

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(63.3130, -63.9130,  
-3.6010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	005380
RGB	0, 83, 128
RGB Percent	0%, 33%, 50%
CMY	0.9999, 0.6744, 0.4983
CMYK	1.00, 0.35, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	201°, 100%, 25%
HSV	201°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	6.9874, 7.7484, 21.5240
YIQ	63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

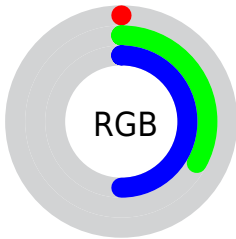
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 50, 128
Decimal	21376
CIELab	33.45, -3.70, -31.24
CIELCh	33, 31.461, 263.239
Yxy	7.7484, 0.1927, 0.2137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278211456 (0xFF005380)
YUV	63.3130, 31.8907, -55.5255
Hunter-Lab	27.8360, -3.9062, -26.3604

# Details

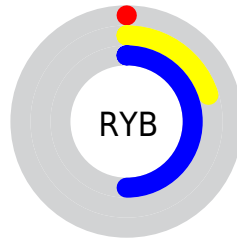
The YIQ color **63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **64.6870, 63.9130, 3.6010**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.1410, -48.5090, 3.5790**, and **31.7850, -35.7630, 3.8610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.1350, -57.5400, -3.4600**.

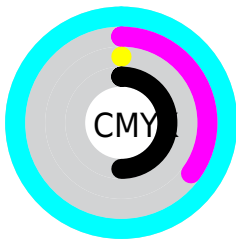
# Distribution



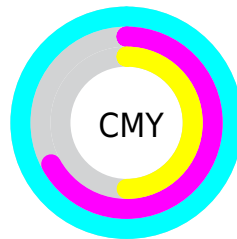
- Red (0%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010 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 63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.3130, -63.9130,  
-3.6010

■ 63.3130, -63.9130,  
-3.6010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 46.9620, -49.5630,  
0.6530

■ 121.1410,  
-48.5090, 3.5790

■ 31.7850, -35.7630,  
3.8610

■ 147.9670,  
-47.9590, 4.6250

■ 16.8360, -22.6050,  
7.6910

■ 175.3800,  
-47.6840, 5.1480

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,  
9.2170

■ 202.2400,  
-44.4740, 2.0380

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 227.3470,  
-34.8900, -6.4580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 244.2360,

-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

■ 63.3130, -63.9130,  
-3.6010

■ 70.1350, -57.5400,  
-3.4600

■ 76.3700, -50.8920,  
-2.7960

■ 82.8930, -45.1150,  
-2.8670

■ 89.1280, -38.4670,  
-2.2030

■ 95.3630, -31.8190,  
-1.5390

■ 102.1850,  
-25.4460, -1.3980

■ 108.4200,  
-18.7980, -0.7340

■ 114.9430,  
-13.0210, -0.8050

■ 121.1780, -6.3730,  
-0.1410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.6950, -62.3530, -9.8490



63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010



78.8030, -17.8380, 14.9140

# Triad

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



63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010



78.8480, 39.0150, 14.3030



69.9850, -13.9800, -21.9800

# Complementary

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



63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010



64.6870, 63.9130, 3.6010

# 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.



74.3810, 11.3280, -18.0800



63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010



77.8720, 38.4670, 2.2030

# Square

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



63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010



79.9150, 28.8810, 21.7530



76.4050, 29.1160, -10.0520



61.6250, -48.1370, -25.2010



# Rectangle

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



63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010



81.4310, 1.0050, 20.3410



76.4050, 29.1160, -10.0520



72.1880, -4.3060, -21.0900

# Sweetspot

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



63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010



140.4840, -24.8500, -1.1860



80.2660, -49.6450, -52.9490



69.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010



82.3200, -82.9860, -4.8580



25.7450, -46.3130, 29.8710



60.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Inverse Universe

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



47.7340, 49.6450, 52.9490



61.9460, 64.2680, 68.7800



102.2550, 46.3130, -29.8710



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010 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 63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

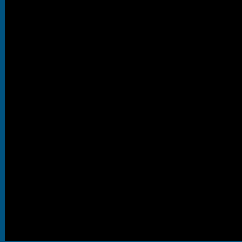
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.3130, -63.9130,



-3.6010.

# 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

63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010

### Protanopia

77.7590, -23.7060, 11.1260

### Deuteranopia

75.4310, -34.5260, 8.9780



## Tritanopia

62.3720, -54.3740, -16.7900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010

## Protanomaly

72.2840, -38.6060, 5.8260

## Deuteranomaly

70.9350, -44.9330, 4.8510

## Tritanomaly

62.5660, -57.6760, -12.0120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.9680, -23.3370, -1.0730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010 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(0, 83, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 83, 128)  
}
```

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(0, 83, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 83, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010 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(0, 83, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 83, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 83, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 83, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 83, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 83, 128)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.3130, -63.9130, -3.6010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 83, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 83,  
128) }
```

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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