

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.6430, -21.0440,
-4.0840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	294850
RGB	41, 72, 80
RGB Percent	16%, 28%, 31%
CMY	0.8393, 0.7176, 0.6864
CMYK	0.49, 0.10, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	192°, 32%, 24%
HSV	192°, 49%, 31%
XYZ	4.6791, 5.6863, 8.4359
YIQ	63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

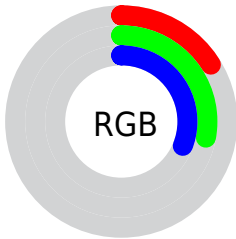
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 58, 80
Decimal	2705488
CIE _{Lab}	28.61, -9.02, -8.35
CIE _{LCh}	29, 12.295, 222.800
Yxy	5.6863, 0.2489, 0.3024
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280895568 (0xFF294850)
YUV	63.6430, 8.0640, -19.8579
Hunter-Lab	23.8460, -6.7051, -4.2827

Details

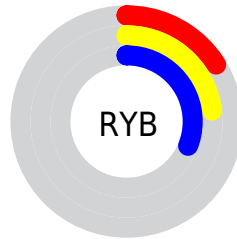
The YIQ color **63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **57.3570, 21.0440, 4.0840**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960**, and **21.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.0770, -25.2620, -4.7340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340**.

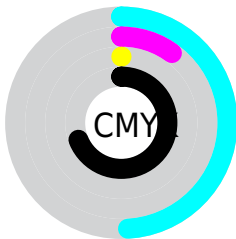
Distribution



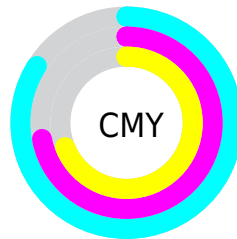
- Red (16%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840 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 63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

63.6430, -21.0440,
-4.0840

63.6430, -21.0440,
-4.0840

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

40.9310, -21.9150,
-4.8190

112.3440,
-21.6400, -4.2960

21.1270, -19.5310,
-3.9710

137.4580,
-21.9610, -3.9850

2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

164.1590,
-22.5570, -4.1970

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

191.2730,
-22.8780, -3.8860

218.9740,
-23.4740, -4.0980

245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

63.6430, -21.0440,
-4.0840

63.6430, -21.0440,
-4.0840

60.0770, -25.2620,
-4.7340

67.2090, -16.8260,
-3.4340

57.0980, -29.7550,
-5.9070

70.1880, -12.3330,
-2.2610

53.5320, -33.9730,
-6.5570

73.7540, -8.1150,
-1.6110

49.9660, -38.1910,
-7.2070

77.3200, -3.8970,
-0.9610

46.9870, -42.6840,
-8.3800

80.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 46.6880, -43.2800,
-8.5920

■ 83.8650, 4.8140,
0.8620

■ 86.8440, 9.3070,
2.0350

■ 90.4100, 13.5250,
2.6850

■ 93.9760, 17.7430,
3.3350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.5030, -17.8340, -7.1940



63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840



65.4310, -17.3310, 0.2130

Triad

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



63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840



68.9460, 9.2600, 8.3960



66.4320, 7.2910, -5.4850

Complementary

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



63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840



57.3570, 21.0440, 4.0840

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.



67.4760, 13.1590, -1.6970



63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840



69.1160, 14.5330, 6.4450

Square

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



63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840



68.9280, 0.5030, 7.4070



68.0790, 15.9550, 2.6990



65.6590, -0.7780, -7.9300

Rectangle

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



63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840



66.7630, -12.3340, 3.2660



68.0790, 15.9550, 2.6990



67.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140

Sweetspot

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



63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840



97.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



64.8050, -13.2930, -17.9090



49.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840



78.8310, -33.3770, -6.3450



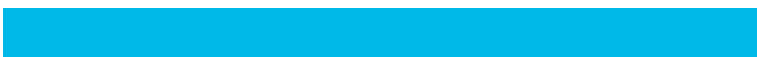
52.4900, -15.8190, 5.8530



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



60.6910, -56.5300, -10.7540



135.0430, -125.3470, -24.6030

Inverse Universe

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



56.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090



67.1240, 21.2230, 28.3830



68.5100, 15.8190, -5.8530



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



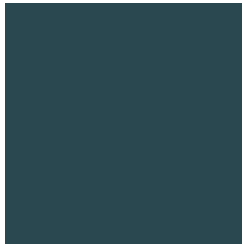
40.8570, 35.9370, 48.0730



90.4580, 78.8870, 106.7190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

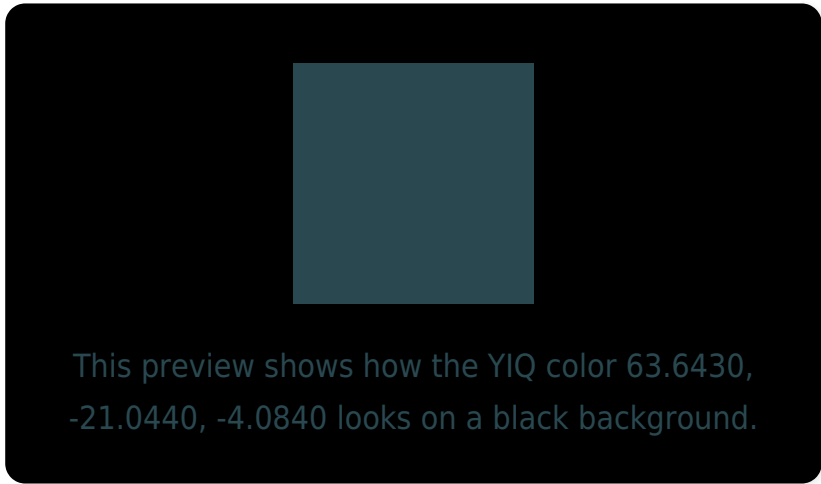
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

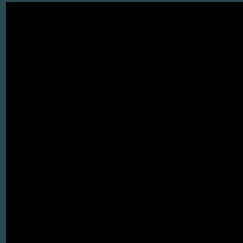
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

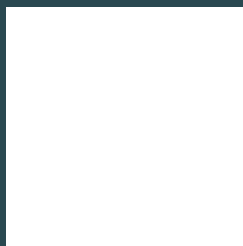
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.6430, -21.0440,

-4.0840.

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

63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840

Protanopia

67.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

Deuteranopia

68.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770



Tritanopia

63.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840

Protanomaly

66.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550

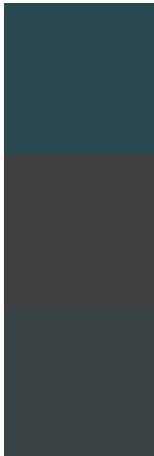
Deuteranomaly

66.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230

Tritanomaly

63.2300, -21.3190, -4.6070

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840 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(41, 72, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 72, 80)  
}
```

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(41, 72, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 72, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840 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(41, 72, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 72, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(41, 72, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 72, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 72, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 72, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 72, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 72,  
80) }
```

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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