.756, 225.255
Yxy	12.5934, 0.2132, 0.2810
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278873473 (0xFF0A6D81)
YUV	81.6790, 23.3293, -62.8625
Hunter-Lab	35.4872, -14.0396, -13.0373

Details

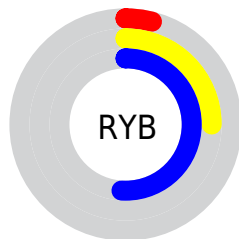
The YIQ color **81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **57.3210, 65.4240, 14.7680**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.7730, -53.8250, -10.2170**, and **44.9270, -42.4550, -7.0230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.5150, -70.8340, -15.8420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.7400, -58.2260, -13.0580**.

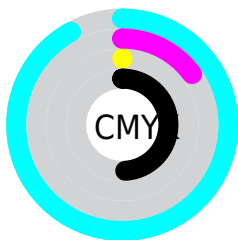
Distribution



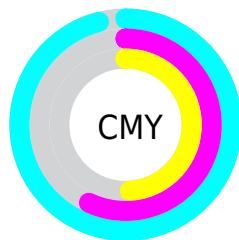
- Red (4%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680 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 81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.6790, -65.4240,
-14.7680

81.6790, -65.4240,
-14.7680

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.7510, -56.7590,
-12.1110

139.7730,
-53.8250, -10.2170

44.9270, -42.4550,
-7.0230

167.3710,
-52.6330, -9.7930

29.3910, -29.0220,
-2.6700

195.4850,
-52.9540, -9.4820

13.3820, -15.6350,
2.5170

222.2310,
-49.4230, -12.9030

1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

237.3590,
-35.1640, -12.5080

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 81.6790, -65.4240,
-14.7680

■ 81.6790, -65.4240,
-14.7680

■ 77.5150, -70.8340,
-15.8420

■ 86.7400, -58.2260,
-13.0580

■ 91.8010, -51.0280,
-11.3480

■ 97.4490, -44.1050,
-10.1610

■ 102.5100,
-36.9070, -8.4510

■ 107.2720,
-30.3050, -6.9530

■ 112.3330,
-23.1070, -5.2430

■ 117.3940,
-15.9090, -3.5330

■ 122.4550, -8.7110,
-1.8230

■ 127.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.6770, -53.9150, -19.6030



81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680



92.5450, -44.0150, -0.7750

Triad

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



81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680



102.0280, 21.1330, 18.9970



97.2830, 14.7200, -13.4720

Complementary

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



81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680



57.3210, 65.4240, 14.7680

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.



99.2680, 28.2440, -5.2600



81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680



101.0260, 32.6420, 14.1620

Square

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



81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680



101.9210, 2.3810, 17.4290



99.7130, 34.6610, 5.1010



94.2960, -4.4900, -17.7540

Rectangle

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



81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680



97.1990, -28.0610, 7.4510



99.7130, 34.6610, 5.1010



97.5010, 20.0380, -10.7300

Sweetspot

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



81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680



149.2510, -25.8120, -5.7800



82.1330, -39.1450, -56.0170



72.6930, -15.3130, -3.3210



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680



101.3320, -92.4280, -20.9720



47.0460, -49.1990, 16.0890



61.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



76.8140, -70.2380, -15.6300



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



56.8670, 39.1450, 56.0170



66.1920, 55.1880, 79.1560



91.9540, 49.1990, -16.0890



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



50.3560, 42.2620, 60.1020



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680 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 81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

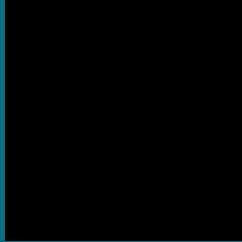
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680.

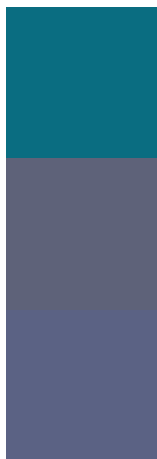


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.6790, -65.4240,

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

81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680

Protanopia

99.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050

Deuteranopia

99.7830, -15.0860, 9.0900



Tritanopia

78.1360, -68.4490, -20.5210

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680

Protanomaly

92.8470, -30.3060, -1.4260

Deuteranomaly

93.3460, -33.1490, 0.5390

Tritanomaly

79.7880, -67.3490, -18.4290

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680 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(10, 109, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 109, 129)  
}
```

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(10, 109, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 109, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680 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(10, 109, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 109, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 109, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 109, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 109, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 109,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 109, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 109,  
129) }
```

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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