

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.0100, -40.3500,
15.4100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	224086
RGB	34, 64, 134
RGB Percent	13%, 25%, 53%
CMY	0.8667, 0.7490, 0.4747
CMYK	0.75, 0.52, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	222°, 60%, 33%
HSV	222°, 75%, 53%
XYZ	6.7928, 5.7279, 23.2818
YIQ	63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

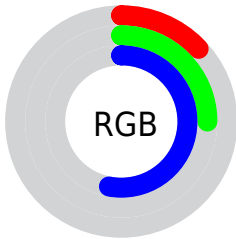
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 57, 134
Decimal	2244742
CIE _{Lab}	28.72, 14.76, -42.50
CIE _{LCh}	29, 44.989, 289.147
Yxy	5.7279, 0.1897, 0.1600
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280434822 (0xFF224086)
YUV	63.0100, 34.9981, -25.4418
Hunter-Lab	23.9330, 8.7803, -40.9237

Details

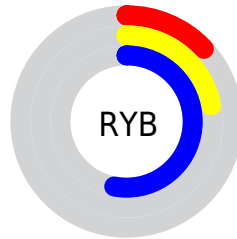
The YIQ color **63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **104.9900, 40.3500, -15.4100**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.3960, -35.4450, 20.1310**, and **23.0770, -33.2890, 14.0950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.8400, -45.6230, 17.3610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.1800, -35.0770, 13.4590**.

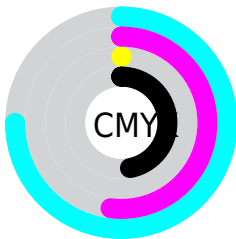
Distribution



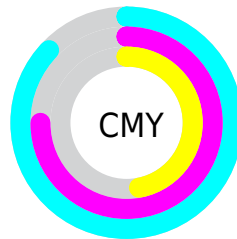
- Red (13%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100 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 63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.0100, -40.3500,
15.4100

■ 63.0100, -40.3500,
15.4100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.9660, -46.2180,
11.6220

■ 114.3960,
-35.4450, 20.1310

■ 22.9630, -32.9680,
13.7840

■ 140.3360,
-35.2160, 21.4880

■ 6.8400, -19.2600,
18.6600

■ 167.7490,
-34.9410, 22.0110

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 193.2240,
-29.2090, 17.2470

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 217.7440,
-19.3500, 9.2740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.4380,

-10.0410, 0.2550

■ 63.0100, -40.3500,
15.4100

■ 63.0100, -40.3500,
15.4100

■ 53.8400, -45.6230,
17.3610

■ 72.1800, -35.0770,
13.4590

■ 43.7840, -51.2170,
19.6230

■ 82.2360, -29.4830,
11.1970

■ 38.7560, -54.0140,
20.7540

■ 91.4060, -24.2100,
9.2460

■ 101.4620,
-18.6160, 6.9840

■ 110.6320,
-13.3430, 5.0330

■ 119.8020, -8.0700,
3.0820

■ 129.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 139.0280, 2.7970,
-1.1310

■ 148.4970, 8.6660,
-2.8700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.1160, -64.5560, 2.5480



63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100



69.2890, 7.6970, 31.2250

Triad

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



63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100



63.5810, 52.5880, 5.1000



54.1760, -39.5630, -26.4030

Complementary

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



63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100



104.9900, 40.3500, -15.4100

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.



51.3010, -21.2220, -33.9100



63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100



64.5000, 38.9740, -12.4980

Square

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



63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100



61.2400, 52.9510, 26.0630



61.3890, 16.8770, -25.0350



58.9810, -51.7150, -15.4190

Rectangle

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



63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100



65.8310, 29.6580, 35.2100



61.3890, 16.8770, -25.0350



52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350

Sweetspot

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



63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100



146.3760, -15.4980, 5.5420



100.4520, -49.3280, -31.1520



70.7310, -9.3080, 3.4920



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.



63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100



62.3730, -63.0010, 23.9350



50.7820, -21.3720, 34.9160



61.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



37.7130, -52.4550, 20.0330



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Inverse Universe

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



67.3200, 49.9700, 30.5300



69.0020, 77.8890, 47.6890



117.2180, 21.3720, -34.9160



62.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



43.3160, 64.9610, 39.6890



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

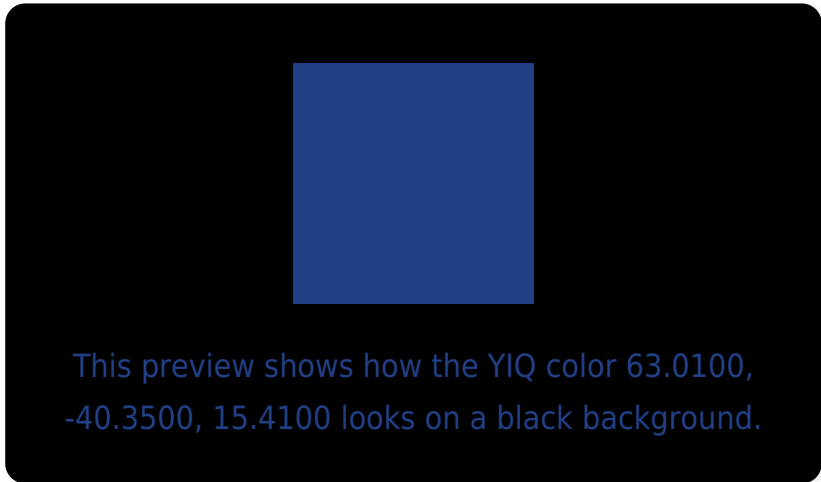
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.0100, -40.3500,

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

63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100

Protanopia

59.5250, -49.2900, 12.2300

Deuteranopia

54.1830, -57.4950, 1.2330



Tritanopia

53.1450, -46.3050, -14.3450

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100

Protanomaly

61.0200, -46.3100, 13.2900

Deuteranomaly

57.1670, -51.3980, 6.3780

Tritanomaly

56.6650, -44.4730, -3.4890

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.6750, -14.9020, 5.7540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100 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(34, 64, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 64, 134)  
}
```

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(34, 64, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 64, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100 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(34, 64, 134) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 64, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 64, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 64, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 64, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 64,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 64, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 64,  
134) }
```

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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