

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.2360, -21.4560,
-7.6320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	264A4A
RGB	38, 74, 74
RGB Percent	15%, 29%, 29%
CMY	0.8511, 0.7097, 0.7099
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	180°, 32%, 22%
HSV	180°, 49%, 29%
XYZ	4.4836, 5.8054, 7.3590
YIQ	63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

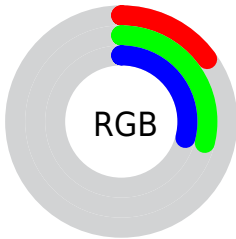
Format	Color
RYB	38, 56, 74
Decimal	2509386
CIELab	28.92, -12.94, -4.03
CIElCh	29, 13.553, 197.280
Yxy	5.8054, 0.2541, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280699466 (0xFF264A4A)
YUV	63.2360, 5.3067, -22.1320
Hunter-Lab	24.0943, -8.9487, -1.2425

Details

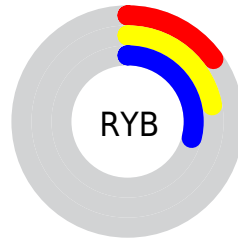
The YIQ color **63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **48.7640, 21.4560, 7.6320**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.9370, -22.0520, -7.8440**, and **21.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.1430, -25.6280, -9.1160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480**.

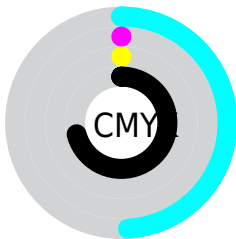
Distribution



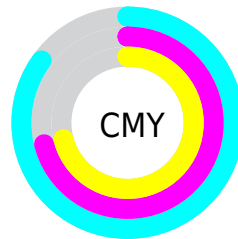
- Red (15%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (29%)



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



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320 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 63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

63.2360, -21.4560,
-7.6320

63.2360, -21.4560,
-7.6320

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

39.9370, -22.0520,
-7.8440

111.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

21.0300, -17.8800,
-6.3600

137.5240,
-22.3270, -8.3670

0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

163.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

191.2250,
-22.9230, -8.5790

218.9260,
-23.5190, -8.7910

244.2360,

-21.4560, -7.6320

252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

63.2360, -21.4560,
-7.6320

63.2360, -21.4560,
-7.6320

61.1430, -25.6280,
-9.1160

65.3290, -17.2840,
-6.1480

58.7510, -30.3960,
-10.8120

67.7210, -12.5160,
-4.4520

56.6580, -34.5680,
-12.2960

69.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

54.2660, -39.3360,
-13.9920

72.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

52.1730, -43.5080,
-15.4760

74.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 51.8740, -44.1040,
-15.6880

■ 76.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 78.7840, 9.5360,
3.3920

■ 80.8770, 13.7080,
4.8760

■ 83.2690, 18.4760,
6.5720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.3740, -13.1570, -9.3570



63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320



63.9740, -23.4740, -4.0980

Triad

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



63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320



69.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



68.1340, 14.1220, -2.6300

Complementary

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



63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320



48.7640, 21.4560, 7.6320

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.



69.0360, 17.5140, 1.9780



63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320



69.8430, 11.0480, 9.0320

Square

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



63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320



68.4970, -8.5290, 5.8950



69.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470



66.9050, 7.3370, -6.3190

Rectangle

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



63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320



65.0500, -20.6320, -0.5360



69.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470



68.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600

Sweetspot

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



63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320



92.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800



59.4310, -9.3040, -18.6160



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.



63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320



80.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720



53.2570, -16.7810, 1.2590



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



71.5020, -60.7920, -21.6240



161.1160, -136.7590, -49.0710

Inverse Universe

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



48.7640, 21.4560, 7.6320



57.7440, 33.3760, 11.8720



58.7430, 16.7810, -1.2590



35.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



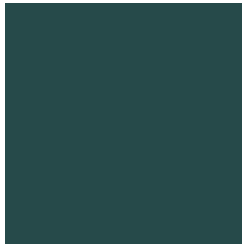
30.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240



68.7700, 137.0800, 48.7600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320 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 63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

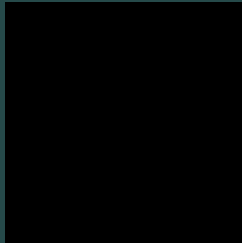
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

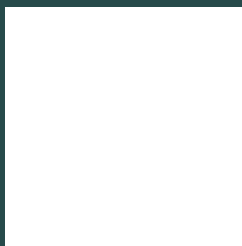
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.2360, -21.4560,

-7.6320.

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

63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320

Protanopia

68.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Deuteranopia

68.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700



Tritanopia

63.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320

Protanomaly

66.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330

Deuteranomaly

66.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Tritanomaly

63.2900, -21.5480, -5.9640

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320 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, 74)` looks like.

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

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, 74) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320 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, 74) }
```


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

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

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, 74)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320 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, 74) }
```

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

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

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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