

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.2950, -19.9440,
-1.9920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B4652
RGB	43, 70, 82
RGB Percent	17%, 27%, 32%
CMY	0.8314, 0.7254, 0.6785
CMYK	0.48, 0.15, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	198°, 31%, 25%
HSV	198°, 48%, 32%
XYZ	4.7087, 5.5039, 8.7923
YIQ	63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

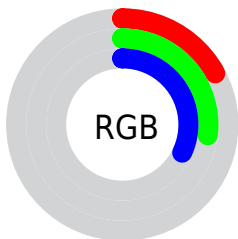
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 59, 82
Decimal	2836050
CIE Lab	28.12, -6.56, -10.37
CIE LCh	28, 12.268, 237.692
Yxy	5.5039, 0.2478, 0.2896
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281026130 (0xFF2B4652)
YUV	63.2950, 9.2216, -17.7987
Hunter-Lab	23.4603, -5.2294, -5.7981

Details

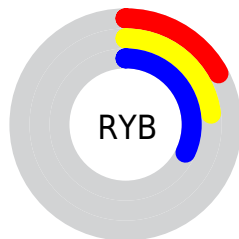
The YIQ color **63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **61.7050, 19.9440, 1.9920**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810**, and **20.0670, -19.3020, -2.6140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.4480, -16.0010, -1.8650**.

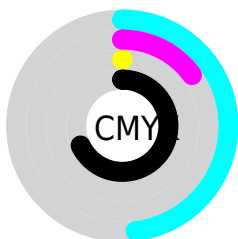
Distribution



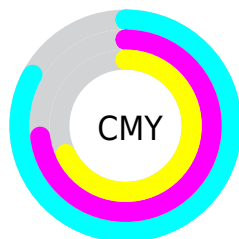
- Red (17%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920 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 63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.2950, -19.9440,
-1.9920

■ 63.2950, -19.9440,
-1.9920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.8820, -20.2190,
-2.5150

■ 111.4090,
-20.2650, -1.6810

■ 20.0670, -19.3020,
-2.6140

■ 137.1100,
-20.8610, -1.8930

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 163.2240,
-21.1820, -1.5820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 190.9250,
-21.7780, -1.7940

■ 218.6260,
-22.3740, -2.0060

■ 245.4430,

-17.6050, -5.8370

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 63.2950, -19.9440,
-1.9920

■ 63.2950, -19.9440,
-1.9920

■ 59.1420, -23.8870,
-2.1190

■ 67.4480, -16.0010,
-1.8650

■ 55.5760, -28.1050,
-2.7690

■ 71.0140, -11.7830,
-1.2150

■ 51.1240, -32.6440,
-3.1080

■ 75.4660, -7.2440,
-0.8760

■ 47.5580, -36.8620,
-3.7580

■ 79.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 43.4050, -40.8050,
-3.8850

■ 83.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 42.8070, -41.9970,
-4.3090

■ 86.7510, 5.1350,
0.5510

■ 90.9040, 9.0780,
0.6780

■ 94.7690, 13.8920,
1.5400

■ 98.9220, 17.8350,
1.6670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.8880, -20.3560, -5.5400



63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



65.1650, -13.5260, 2.8420

Triad

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



63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



67.9740, 12.0570, 7.2650



64.7520, 3.3940, -6.4460

Complementary

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



63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



61.7050, 19.9440, 1.9920

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.



65.7530, 10.8210, -3.3790



63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



67.5460, 16.1380, 4.8900

Square

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



63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



67.9070, 4.9960, 8.5800



66.7260, 15.4510, 0.8190



63.9080, -5.9130, -8.4810

Rectangle

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



63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



66.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850



66.7260, 15.4510, 0.8190



65.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

Sweetspot

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



63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



99.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650



67.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650



49.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



77.6080, -31.1310, -2.9950



52.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



54.2340, -53.5050, -5.0010



120.9550, -118.7470, -12.0510

Inverse Universe

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



57.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650



69.0270, 22.8740, 25.9940



72.8580, 14.7190, -7.9450



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



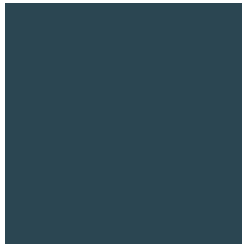
39.6030, 39.4680, 44.6520



87.7220, 86.5910, 99.2550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

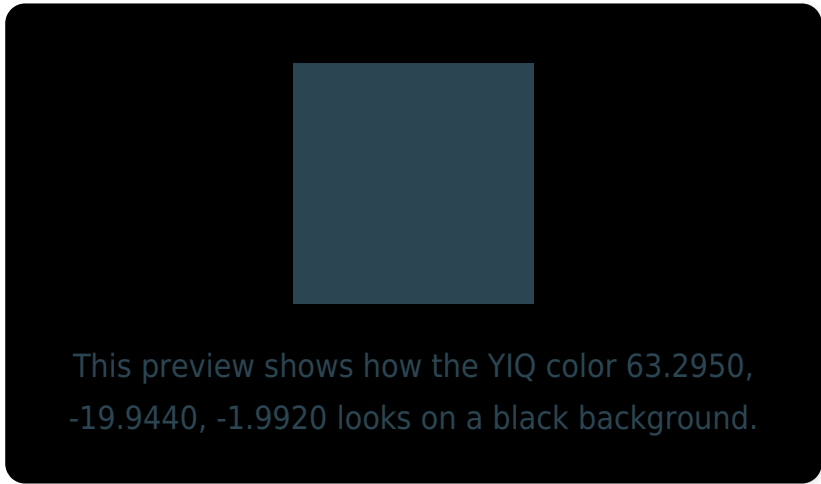
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

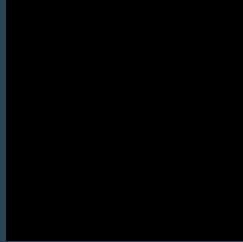
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.2950, -19.9440,

-1.9920.

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

63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920

Protanopia

66.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070

Deuteranopia

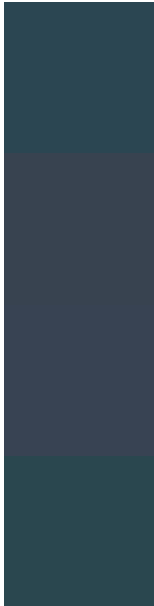
66.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860



Tritanopia

62.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920

Protanomaly

65.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110

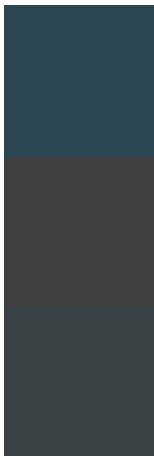
Deuteranomaly

65.5350, -11.6920, 2.6440

Tritanomaly

63.2410, -19.8520, -3.6600

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920 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(43, 70, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 70, 82)  
}
```

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(43, 70, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 70, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920 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(43, 70, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 70, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 70, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 70, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 70, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 70, 82)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 70, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 70,  
82) }
```

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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