

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.5230, -20.5860,
-1.3700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	415C6A
RGB	65, 92, 106
RGB Percent	25%, 36%, 42%
CMY	0.7451, 0.6392, 0.5844
CMYK	0.39, 0.13, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	200°, 24%, 34%
HSV	200°, 39%, 42%
XYZ	8.6075, 9.8197, 15.0710
YIQ	85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

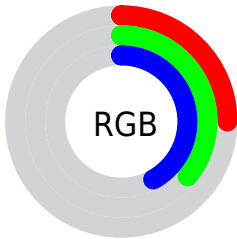
Format	Color
R_{YB}	65, 81, 106
Decimal	4283498
CIE _{Lab}	37.52, -6.14, -11.19
CIE _{LCh}	38, 12.761, 241.228
Yxy	9.8197, 0.2570, 0.2931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282473578 (0xFF415C6A)
YUV	85.5230, 10.0952, -17.9987
Hunter-Lab	31.3364, -5.8085, -6.5795

Details

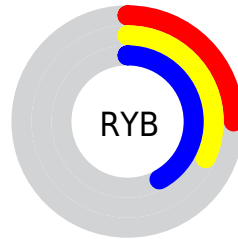
The YIQ color $85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $85.4770, 20.5860, 1.3700$, and the grayscale version is $85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $135.6370, -20.9070, -1.0590$, and $39.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $79.8860, -26.0420, -1.6100$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $91.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300$.

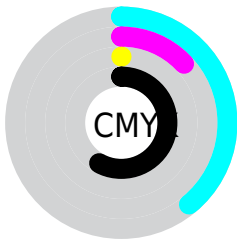
Distribution



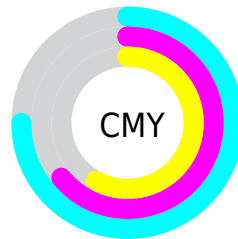
- Red (25%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700 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 85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.5230, -20.5860,
-1.3700

85.5230, -20.5860,
-1.3700

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.1100, -20.8610,
-1.8930

135.6370,
-20.9070, -1.0590

39.1100, -20.8610,
-1.8930

162.3380,
-21.5030, -1.2710

19.4800, -19.0270,
-2.0910

189.1530,
-22.4200, -1.1720

2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

217.1530,
-22.4200, -1.1720

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

243.6710,
-18.2470, -5.2150

254.1030, -1.7880,

-0.6360

■ 85.5230, -20.5860,
-1.3700

■ 85.5230, -20.5860,
-1.3700

■ 79.8860, -26.0420,
-1.6100

■ 91.1600, -15.1300,
-1.1300

■ 75.1350, -31.1770,
-2.1610

■ 95.9110, -9.9950,
-0.5790

■ 69.4980, -36.6330,
-2.4010

■ 101.5480, -4.5390,
-0.3390

■ 64.7470, -41.7680,
-2.9520

■ 106.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 59.1100, -47.2240,
-3.1920

■ 111.9360, 6.0520,
0.4520

■ 53.4730, -52.6800,
-3.4320

■ 117.5730, 11.5080,
0.6920

■ 53.1740, -53.2760,
-3.6440

■ 122.3240, 16.6430,
1.2430

■ 127.9610, 22.0990,
1.4830

■ 133.2990, 26.9590,
1.5110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.4040, -21.8690, -5.6530



85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700



87.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760

Triad

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



85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700



90.1700, 14.4410, 8.1130



86.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040

Complementary

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



85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700



85.4770, 20.5860, 1.3700

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.



88.1120, 11.1880, -4.5240



85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700



89.6170, 17.3760, 4.4800

Square

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



85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700



89.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160



88.7970, 16.6890, 0.4090



85.3100, -7.1050, -8.9050

Rectangle

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



85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700



88.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080



88.7970, 16.6890, 0.4090



87.0080, 5.5490, -6.9550

Sweetspot

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



85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700



129.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660



90.6630, -15.7690, -17.0890



64.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700



105.9500, -32.0940, -2.0620



73.7830, -15.0860, 9.0900



51.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



58.5370, -58.7320, -3.8840



122.4370, -122.9200, -8.0080

Inverse Universe

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



80.3370, 15.7690, 17.0890



97.9240, 24.6620, 26.6300



97.2170, 15.0860, -9.0900



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.7610, 45.0150, 48.7510



91.6090, 94.3390, 102.0110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

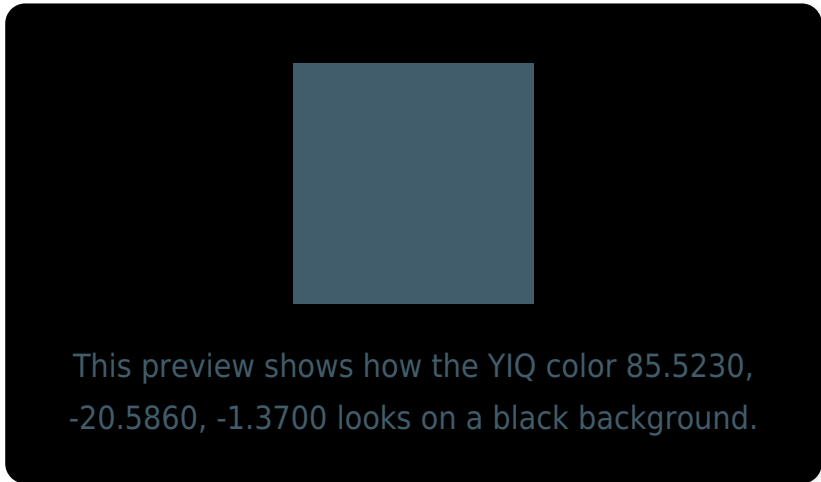
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

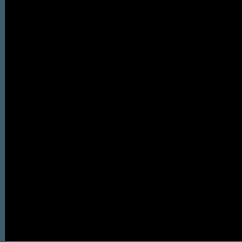
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700.



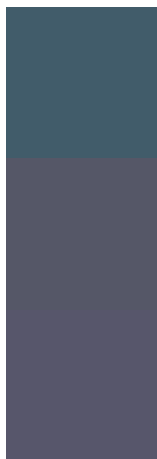
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.5230, -20.5860,

-1.3700.

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

85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700

Protanopia

88.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

Deuteranopia

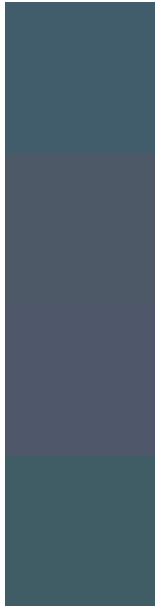
88.6930, -6.1450, 6.7430



Tritanopia

85.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700

Protanomaly

87.4210, -11.3710, 2.3330

Deuteranomaly

87.4750, -11.4630, 4.0010

Tritanomaly

85.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700 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, 92, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 92, 106)  
}
```

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, 92, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 92, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700 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, 92, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 92, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(65, 92, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 92, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 92, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 92,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 92, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 92,  
106) }
```

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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