

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.6680, -4.9970,
-3.0530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	394340
RGB	57, 67, 64
RGB Percent	22%, 26%, 25%
CMY	0.7765, 0.7372, 0.7490
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.04, 0.74
HSL	162°, 8%, 24%
HSV	162°, 15%, 26%
XYZ	4.6197, 5.2546, 5.6206
YIQ	63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

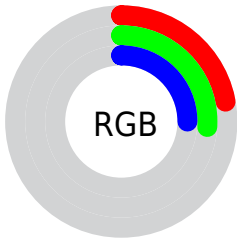
Format	Color
R_{YB}	57, 63, 67
Decimal	3752768
CIE Lab	27.45, -4.81, 0.44
CIE LCh	27, 4.826, 174.739
Yxy	5.2546, 0.2981, 0.3391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281942848 (0xFF394340)
YUV	63.6680, 0.1637, -5.8478
Hunter-Lab	22.9229, -4.1419, 1.5084

Details

The YIQ color **63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **60.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650**, and **21.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470**.

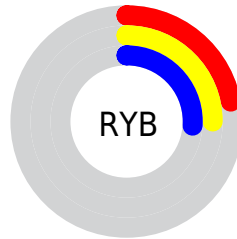
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (26%)

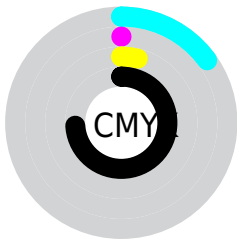
Blue (25%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (26%)

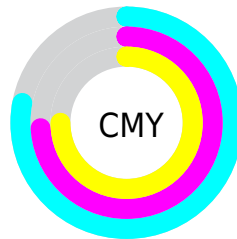


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530 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 63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.6680, -4.9970,
-3.0530

■ 63.6680, -4.9970,
-3.0530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.6680, -4.9970,
-3.0530

■ 111.3690, -5.5930,
-3.2650

■ 21.0810, -4.7220,
-2.5300

■ 136.3690, -5.5930,
-3.2650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 162.9560, -5.8680,
-3.7880

■ 189.9560, -5.8680,
-3.7880

■ 217.9560, -5.8680,
-3.7880

■ 246.6570, -6.4640,

-4.0000

■ 63.6680, -4.9970,
-3.0530

■ 63.6680, -4.9970,
-3.0530

■ 61.3470, -8.5270,
-5.1590

■ 65.9890, -1.4670,
-0.9470

■ 59.3250, -11.4610,
-7.0530

■ 68.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 57.0040, -14.9910,
-9.1590

■ 70.3320, 4.9970,
3.0530

■ 54.6830, -18.5210,
-11.2650

■ 72.6530, 8.5270,
5.1590

■ 52.3620, -22.0510,
-13.3710

■ 74.6750, 11.4610,
7.0530

■ 50.3400, -24.9850,
-15.2650

■ 76.9960, 14.9910,
9.1590

■ 48.0190, -28.5150,
-17.3710

■ 79.3170, 18.5210,
11.2650

■ 45.6980, -32.0450,
-19.4770

■ 81.6380, 22.0510,
13.3710

■ 44.6870, -33.5120,
-20.4240

■ 83.6600, 24.9850,
15.2650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



63.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210

Triad

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



63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



65.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



65.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640

Complementary

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



63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



60.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530

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.



65.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



65.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380

Square

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



63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



64.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



65.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



64.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060

Rectangle

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



63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



64.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



65.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



65.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750

Sweetspot

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



63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



85.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



63.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940



42.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



81.6460, -7.9310, -4.9470



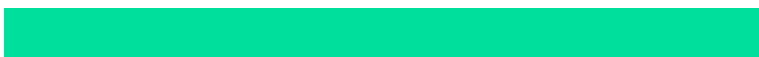
62.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



31.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



64.6910, -48.5030, -29.5830



149.3860, -111.9970, -68.3250

Inverse Universe

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



60.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



76.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470



61.1640, 5.4100, 1.0740



31.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



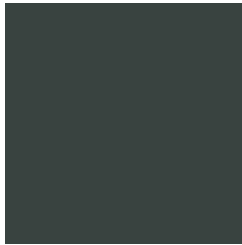
32.3090, 48.5030, 29.5830



74.6140, 111.9970, 68.3250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

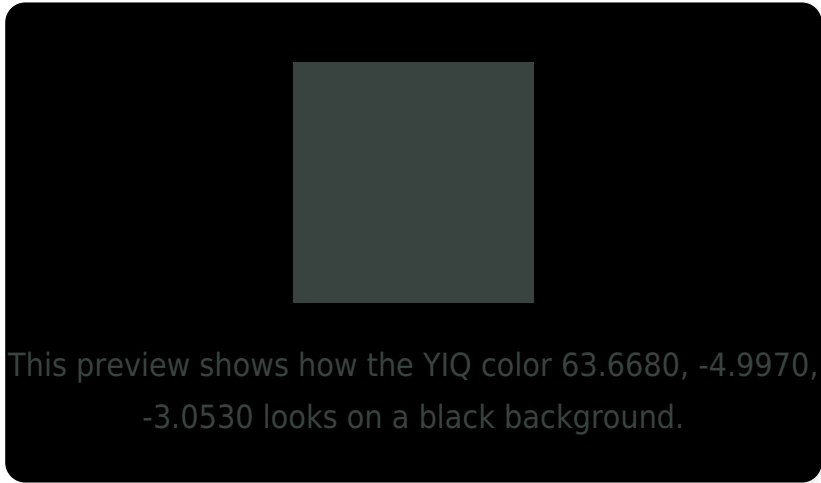
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

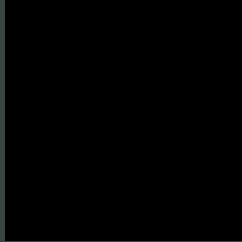
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530.



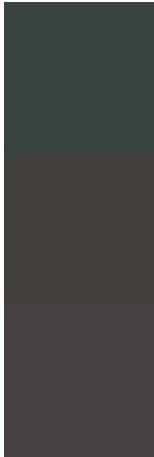
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530.

-3.0530.

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

63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530

Protanopia

64.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Deuteranopia

65.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



Tritanopia

64.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530

Protanomaly

64.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

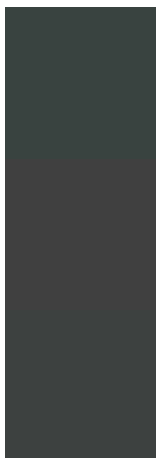
Deuteranomaly

64.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Tritanomaly

63.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530 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(57, 67, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 67, 64)  
}
```

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(57, 67, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 67, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530 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(57, 67, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 67, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(57, 67, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 67, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 67, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 67, 64)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 67, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 67,  
64) }
```

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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