

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(63.4160, -30.1700,  
7.1260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	27436D
RGB	39, 67, 109
RGB Percent	15%, 26%, 43%
CMY	0.8471, 0.7372, 0.5727
CMYK	0.64, 0.38, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	216°, 47%, 29%
HSV	216°, 64%, 43%
XYZ	5.6024, 5.5501, 15.2330
YIQ	63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

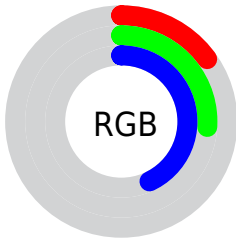
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	39, 59, 109
Decimal	2573165
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	28.25, 3.86, -27.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 27.806, 277.987
Yxy	5.5501, 0.2123, 0.2103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280763245 (0xFF27436D)
YUV	63.4160, 22.4729, -21.4128
Hunter-Lab	23.5587, 1.2204, -21.8457

# Details

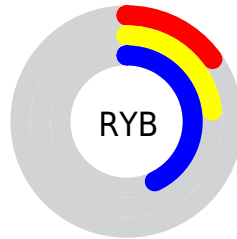
The YIQ color **63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **84.5840, 30.1700, -7.1260**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.0680, -29.0700, 9.2180**, and **21.6290, -26.4560, 5.8960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0180, -34.8010, 8.4550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.8140, -25.5390, 5.7970**.

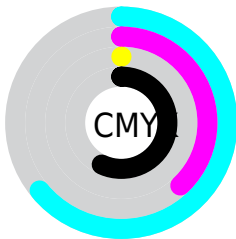
# Distribution



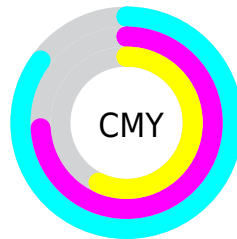
- Red (15%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260 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 63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.4160, -30.1700,  
7.1260

■ 63.4160, -30.1700,  
7.1260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 38.0840, -35.1670,  
4.0730

■ 113.0680,  
-29.0700, 9.2180

■ 21.6290, -26.4560,  
5.8960

■ 138.5950,  
-29.1160, 10.0520

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,  
10.5600

■ 165.1220,  
-29.1620, 10.8860

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530

■ 192.8230,  
-29.7580, 10.6740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 218.2980,  
-24.0260, 5.9100

■ 243.9920,

-14.7170, -3.1090

■ 63.4160, -30.1700,  
7.1260

■ 63.4160, -30.1700,  
7.1260

■ 56.0180, -34.8010,  
8.4550

■ 70.8140, -25.5390,  
5.7970

■ 49.2070, -39.7070,  
9.2610

■ 77.6250, -20.6330,  
4.9910

■ 41.8090, -44.3380,  
10.5900

■ 85.0230, -16.0020,  
3.6620

■ 38.2540, -47.0890,  
10.8870

■ 91.8340, -11.0960,  
2.8560

■ 98.9330, -7.0610,  
1.3150

■ 105.7440, -2.1550,  
0.5090

■ 113.1420, 2.4760,  
-0.8200

■ 119.9530, 7.3820,  
-1.6260

■ 127.3510, 12.0130,  
-2.9550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.9350, -54.1010, -5.2130



63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260



68.7570, -3.0290, 16.3550

# Triad

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



63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260



66.2940, 34.5230, 7.6030



55.6940, -26.2220, -20.3820

# Complementary

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



63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260



84.5840, 30.1700, -7.1260

# 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.



61.6340, 0.3700, -17.7260



63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260



65.8060, 29.6650, -3.4790

# Square

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



63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260



66.9380, 30.0740, 16.6500



63.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110



53.4070, -44.2870, -17.8790



# Rectangle

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



63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260



68.8790, 11.3670, 19.7750



63.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110



58.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800

# Sweetspot

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



63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260



125.5350, -11.6920, 2.6440



84.7640, -32.4110, -23.8590



60.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260



71.3680, -47.4100, 11.1980



48.7740, -18.8940, 23.0420



49.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



40.9270, -50.4820, 11.8060



85.4560, -105.5950, 24.9410



# Inverse Universe

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



63.1220, 32.7320, 23.5480



70.9060, 51.4360, 37.0040



99.2260, 18.8940, -23.0420



50.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.3410, 54.6450, 39.4210



84.4270, 114.5620, 82.4180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

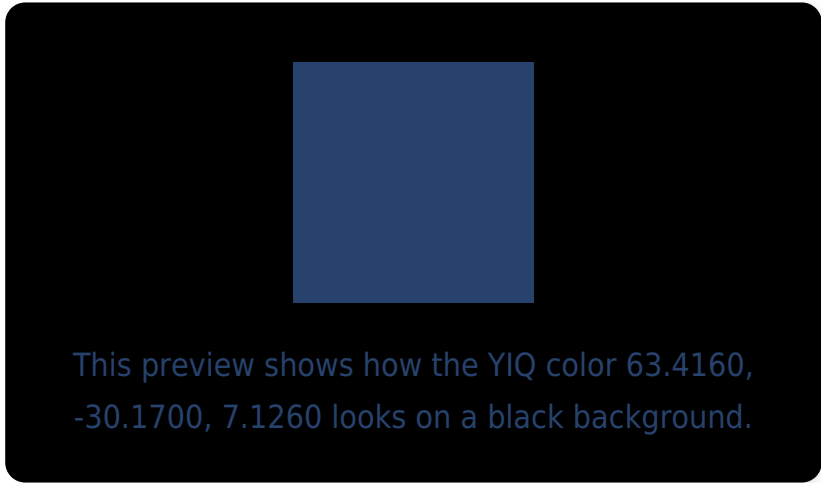
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.4160, -30.1700,



# 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

63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260

### Protanopia

65.3030, -22.4220, 9.8820

### Deuteranopia

63.7150, -29.5740, 7.3380



## Tritanopia

58.4350, -32.3220, -8.9460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260

## Protanomaly

64.8080, -25.4020, 8.8220

## Deuteranomaly

63.7150, -29.5740, 7.3380

## Tritanomaly

60.3090, -31.7270, -3.2070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.8340, -11.0960, 2.8560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260 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(39, 67, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 67, 109)  
}
```

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(39, 67, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 67, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260 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(39, 67, 109) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 67, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 67, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 67, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 67, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 67,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 67, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 67,  
109) }
```

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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