

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	374249
RGB	55, 66, 73
RGB Percent	22%, 26%, 29%
CMY	0.7843, 0.7412, 0.7138
CMYK	0.25, 0.10, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	203°, 14%, 25%
HSV	203°, 25%, 29%
XYZ	4.7260, 5.1899, 7.0542
YIQ	63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

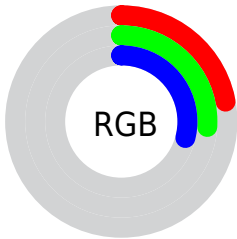
Format	Color
R_{YB}	55, 62, 73
Decimal	3621449
CIE Lab	27.27, -2.64, -5.72
CIE LCh	27, 6.306, 245.202
Yxy	5.1899, 0.2785, 0.3058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281811529 (0xFF374249)
YUV	63.5090, 4.6791, -7.4624
Hunter-Lab	22.7814, -2.8379, -2.4120

Details

The YIQ color **63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **64.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560**, and **20.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400**.

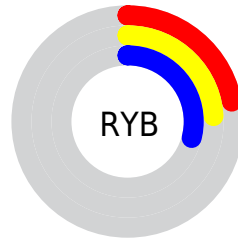
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (26%)

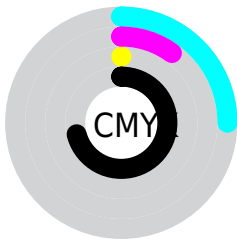
Blue (29%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (29%)

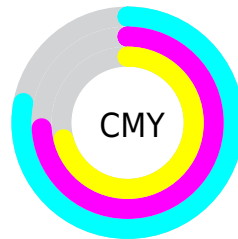


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550 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 63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 63.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.3950, -8.4820,
-0.4660

■ 111.3240, -9.7200,
-0.0560

■ 20.9820, -8.7570,
-0.9890

■ 136.3240, -9.7200,
-0.0560

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 163.0250,
-10.3160, -0.2680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 190.0250,
-10.3160, -0.2680

■ 218.0250,
-10.3160, -0.2680

■ 245.7970, -9.6740,

-0.8900

■ 63.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 63.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 59.6550, -12.1500,
-0.0700

■ 67.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 55.5020, -16.0930,
-0.1970

■ 71.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 52.2350, -19.7150,
-0.6350

■ 75.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 48.3810, -23.0620,
-0.5500

■ 78.6370, 5.4560,
0.2400

■ 44.5270, -26.4090,
-0.4650

■ 82.4910, 8.8030,
0.1550

■ 40.3740, -30.3520,
-0.5920

■ 86.6440, 12.7460,
0.2820

■ 36.5200, -33.6990,
-0.5070

■ 90.4980, 16.0930,
0.1970

■ 34.7370, -35.8080,
-0.8320

■ 94.3520, 19.4400,
0.1120

■ 98.5050, 23.3830,
0.2390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



64.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390

Triad

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



63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



65.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



63.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580

Complementary

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



63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



64.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550

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.



64.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



65.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230

Square

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



63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



65.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



64.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690



63.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970

Rectangle

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



63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



64.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



64.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690



63.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110

Sweetspot

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



63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



91.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



66.3640, -7.1970, -7.2370



46.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



79.1710, -13.6630, -0.1830



58.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520



33.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



47.0930, -48.5540, -1.1140



107.4710, -111.0920, -2.1000

Inverse Universe

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



61.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370



76.3100, 11.2310, 11.2230



69.7740, 6.3280, -4.5520



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



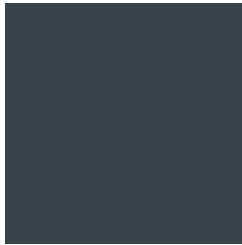
36.5550, 39.4230, 39.9590



83.7190, 90.6730, 91.3530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

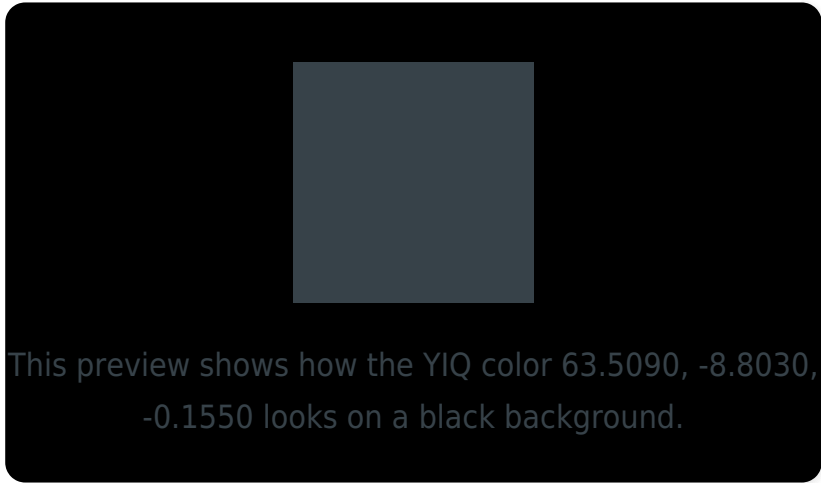
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

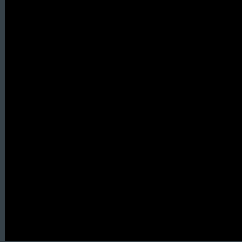
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550.



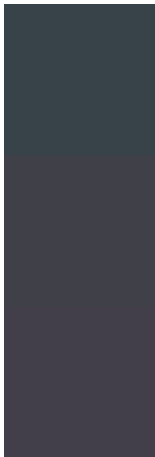
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.5090, -8.8030,

-0.1550.

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

63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Protanopia

64.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

Deuteranopia

65.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



Tritanopia

63.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Protanomaly

64.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

Deuteranomaly

64.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

Tritanomaly

63.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550 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(55, 66, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 66, 73)  
}
```

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(55, 66, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 66, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550 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(55, 66, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 66, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 66, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 66, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 66, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 66, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 66, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 66,  
73) }
```

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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