

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.6930, -24.4810,  
-13.3850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(63.6930, -24.4810,  
-13.3850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	204F44
RGB	32, 79, 68
RGB Percent	13%, 31%, 27%
CMY	0.8746, 0.6901, 0.7334
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.14, 0.69
HSL	166°, 42%, 22%
HSV	166°, 60%, 31%
XYZ	4.4348, 6.3185, 6.4511
YIQ	63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

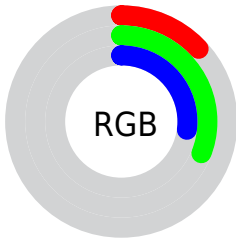
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	32, 59, 79
Decimal	2117444
CIELab	30.20, -19.14, 1.69
CIELCh	30, 19.217, 174.954
Yxy	6.3185, 0.2578, 0.3673
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280307524 (0xFF204F44)
YUV	63.6930, 2.1234, -27.7948
Hunter-Lab	25.1366, -12.4964, 2.3794




# Details

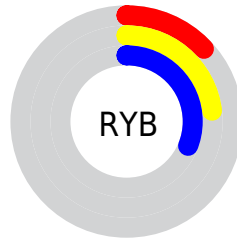
The YIQ color **63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **47.3070, 24.4810, 13.3850**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.5790, -24.1600, -13.6960**, and **22.8080, -17.3750, -10.0070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.0730, -28.6070, -15.7030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.3130, -20.3550, -11.0670**.

# Distribution







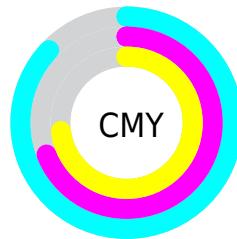
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (31%)
-  Blue (27%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (23%)
-  Blue (31%)



-  Cyan (60%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (14%)
-  Black (69%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (69%)
-  Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850 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 63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.6930, -24.4810,  
-13.3850

63.6930, -24.4810,  
-13.3850

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

39.3120, -27.7820,  
-14.1340

113.1660,  
-24.4350, -14.2190

22.8080, -17.3750,  
-10.0070

138.8670,  
-25.0310, -14.4310

0.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

165.4540,  
-25.3060, -14.9540

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

192.4540,  
-25.3060, -14.9540

221.0410,  
-25.5810, -15.4770

242.6980,

-22.8770, -9.4130

251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

63.6930, -24.4810,  
-13.3850

63.6930, -24.4810,  
-13.3850

61.0730, -28.6070,  
-15.7030

66.3130, -20.3550,  
-11.0670

58.4530, -32.7330,  
-18.0210

68.9330, -16.2290,  
-8.7490

55.8330, -36.8590,  
-20.3390

71.5530, -12.1030,  
-6.4310

53.3270, -41.3060,  
-22.3460

74.0590, -7.6560,  
-4.4240

53.2130, -40.9850,  
-22.6570

76.3800, -4.1260,  
-2.3180

■ 79.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 81.6200, 4.1260,  
2.3180

■ 84.2400, 8.2520,  
4.6360

■ 86.8600, 12.3780,  
6.9540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.4900, -7.7920, -12.9760



63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



60.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240

# Triad

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



63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



71.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420



71.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850

# Complementary

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



63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



47.3070, 24.4810, 13.3850

# 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.



71.8460, 24.1610, 8.1690



63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



73.3250, 6.8750, 13.0750

# Square

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



63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



68.1190, -25.0800, 2.9840



72.9580, 18.1540, 12.4100



69.9940, 17.3320, -5.7400



# Rectangle

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



63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



61.0580, -41.4460, -8.7900



72.9580, 18.1540, 12.4100



71.7980, 24.1160, 3.4760

# Sweetspot

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



63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



96.1620, -9.4440, -5.0600



63.1770, -5.7730, -22.0370



47.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



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.



63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



78.5340, -37.4550, -20.5510



57.9030, -24.7120, -3.6880



36.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



68.7660, -53.0880, -29.0880



155.0740, -119.7460, -65.5540



# Inverse Universe

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



47.3070, 24.4810, 13.3850



53.4660, 37.4550, 20.5510



53.0970, 24.7120, 3.6880



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.2340, 53.0880, 29.0880

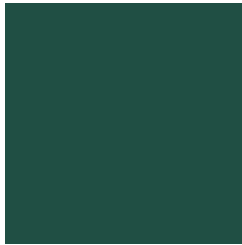


74.9260, 119.7460, 65.5540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

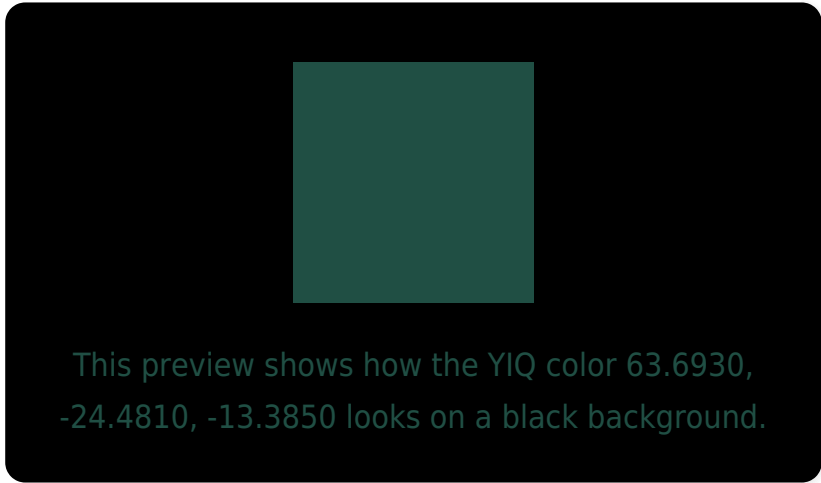
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

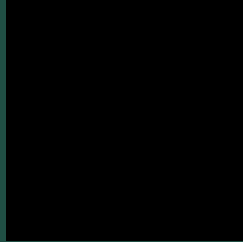
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.6930, -24.4810,

-13.3850.

# 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

63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850

### Protanopia

71.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

### Deuteranopia

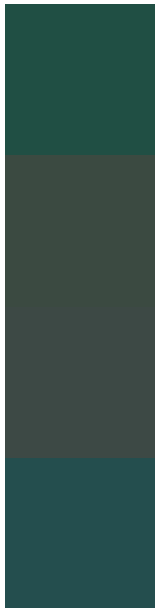
71.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



## Tritanopia

66.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850

## Protanomaly

68.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790

## Deuteranomaly

68.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880

## Tritanomaly

65.4420, -25.0320, -8.9040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850 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(32, 79, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 79, 68)  
}
```

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(32, 79, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 79, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850 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(32, 79, 68) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 79, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 79, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 79, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 79, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 79, 68)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 79, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 79,  
68) }
```

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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