

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.3010, -38.4170,
-25.1450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.3010, -38.4170,
-25.1450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B5A3F
RGB	11, 90, 63
RGB Percent	4%, 35%, 25%
CMY	0.9571, 0.6469, 0.7531
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.30, 0.65
HSL	159°, 78%, 20%
HSV	159°, 88%, 35%
XYZ	4.6925, 7.7472, 5.9458
YIQ	63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

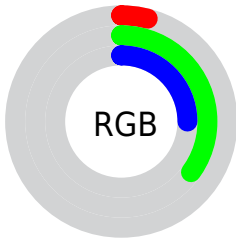
Format	Color
R_{YB}	11, 59, 90
Decimal	743999
CIE _{Lab}	33.45, -29.72, 9.38
CIE _{LCh}	33, 31.170, 162.481
Yxy	7.7472, 0.2552, 0.4214
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278934079 (0xFF0B5A3F)
YUV	63.3010, -0.1484, -45.8680
Hunter-Lab	27.8338, -18.6156, 6.8184

Details

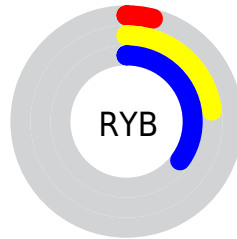
The YIQ color **63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **37.6990, 38.4170, 25.1450**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.3510, -32.6860, -24.3820**, and **27.6350, -18.5660, -15.9580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.2680, -42.8180, -27.9860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.3340, -34.0160, -22.3040**.

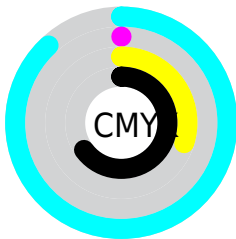
Distribution



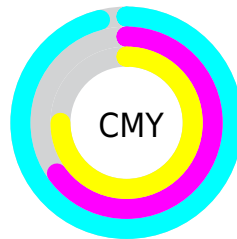
- Red (4%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450 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 63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.3010, -38.4170,
-25.1450

■ 63.3010, -38.4170,
-25.1450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.4160, -31.3110,
-21.7670

■ 116.3510,
-32.6860, -24.3820

■ 27.6350, -18.5660,
-15.9580

■ 143.1230,
-32.0440, -25.0040

■ 11.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 169.7100,
-32.3190, -25.5270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 197.2970,
-32.5940, -26.0500

■ 225.8840,
-32.8690, -26.5730

■ 239.3230,

-26.3150, -13.1870

■ 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 63.3010, -38.4170,
-25.1450

■ 63.3010, -38.4170,
-25.1450

■ 60.2680, -42.8180,
-27.9860

■ 66.3340, -34.0160,
-22.3040

■ 59.5560, -43.6890,
-28.7210

■ 69.3670, -29.6150,
-19.4630

■ 72.4000, -25.2140,
-16.6220

■ 75.4330, -20.8130,
-13.7810

■ 78.4660, -16.4120,
-10.9400

■ 81.4990, -12.0110,
-8.0990

■ 84.6460, -7.9310,
-4.9470

■ 87.6790, -3.5300,
-2.1060

■ 90.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780



63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450



63.5630, -53.5940, -19.9140

Triad

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



63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450



76.7090, -29.4370, 10.3630



78.1050, 39.4290, 6.7970

Complementary

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



63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450



37.6990, 38.4170, 25.1450

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.



78.7000, 36.6760, 18.1480



63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450



81.1320, 0.4090, 20.1290

Square

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



63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450



64.1450, -63.5000, -5.5800



80.9190, 23.0580, 22.6580



77.1930, 32.8290, -5.7550

Rectangle

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



63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450



64.6860, -58.1340, -14.7260



80.9190, 23.0580, 22.6580



78.7400, 39.1990, 10.9670

Sweetspot

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



63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450



106.8900, -14.6700, -9.4700



65.7450, -5.0370, -35.3810



52.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450



77.4570, -56.8920, -37.2440



59.3350, -43.7840, -10.4720



44.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



72.7780, -53.3620, -35.1380



156.9030, -115.2510, -75.4350

Inverse Universe

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



37.6990, 38.4170, 25.1450



39.5430, 56.8920, 37.2440



41.6650, 43.7840, 10.4720



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



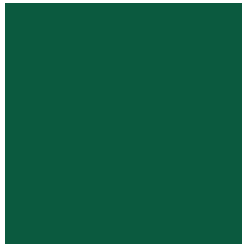
37.2220, 53.3620, 35.1380



80.0970, 115.2510, 75.4350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

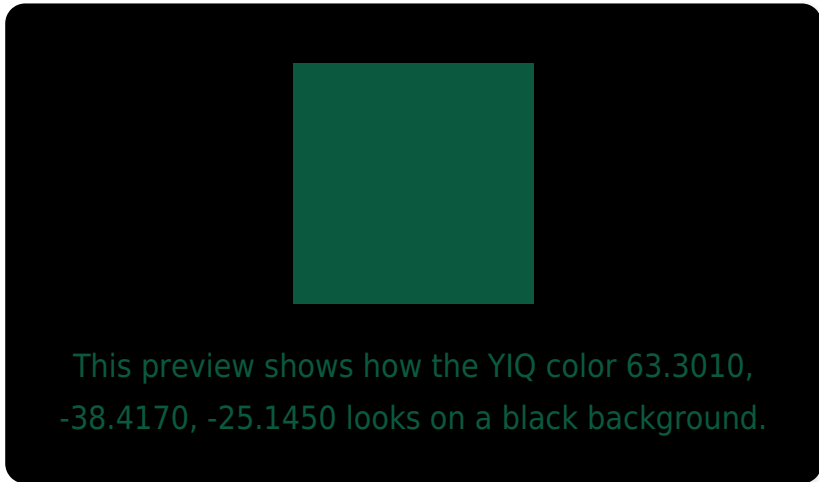
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

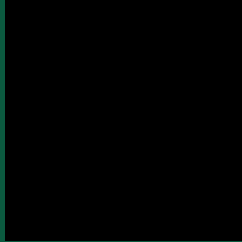
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.3010, -38.4170,

-25.1450.

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

63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450

Protanopia

77.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

Deuteranopia

79.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420



Tritanopia

70.6520, -34.4310, -9.2710

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450

Protanomaly

72.0170, -7.8380, -12.1420

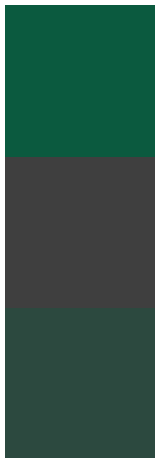
Deuteranomaly

73.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160

Tritanomaly

67.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450 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(11, 90, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 90, 63)  
}
```

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(11, 90, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 90, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450 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(11, 90, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 90, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(11, 90, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 90, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 90, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 90, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 90, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 90,  
63) }
```

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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