

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.3510, -41.8540,
-34.4460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.3510, -41.8540,
-34.4460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	026133
RGB	2, 97, 51
RGB Percent	1%, 38%, 20%
CMY	0.9924, 0.6194, 0.8001
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.47, 0.62
HSL	151°, 96%, 19%
HSV	151°, 98%, 38%
XYZ	4.8994, 8.8080, 4.5700
YIQ	63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

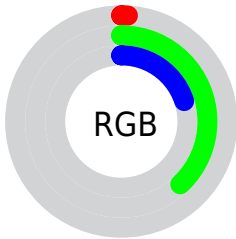
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 65, 97
Decimal	155955
CIE _{Lab}	35.61, -36.38, 19.48
CIE _{LCh}	36, 41.270, 151.833
Yxy	8.8080, 0.2681, 0.4819
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278346035 (0xFF026133)
YUV	63.3510, -6.0890, -53.8048
Hunter-Lab	29.6782, -22.4693, 11.6450

Details

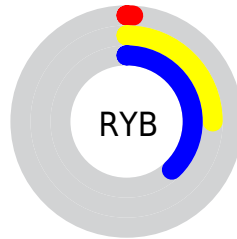
The YIQ color **63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **35.6490, 41.8540, 34.4460**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.2660, -31.3090, -32.8210**, and **29.4470, -15.4010, -23.7610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.6390, -42.7250, -35.1810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.9110, -37.4990, -30.7710**.

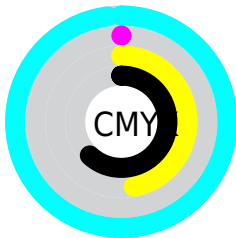
Distribution



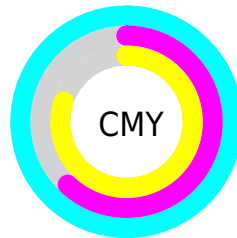
- Red (1%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460 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 63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.3510, -41.8540,
-34.4460

■ 63.3510, -41.8540,
-34.4460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.1570, -29.3840,
-29.1600

■ 119.2660,
-31.3090, -32.8210

■ 29.4470, -15.4010,
-23.7610

■ 146.0380,
-30.6670, -33.4430

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 172.9240,
-30.3460, -33.7540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 201.0980,
-30.8960, -34.8000

■ 226.0490,
-29.2000, -32.4960

■ 238.0260,

-21.2250, -17.3290

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 63.3510, -41.8540,
-34.4460

■ 63.3510, -41.8540,
-34.4460

■ 62.6390, -42.7250,
-35.1810

■ 66.9110, -37.4990,
-30.7710

■ 70.0580, -33.4190,
-27.6190

■ 73.6180, -29.0640,
-23.9440

■ 77.1780, -24.7090,
-20.2690

■ 80.3250, -20.6290,
-17.1170

■ 83.8850, -16.2740,
-13.4420

■ 87.4450, -11.9190,
-9.7670

■ 91.0050, -7.5640,
-6.0920

■ 94.1520, -3.4840,
-2.9400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.9470, 6.3780, -27.4940



63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460



67.8030, -54.5100, -25.3420

Triad

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



63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460



68.1690, -72.0750, 1.1490



81.4320, 51.9900, 15.9420

Complementary

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



63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460



35.6490, 41.8540, 34.4460

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.



82.4440, 43.6890, 28.7210



63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460



85.1120, -14.0340, 23.0700

Square

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



63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460



71.9530, -71.7070, -5.5230



85.7050, 21.0850, 30.8850



81.2010, 47.5460, -2.6460

Rectangle

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



63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460



70.3110, -61.5720, -18.5000



85.7050, 21.0850, 30.8850



81.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450

Sweetspot

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



63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460



112.1840, -15.6780, -13.2300



71.8180, 1.8870, -39.7210



55.8690, -10.1770, -8.2970



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460



80.6710, -54.9190, -45.4710



68.5950, -56.6200, -20.1400



46.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



72.3560, -49.4180, -40.5380



155.0160, -105.8040, -86.9560

Inverse Universe

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



35.6490, 41.8540, 34.4460



44.3290, 54.9190, 45.4710



30.4050, 56.6200, 20.1400



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



39.6440, 49.4180, 40.5380



84.9840, 105.8040, 86.9560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

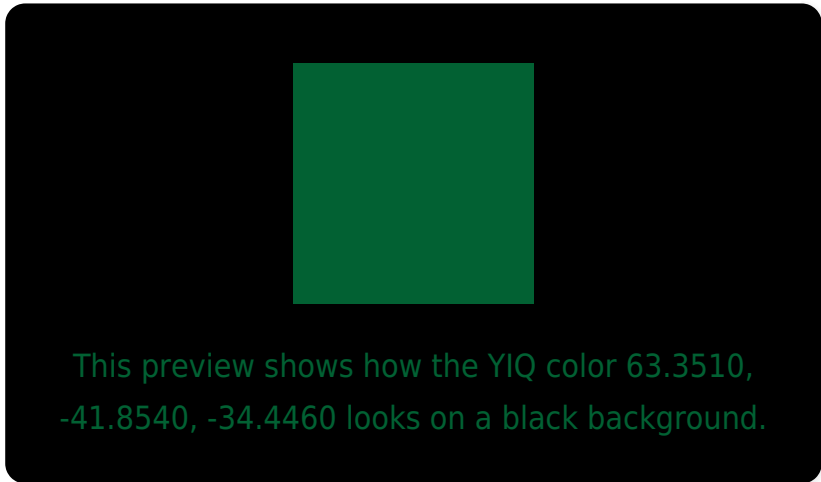
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.3510, -41.8540,

-34.4460.

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

63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460

Protanopia

82.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220

Deuteranopia

83.4290, 20.5410, -3.3230



Tritanopia

76.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460

Protanomaly

75.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110

Deuteranomaly

76.0730, -2.2440, -14.4040

Tritanomaly

71.7020, -37.8680, -18.5720

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.0100, -15.1280, -12.1840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460 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(2, 97, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 97, 51)  
}
```

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(2, 97, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 97, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460 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(2, 97, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 97, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(2, 97, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 97, 51); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 97, 51); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 97, 51) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.3510, -41.8540, -34.4460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 97, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 97,  
51) }
```

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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