

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830)</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(63.5940, 16.1830,  
9.5830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55353E
RGB	85, 53, 62
RGB Percent	33%, 21%, 24%
CMY	0.6666, 0.7922, 0.7568
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.27, 0.67
HSL	343°, 23%, 27%
HSV	343°, 38%, 33%
XYZ	5.8906, 4.8252, 5.1804
YIQ	63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

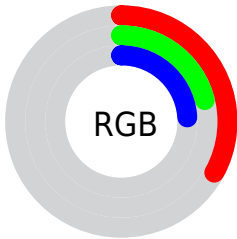
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	85, 53, 62
Decimal	5584190
CIE Lab	26.23, 15.84, 0.34
CIE LCh	26, 15.843, 1.232
Yxy	4.8252, 0.3706, 0.3035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283774270 (0xFF55353E)
YUV	63.5940, -0.7858, 18.7731
Hunter-Lab	21.9664, 9.4262, 1.3939




# Details

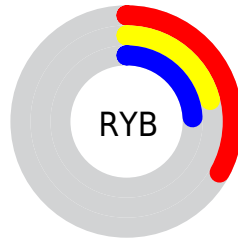
The YIQ color **63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **74.4060, -16.1830, -9.5830**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.7900, 18.5670, 10.4310**, and **19.8110, 14.0740, 9.2580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6270, 20.5840, 12.4240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.9740, 12.0570, 7.2650**.

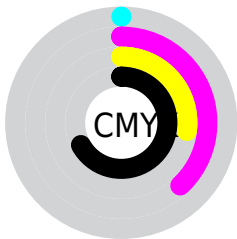
# Distribution







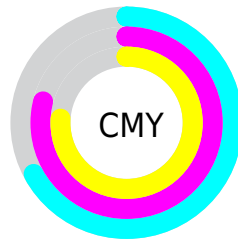
-  Red (33%)
-  Green (21%)
-  Blue (24%)






-  Red (33%)
-  Yellow (21%)
-  Blue (24%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (38%)
-  Yellow (27%)
-  Black (67%)



-  Cyan (67%)
-  Magenta (79%)
-  Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830 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 63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.5940, 16.1830,  
9.5830

63.5940, 16.1830,  
9.5830

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

40.9960, 14.9910,  
9.1590

111.7900, 18.5670,  
10.4310

19.8110, 14.0740,  
9.2580

137.2030, 18.8420,  
10.9540

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

163.5020, 19.4380,  
11.1660

190.8010, 20.0340,  
11.3780

219.1000, 20.6300,  
11.5900

241.4190, 9.3060,

7.5620

■ 63.5940, 16.1830,  
9.5830

■ 63.5940, 16.1830,  
9.5830

■ 57.6270, 20.5840,  
12.4240

■ 68.9740, 12.0570,  
7.2650

■ 52.2470, 24.7100,  
14.7420

■ 74.9410, 7.6560,  
4.4240

■ 46.2800, 29.1110,  
17.5830

■ 80.3210, 3.5300,  
2.1060

■ 40.9000, 33.2370,  
19.9010

■ 86.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

■ 34.8190, 37.9590,  
22.4310

■ 91.7820, -5.3180,  
-2.7420

■ 29.4390, 42.0850,  
24.7490

■ 97.7490, -9.7190,  
-5.5830

■ 28.1510, 42.9560,  
25.4840

■ 103.7160,  
-14.1200, -8.4240

■ 109.0960,  
-18.2460, -10.7420

■ 115.0630,  
-22.6470, -13.5830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.0430, 7.6090, 10.7850



63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830



62.8130, 19.7600, 5.3280

# Triad

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



63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830



59.8720, 2.9360, -9.1600



56.8750, -27.5090, -2.5570

# Complementary

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



63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830



74.4060, -16.1830, -9.5830

# 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.



54.6310, -29.9380, -8.0980



63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830



58.4730, -9.1220, -10.8980

# Square

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



63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830



61.0690, 12.7470, -5.2450



56.2420, -21.5930, -10.6570



60.8380, -16.9190, 3.7610



# Rectangle

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



63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830



62.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800



56.2420, -21.5930, -10.6570



55.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610

# Sweetspot

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



63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830



101.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



63.5250, 3.4360, 14.8280



51.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830



76.5460, 25.3060, 14.9540



66.6770, 17.1470, 3.1230



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



35.4130, 54.1420, 32.0140



77.7890, 118.8740, 70.3460



# Inverse Universe

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



63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830



76.5460, 25.3060, 14.9540



71.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



35.4130, 54.1420, 32.0140

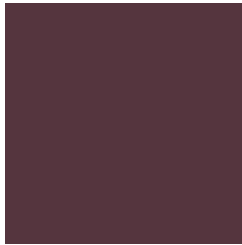


77.7890, 118.8740, 70.3460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

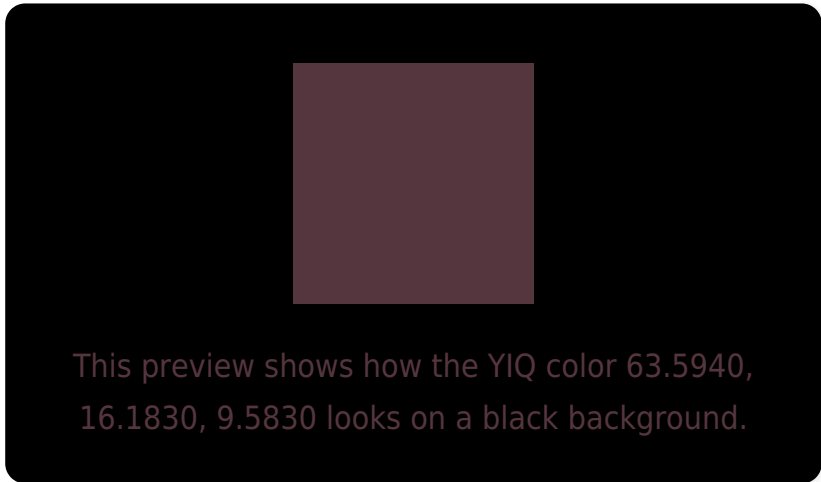
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

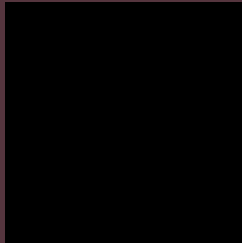
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.5940, 16.1830,



# 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

63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830

### Protanopia

62.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

### Deuteranopia

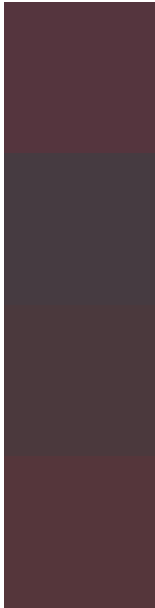
62.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



## Tritanopia

63.7250, 17.1920, 7.8160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830

## Protanomaly

62.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980

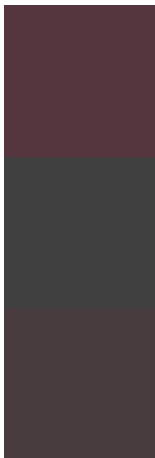
## Deuteranomaly

62.8380, 9.4440, 5.0600

## Tritanomaly

63.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830 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(85, 53, 62) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 53, 62)  
}
```

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(85, 53, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 53, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830 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(85, 53, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 53, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(85, 53, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 53, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 53, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 53, 62)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 53, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 53,  
62) }
```

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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