

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.4590, -14.5340,
-0.9180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31444E
RGB	49, 68, 78
RGB Percent	19%, 27%, 31%
CMY	0.8079, 0.7333, 0.6942
CMYK	0.37, 0.13, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	201°, 23%, 25%
HSV	201°, 37%, 31%
XYZ	4.7083, 5.3378, 7.9867
YIQ	63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

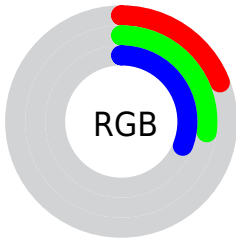
Format	Color
R_{YB}	49, 60, 78
Decimal	3228750
CIE Lab	27.68, -4.63, -8.42
CIE LCh	28, 9.606, 241.194
Yxy	5.3378, 0.2611, 0.2960
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281418830 (0xFF31444E)
YUV	63.4590, 7.1687, -12.6805
Hunter-Lab	23.1036, -4.0546, -4.3236

Details

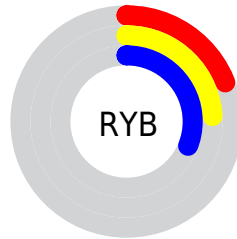
The YIQ color **63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **63.5410, 14.5340, 0.9180**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.2740, -15.4510, -0.8190**, and **19.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.6120, -10.5910, -0.7910**.

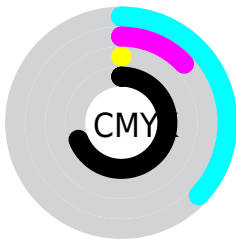
Distribution



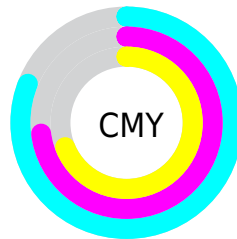
- Red (19%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180 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 63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.4590, -14.5340,
-0.9180

■ 63.4590, -14.5340,
-0.9180

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.3450, -14.2130,
-1.2290

■ 111.2740,
-15.4510, -0.8190

■ 19.7470, -15.4050,
-1.6530

■ 136.9750,
-16.0470, -1.0310

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 163.0890,
-16.3680, -0.7200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 190.0890,
-16.3680, -0.7200

■ 218.0890,
-16.3680, -0.7200

■ 245.7640,

-14.0750, -3.7310

■ 63.4590, -14.5340,
-0.9180

■ 63.4590, -14.5340,
-0.9180

■ 59.3060, -18.4770,
-1.0450

■ 67.6120, -10.5910,
-0.7910

■ 55.7400, -22.6950,
-1.6950

■ 71.1780, -6.3730,
-0.1410

■ 51.8860, -26.0420,
-1.6100

■ 75.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 47.7330, -29.9850,
-1.7370

■ 79.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 44.1670, -34.2030,
-2.3870

■ 82.7510, 5.1350,
0.5510

■ 40.0140, -38.1460,
-2.5140

■ 86.9040, 9.0780,
0.6780

■ 38.8290, -39.0630,
-2.4150

■ 91.0570, 13.0210,
0.8050

■ 94.3240, 16.6430,
1.2430

■ 98.4770, 20.5860,
1.3700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440



63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180



64.9050, -9.8580, 2.4460

Triad

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



63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180



66.5500, 10.3150, 5.7950



64.2080, 2.1100, -5.2020

Complementary

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



63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180



63.5410, 14.5340, 0.9180

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.



65.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820



63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180



66.3390, 12.2870, 3.0950

Square

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



63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180



66.5540, 4.4920, 6.7000



66.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420



63.2610, -5.4090, -6.6010

Rectangle

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



63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180



65.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



66.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420



64.1050, 3.8980, -4.5660

Sweetspot

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



63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180



96.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



67.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570



47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



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.



63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180



78.8540, -23.0160, -1.3840



55.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



50.9570, -51.1670, -3.3190



114.8570, -115.3550, -7.4430

Inverse Universe

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



59.8370, 11.1850, 12.0570



73.1740, 17.7860, 19.0820



71.7590, 10.6840, -6.4040



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



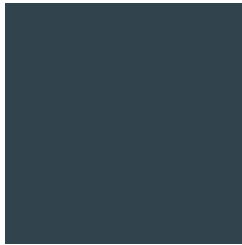
38.1360, 39.2850, 42.4610



85.9840, 88.6090, 95.7210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

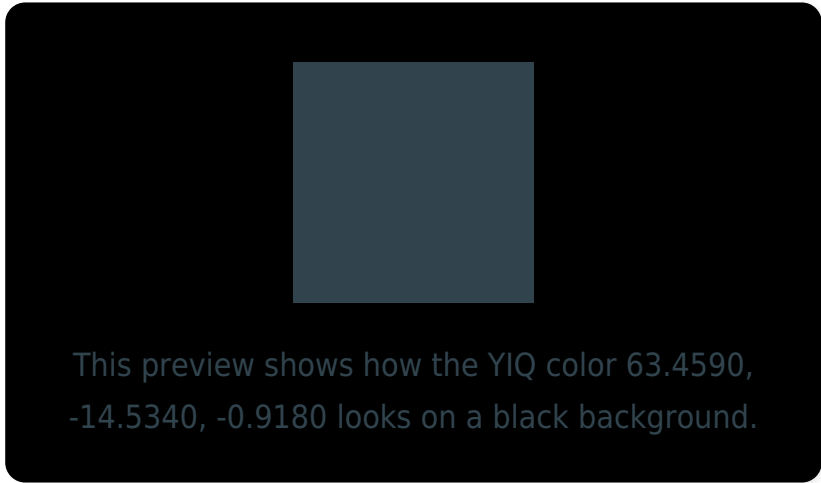
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

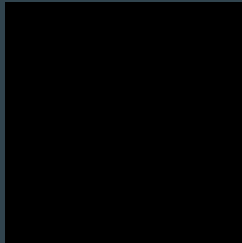
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.4590, -14.5340,

-0.9180.

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

63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180

Protanopia

65.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970

Deuteranopia

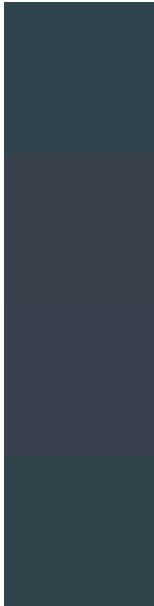
66.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770



Tritanopia

63.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180

Protanomaly

64.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250

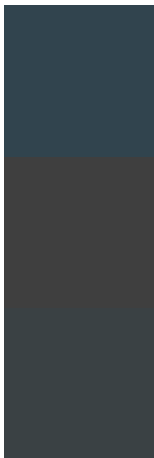
Deuteranomaly

64.8020, -8.0700, 3.0820

Tritanomaly

63.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180 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(49, 68, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 68, 78)  
}
```

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(49, 68, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 68, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180 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(49, 68, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 68, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 68, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 68, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 68, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 68, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 68, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 68,  
78) }
```

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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