

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.4520, -30.9920,
-11.0240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.4520, -30.9920,
-11.0240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B4F4F
RGB	27, 79, 79
RGB Percent	11%, 31%, 31%
CMY	0.8942, 0.6901, 0.6903
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	180°, 49%, 21%
HSV	180°, 66%, 31%
XYZ	4.6589, 6.3918, 8.3793
YIQ	63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

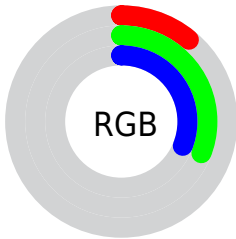
Format	Color
RYB	27, 53, 79
Decimal	1789775
CIELab	30.38, -16.93, -5.11
CIELCh	30, 17.681, 196.782
Yxy	6.3918, 0.2398, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279979855 (0xFF1B4F4F)
YUV	63.4520, 7.6652, -31.9684
Hunter-Lab	25.2819, -11.3500, -1.9535




Details

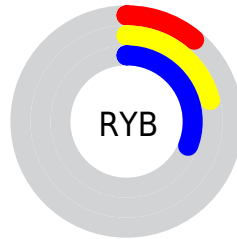
The YIQ color **63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **42.5480, 30.9920, 11.0240**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000**, and **23.9480, -20.5850, -6.8970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.0600, -35.7600, -12.7200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.8440, -26.2240, -9.3280**.

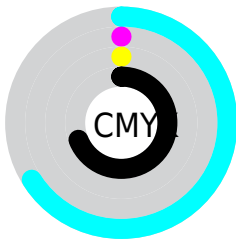
Distribution







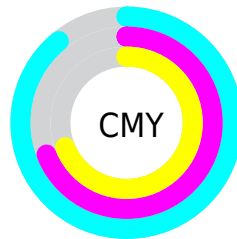
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (31%)
-  Blue (31%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (21%)
-  Blue (31%)



-  Cyan (66%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (69%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (69%)
-  Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240 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 63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.4520, -30.9920,
-11.0240

■ 63.4520, -30.9920,
-11.0240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.2560, -33.3760,
-11.8720

■ 113.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 23.9480, -20.5850,
-6.8970

■ 139.6370,
-30.0750, -11.1230

■ 3.2430, -4.9980,
2.4740

■ 165.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 193.3380,
-30.6710, -11.3350

■ 221.1530,
-31.5880, -11.2360

■ 242.4420,

-25.0320, -8.9040

250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

63.4520, -30.9920,
-11.0240

63.4520, -30.9920,
-11.0240

61.0600, -35.7600,
-12.7200

65.8440, -26.2240,
-9.3280

58.6680, -40.5280,
-14.4160

68.2360, -21.4560,
-7.6320

56.2760, -45.2960,
-16.1120

70.6280, -16.6880,
-5.9360

55.3790, -47.0840,
-16.7480

73.0200, -11.9200,
-4.2400

75.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 77.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 79.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 82.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

■ 84.6810, 11.3240,
4.0280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.0420, -18.1540, -12.4100



63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240



64.2330, -34.5690, -6.7690

Triad

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



63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240



73.2320, 2.7030, 11.5910



71.3470, 17.8360, -3.8600

Complementary

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



63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240



42.5480, 30.9920, 11.0240

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.



72.2000, 22.9240, 3.0520



63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240



73.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720

Square

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



63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240



71.6970, -11.9680, 7.6480



72.7040, 21.6850, 8.9890



69.8080, 8.9880, -8.7080

Rectangle

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



63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240



66.6190, -29.6640, -2.0480



72.7040, 21.6850, 8.9890



71.5970, 20.1280, -1.3440

Sweetspot

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



63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240



96.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400



57.8230, -13.7040, -26.9840



47.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240



77.7810, -48.2760, -17.1720



48.7770, -24.1170, 2.0510



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



71.5020, -60.7920, -21.6240



161.1160, -136.7590, -49.0710

Inverse Universe

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



42.5480, 30.9920, 11.0240



45.3330, 47.9550, 17.4830



57.2230, 24.1170, -2.0510



35.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



30.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240



68.7700, 137.0800, 48.7600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

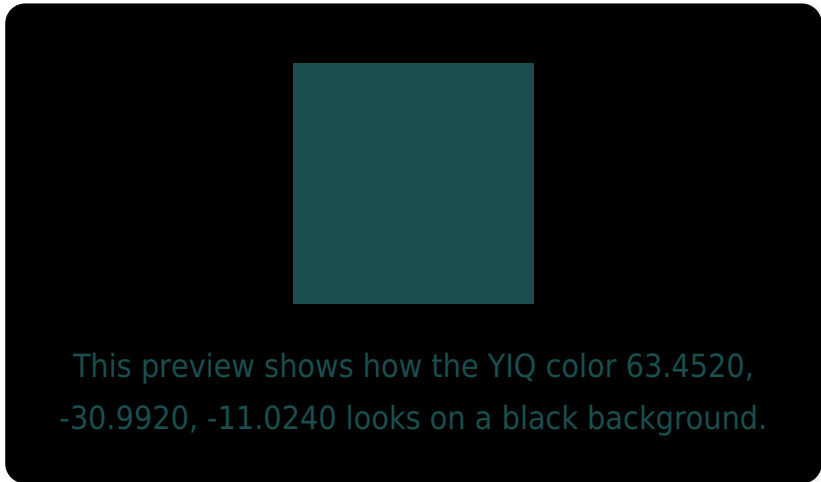
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

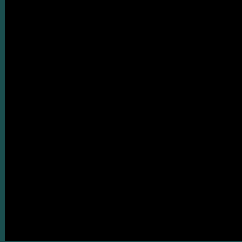
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

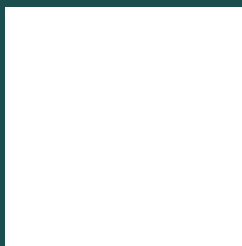
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.4520, -30.9920,

-11.0240.

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

63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240

Protanopia

71.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Deuteranopia

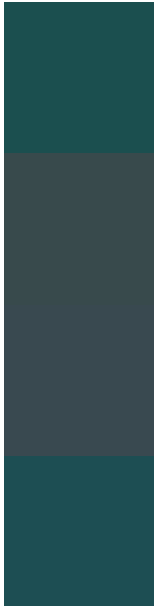
72.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690



Tritanopia

64.4460, -30.8550, -7.9990

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240

Protanomaly

68.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940

Deuteranomaly

69.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

Tritanomaly

63.9190, -30.8090, -8.8330

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240 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(27, 79, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 79, 79)  
}
```

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(27, 79, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 79, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240 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(27, 79, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 79, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 79, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 79, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 79, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 79, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 79, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 79,  
79) }
```

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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