

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(63.7680, 60.3320,  
29.9640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8C1C30
RGB	140, 28, 48
RGB Percent	55%, 11%, 19%
CMY	0.4507, 0.8903, 0.8115
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.66, 0.45
HSL	349°, 67%, 33%
HSV	349°, 80%, 55%
XYZ	11.7760, 6.6238, 3.4603
YIQ	63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

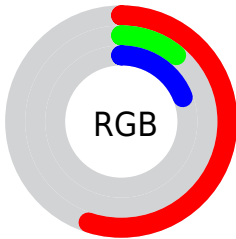
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	140, 28, 48
Decimal	9182256
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.93, 46.96, 17.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 50.138, 20.515
Yxy	6.6238, 0.5387, 0.3030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287372336 (0xFF8C1C30)
YUV	63.7680, -7.7736, 66.8555
Hunter-Lab	25.7367, 36.6348, 10.0441

# Details

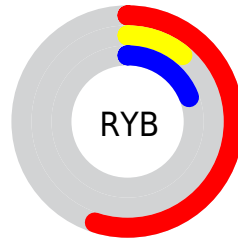
The YIQ color **63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **104.2320, -60.3320, -29.9640**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.9380, 65.6050, 28.0130**, and **24.9310, 49.1470, 17.9070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.2960, 67.7130, 33.8650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3540, 52.6300, 26.3740**.

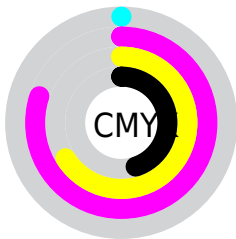
# Distribution



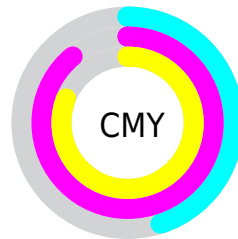
- Red (55%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (45%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (81%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640 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 63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.7680, 60.3320,  
29.9640


 63.7680, 60.3320,  
29.9640


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 36.2670, 57.4890,  
31.9290


 118.9380, 65.6050,  
28.0130


 24.9310, 49.1470,  
17.9070

 146.4930, 68.3560,  
27.7160


 17.2710, 33.3300,  
12.7060

 173.0800, 68.0810,  
27.1930

 5.3820, 10.7280,  
3.8160

 192.5940, 51.7140,  
20.9460

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 212.1080, 35.3470,  
14.6990

 231.7360, 18.6590,

8.7630

251.9510, 1.6960,  
2.3040

63.7680, 60.3320,  
29.9640

63.7680, 60.3320,  
29.9640

54.2960, 67.7130,  
33.8650

73.3540, 52.6300,  
26.3740

44.7100, 75.4150,  
37.4550

82.8260, 45.2490,  
22.4730

92.4120, 37.5470,  
18.8830

101.8840, 30.1660,  
14.9820

111.4700, 22.4640,  
11.3920

■ 120.9420, 15.0830,  
7.4910

■ 130.5280, 7.3810,  
3.9010

■ 140.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 149.5860, -7.7020,  
-3.5900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.1320, 45.1080, 41.5560



63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640



66.8760, 59.0070, 4.4070

# Triad

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



63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640



52.3060, -28.7860, -40.0020



64.7610, -70.7460, 4.5980

# Complementary

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



63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640



104.2320, -60.3320, -29.9640

# 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.



66.8180, -66.8930, -4.6610



63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640



58.9690, -43.4140, -28.1980

# Square

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



63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640



65.5090, 16.4190, -27.7490



64.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810



67.7370, -43.8350, 17.9970



# Rectangle

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



63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640



68.6970, 48.7850, -8.5830



64.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810



66.0660, -70.2870, 1.7850

# Sweetspot

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



63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640



151.6550, 23.3810, 11.2930



68.2760, 18.8800, 54.3360



73.6430, 14.4870, 7.2790



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640



62.5600, 93.7530, 46.5290



82.0330, 57.1270, 5.4390



64.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



42.5030, 71.5640, 35.6600



1.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



# Inverse Universe

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



63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640



62.5600, 93.7530, 46.5290



85.9670, -57.1270, -5.4390



64.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



42.5030, 71.5640, 35.6600

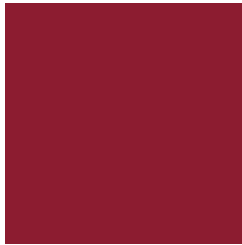


1.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

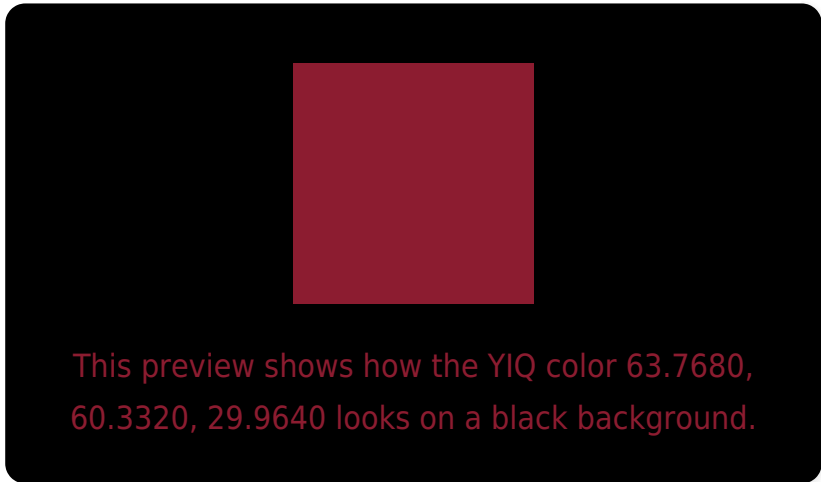
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

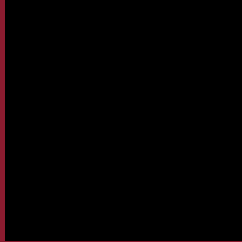
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.7680, 60.3320,



# 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

63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640

### Protanopia

74.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

### Deuteranopia

73.6740, 21.2290, -4.7790



## Tritanopia

63.4060, 64.0470, 23.2070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640

## Protanomaly

70.4980, 25.2610, 10.2610

## Deuteranomaly

69.8920, 35.7150, 8.0270

## Tritanomaly

63.5030, 62.3960, 25.5960

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.0570, 22.1890, 10.8690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640 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(140, 28, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 28, 48)  
}
```

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(140, 28, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 28, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640 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(140, 28, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 28, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 28, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 28, 48); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 28, 48); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 28, 48) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 28, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140, 28,  
48) }
```

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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