

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.0730, -53.8290,
11.8910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	13468F
RGB	19, 70, 143
RGB Percent	7%, 27%, 56%
CMY	0.9255, 0.7254, 0.4395
CMYK	0.87, 0.51, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	215°, 77%, 32%
HSV	215°, 87%, 56%
XYZ	7.4124, 6.5024, 26.8236
YIQ	63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

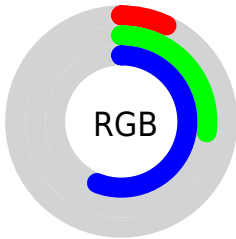
Format	Color
R _Y B	19, 55, 143
Decimal	1263247
CIE Lab	30.65, 12.56, -44.95
CIE LCh	31, 46.674, 285.611
Yxy	6.5024, 0.1820, 0.1596
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279453327 (0xFF13468F)
YUV	63.0730, 39.4040, -38.6520
Hunter-Lab	25.4997, 7.2628, -44.5185

Details

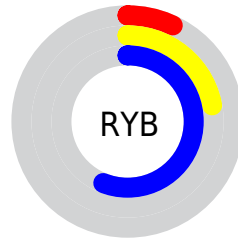
The YIQ color **63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **98.9270, 53.8290, -11.8910**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.7370, -43.8350, 17.9970**, and **26.9240, -37.2320, 13.9680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.1910, -59.9730, 13.1070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.9550, -47.6850, 10.6750**.

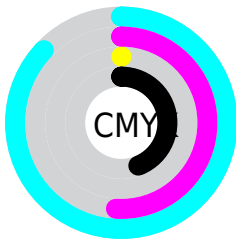
Distribution



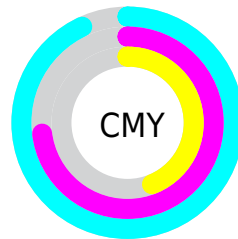
- Red (7%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910 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 63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.0730, -53.8290,
11.8910

■ 63.0730, -53.8290,
11.8910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.5140, -50.7570,
11.2830

■ 117.7370,
-43.8350, 17.9970

■ 26.9240, -37.2320,
13.9680

■ 144.3890,
-42.7350, 20.0890

■ 7.7520, -21.8280,
21.1480

■ 171.8020,
-42.4600, 20.6120

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

■ 196.4360,
-32.9220, 12.9500

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 221.5430,
-23.3380, 4.4540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.6500,

-13.7540, -4.0420

■ 63.0730, -53.8290,
11.8910

■ 63.0730, -53.8290,
11.8910

■ 54.1910, -59.9730,
13.1070

■ 71.9550, -47.6850,
10.6750

■ 50.9350, -62.1280,
13.6160

■ 81.7230, -41.2200,
9.1480

■ 90.6050, -35.0760,
7.9320

■ 100.0740,
-29.2070, 6.1930

■ 108.9560,
-23.0630, 4.9770

■ 118.1370,
-16.3230, 3.9730

■ 127.6060,
-10.4540, 2.2340

■ 136.4880, -4.3100,
1.0180

■ 146.2560, 2.1550,
-0.5090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.8490, -68.1780, 2.1100



63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910



74.2500, 3.4330, 31.4090

Triad

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



63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910



67.5430, 55.7510, 8.3510



57.1110, -40.9380, -29.0180

Complementary

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



63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910



98.9270, 53.8290, -11.8910

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.



58.0800, -13.2900, -34.4900



63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910



68.3650, 43.7880, -11.6360

Square

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



63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910



65.1310, 54.8760, 29.7240



65.8410, 21.4160, -24.6960



62.0300, -53.4110, -17.7230

Rectangle

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



63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910



71.1020, 27.4570, 36.5530



65.8410, 21.4160, -24.6960



55.0420, -36.4900, -32.5380

Sweetspot

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



63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910



155.2120, -20.9080, 4.4680



99.9960, -57.2120, -42.4600



75.3500, -12.6090, 2.7430



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910



66.4030, -80.8810, 17.5750



36.1260, -33.8440, 40.6840



66.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



48.2620, -58.7350, 12.6970



2.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

Inverse Universe

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



61.8900, 57.5330, 42.1490



64.3920, 86.1390, 63.3790



125.8740, 33.8440, -40.6840



66.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



46.7490, 62.4840, 46.0360



2.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

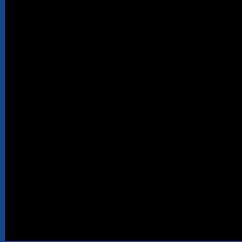
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.0730, -53.8290,

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

63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910

Protanopia

65.0520, -49.3360, 13.0640

Deuteranopia

58.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060



Tritanopia

56.6500, -49.2850, -15.4050

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910

Protanomaly

64.1550, -51.1240, 12.4280

Deuteranomaly

60.1060, -58.5960, 4.6680

Tritanomaly

58.7890, -50.7540, -5.2980

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.2830, -19.6700, 4.0580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910 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(19, 70, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 70, 143)  
}
```

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(19, 70, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 70, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910 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(19, 70, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 70, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(19, 70, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 70, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 70, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 70,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 70, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 70,  
143) }
```

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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