

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(63.5670, -23.8860,  
-7.6460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	244B4D
RGB	36, 75, 77
RGB Percent	14%, 29%, 30%
CMY	0.8589, 0.7058, 0.6981
CMYK	0.53, 0.03, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	183°, 36%, 22%
HSV	183°, 53%, 30%
XYZ	4.5826, 5.9445, 7.9225
YIQ	63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

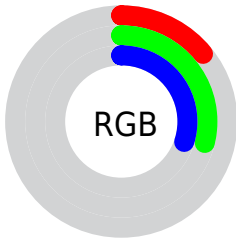
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	36, 56, 77
Decimal	2378573
CIELab	29.27, -13.16, -5.44
CIElCh	29, 14.237, 202.467
Yxy	5.9445, 0.2484, 0.3222
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280568653 (0xFF244B4D)
YUV	63.5670, 6.6225, -24.1763
Hunter-Lab	24.3813, -9.1172, -2.1988

# Details

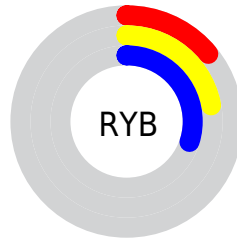
The YIQ color **63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **49.4330, 23.8860, 7.6460**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460**, and **21.9590, -19.1180, -5.9500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.1750, -28.6540, -9.3420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.9590, -19.1180, -5.9500**.

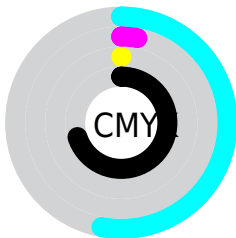
# Distribution



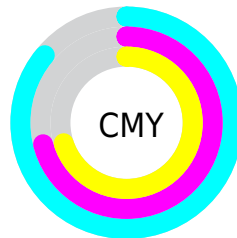
- Red (14%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460 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 63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.5670, -23.8860,  
-7.6460

63.5670, -23.8860,  
-7.6460

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

39.6700, -25.6740,  
-8.2820

112.5670,  
-23.8860, -7.6460

21.9590, -19.1180,  
-5.9500

138.2680,  
-24.4820, -7.8580

1.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

164.8550,  
-24.7570, -8.3810

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

191.9690,  
-25.0780, -8.0700

219.6700,  
-25.6740, -8.2820

243.9370,

-22.0520, -7.8440

252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

63.5670, -23.8860,  
-7.6460

63.5670, -23.8860,  
-7.6460

61.1750, -28.6540,  
-9.3420

65.9590, -19.1180,  
-5.9500

58.4950, -32.5510,  
-10.3030

68.6390, -15.2210,  
-4.9890

56.1030, -37.3190,  
-11.9990

71.0310, -10.4530,  
-3.2930

53.7110, -42.0870,  
-13.6950

73.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

51.6290, -44.7920,  
-14.2320

76.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 78.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

■ 81.4740, 7.4730,  
2.2330

■ 83.8660, 12.2410,  
3.9290

■ 85.9590, 16.4130,  
5.4130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710



63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460



64.9030, -24.7120, -3.6880

# Triad

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



63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460



70.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



68.6070, 14.1680, -3.4640

# Complementary

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



63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460



49.4330, 23.8860, 7.6460

# 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.



69.8080, 18.1560, 1.3560



63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460



70.6260, 13.1570, 9.3570

# Square

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



63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460



69.5080, -7.0620, 6.8420



69.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600



67.4810, 5.5950, -7.7890



# Rectangle

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



63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460



66.2780, -21.2740, 0.0860



69.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600



69.0310, 15.9100, -1.9940

# Sweetspot

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



63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460



94.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800



60.1810, -11.5960, -21.1320



48.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



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.



63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460



78.4020, -36.7230, -11.7870



51.8270, -18.3860, 2.8140



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



68.5670, -59.4170, -19.0090



154.7730, -134.0550, -43.0070



# Inverse Universe

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



52.7050, 11.9170, 20.8210



61.6770, 18.2880, 32.0160



61.1730, 18.3860, -2.8140



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



41.5560, 29.6550, 51.7910

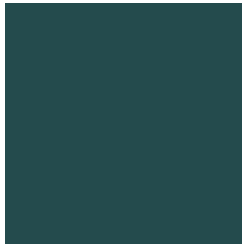


93.7360, 66.7810, 116.8690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

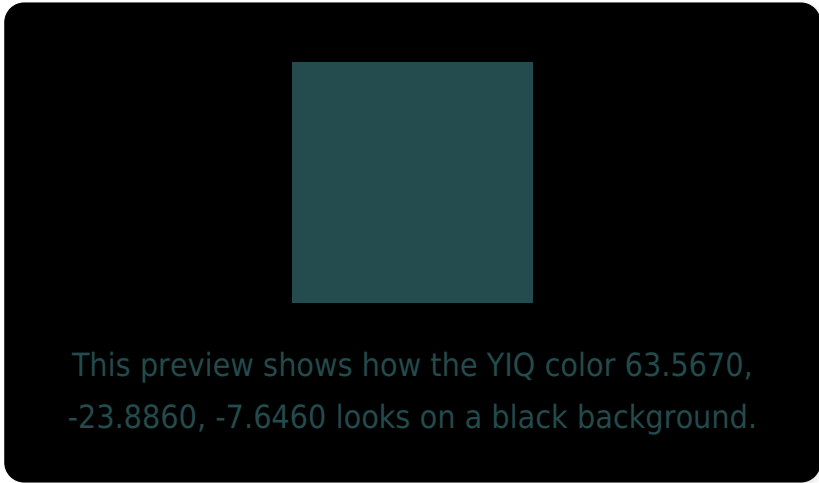
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

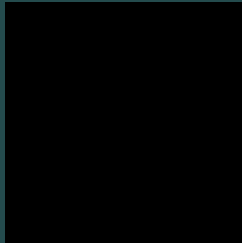
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.5670, -23.8860,

-7.6460.

# 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

63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460

### Protanopia

68.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

### Deuteranopia

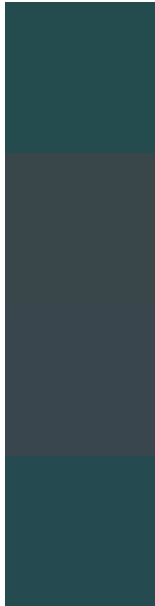
69.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800



## Tritanopia

63.6210, -23.9780, -5.9780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460

## Protanomaly

67.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350

## Deuteranomaly

67.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560

## Tritanomaly

63.5070, -23.6570, -6.2890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.9280, -8.6650, -2.6570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460 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(36, 75, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 75, 77)  
}
```

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(36, 75, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 75, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460 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(36, 75, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 75, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 75, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 75, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 75, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 75, 77)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 75, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 75,  
77) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor