

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.0080, -20.8140,
-8.2540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	264A48
RGB	38, 74, 72
RGB Percent	15%, 29%, 28%
CMY	0.8511, 0.7097, 0.7177
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.03, 0.71
HSL	177°, 32%, 22%
HSV	177°, 49%, 29%
XYZ	4.4173, 5.7788, 7.0100
YIQ	63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

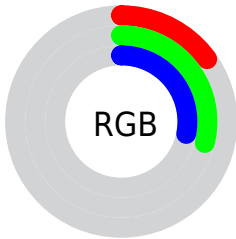
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 57, 74
Decimal	2509384
CIE _{Lab}	28.85, -13.54, -2.84
CIE _{LCh}	29, 13.835, 191.825
Yxy	5.7788, 0.2567, 0.3359
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280699464 (0xFF264A48)
YUV	63.0080, 4.4331, -21.9320
Hunter-Lab	24.0392, -9.2683, -0.4618

Details

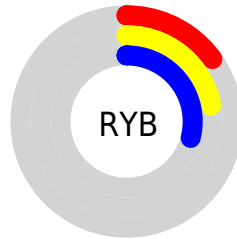
The YIQ color **63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **48.9920, 20.8140, 8.2540**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.5950, -21.0890, -8.7770**, and **20.9160, -17.5590, -6.6710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.9150, -24.9860, -9.7380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700**.

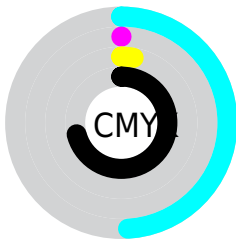
Distribution



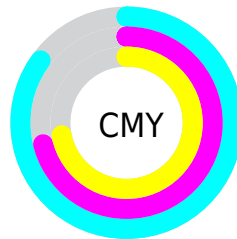
- Red (15%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540 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 63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

63.0080, -20.8140,
-8.2540

63.0080, -20.8140,
-8.2540

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

39.8230, -21.7310,
-8.1550

111.5950,
-21.0890, -8.7770

20.9160, -17.5590,
-6.6710

137.2960,
-21.6850, -8.9890

0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

163.4100,
-22.0060, -8.6780

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

190.9970,
-22.2810, -9.2010

218.6980,
-22.8770, -9.4130

244.2360,

-21.4560, -7.6320

252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

63.0080, -20.8140,
-8.2540

63.0080, -20.8140,
-8.2540

60.9150, -24.9860,
-9.7380

65.1010, -16.6420,
-6.7700

58.4090, -29.4330,
-11.7450

67.6070, -12.1950,
-4.7630

56.3160, -33.6050,
-13.2290

69.7000, -8.0230,
-3.2790

53.8100, -38.0520,
-15.2360

72.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

51.7170, -42.2240,
-16.7200

74.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 51.4180, -42.8200,
-16.9320

■ 76.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 78.8980, 9.2150,
3.7030

■ 80.9910, 13.3870,
5.1870

■ 83.4970, 17.8340,
7.1940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.8580, -11.6440, -9.2440



63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540



63.2620, -24.3450, -4.8330

Triad

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



63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540



69.5690, 0.1360, 8.5520



68.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830

Complementary

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



63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540



48.9920, 20.8140, 8.2540

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.



68.8620, 18.0640, 3.0240



63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540



69.7720, 9.8100, 9.4420

Square

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



63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540



68.3010, -10.9130, 5.0470



69.4260, 16.5960, 7.6040



67.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180

Rectangle

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



63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540



64.6260, -22.3740, -2.0060



69.4260, 16.5960, 7.6040



68.3840, 16.4140, -0.1140

Sweetspot

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



63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540



92.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



59.7300, -8.7080, -18.4040



45.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540



79.9140, -32.4130, -12.8050



53.8440, -17.0560, 0.7360



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.8180, -58.8660, -23.4900



159.7480, -132.9070, -52.8030

Inverse Universe

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



48.9920, 20.8140, 8.2540



58.0860, 32.4130, 12.8050



58.1560, 17.0560, -0.7360



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.1820, 58.8660, 23.4900



70.2520, 132.9070, 52.8030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

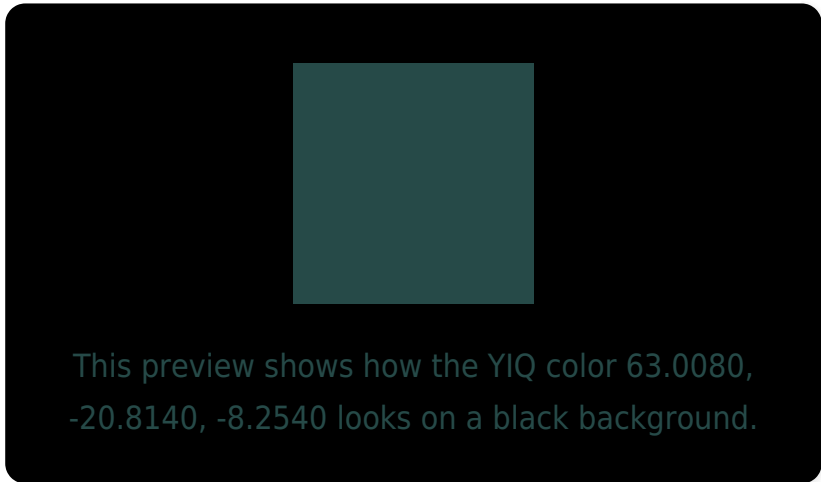
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

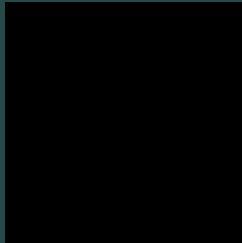
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.0080, -20.8140,

-8.2540.

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

63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540

Protanopia

67.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Deuteranopia

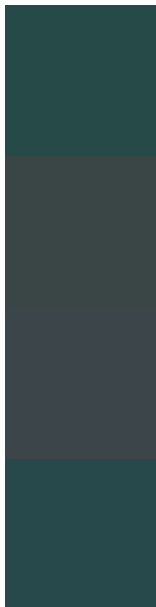
68.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



Tritanopia

63.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540

Protanomaly

66.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

Deuteranomaly

66.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640

Tritanomaly

63.1760, -21.2270, -6.2750

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540 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(38, 74, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 74, 72)  
}
```

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(38, 74, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 74, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540 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(38, 74, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 74, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 74, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 74, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 74, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 74, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 74, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 74,  
72) }
```

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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