

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.7710, -15.9530,
-13.7530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.7710, -15.9530,
-13.7530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	284D3A
RGB	40, 77, 58
RGB Percent	16%, 30%, 23%
CMY	0.8432, 0.6980, 0.7726
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.25, 0.70
HSL	149°, 32%, 23%
HSV	149°, 48%, 30%
XYZ	4.2925, 6.0659, 4.9459
YIQ	63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

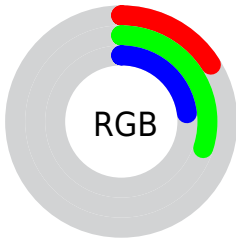
Format	Color
RYB	40, 65, 77
Decimal	2641210
CIELab	29.58, -18.40, 7.22
CIELCh	30, 19.767, 158.570
Yxy	6.0659, 0.2805, 0.3964
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280831290 (0xFF284D3A)
YUV	63.7710, -2.8451, -20.8472
Hunter-Lab	24.6290, -11.9911, 5.3339




Details

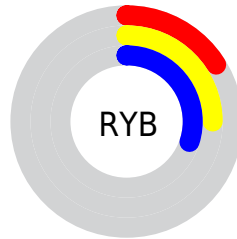
The YIQ color **63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **53.2290, 15.9530, 13.7530**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.


A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.2440, -15.9070, -14.5870**, and **21.1950, -14.2110, -12.2830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.9230, -19.4370, -16.6930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.6190, -12.4690, -10.8130**.

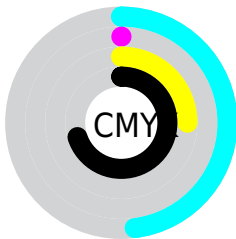
Distribution







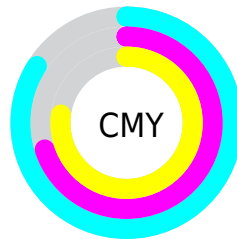
-  Red (16%)
-  Green (30%)
-  Blue (23%)






-  Red (16%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (30%)



-  Cyan (48%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Black (70%)



-  Cyan (84%)
-  Magenta (70%)
-  Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530 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 63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.7710, -15.9530,
-13.7530

■ 63.7710, -15.9530,
-13.7530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.8850, -16.2740,
-13.4420

■ 112.2440,
-15.9070, -14.5870

■ 21.1950, -14.2110,
-12.2830

■ 137.8310,
-16.1820, -15.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 164.1190,
-17.0530, -15.8450

■ 191.7060,
-17.3280, -16.3680

■ 219.7060,
-17.3280, -16.3680

■ 243.0100,

-15.1280, -12.1840

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

63.7710, -15.9530,
-13.7530

63.7710, -15.9530,
-13.7530

60.9230, -19.4370,
-16.6930

66.6190, -12.4690,
-10.8130

58.3740, -22.3250,
-19.4210

69.1680, -9.5810,
-8.0850

55.5260, -25.8090,
-22.3610

72.0160, -6.0970,
-5.1450

52.6780, -29.2930,
-25.3010

74.8640, -2.6130,
-2.2050

49.8300, -32.7770,
-28.2410

77.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 49.4170, -33.0520,
-28.7640

■ 80.2610, 3.7590,
3.4630

■ 83.1090, 7.2430,
6.4030

■ 85.9570, 10.7270,
9.3430

■ 88.5060, 13.6150,
12.0710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.2090, 0.3690, -12.1990



63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530



59.9030, -33.8800, -13.7520

Triad

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



63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530



68.9350, -18.5700, 6.1500



70.3360, 25.5370, 5.2570

Complementary

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



63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530



53.2290, 15.9530, 13.7530

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.



71.1710, 21.8680, 11.1800



63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530



71.3070, -1.8820, 12.0860

Square

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



63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530



62.9820, -35.1200, -2.2880



71.6740, 13.2020, 14.0500



69.4400, 22.0080, -2.3760

Rectangle

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



63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530



57.4550, -44.2420, -13.1860



71.6740, 13.2020, 14.0500



70.6180, 24.8030, 7.5470

Sweetspot

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



63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530



94.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330



67.4000, 1.1490, -15.3230



47.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



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.



63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530



78.6510, -24.6630, -21.1030



65.8230, -21.7310, -8.1550



36.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



65.5740, -44.1000, -37.7960



147.7780, -99.2020, -85.4580

Inverse Universe

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



53.2290, 15.9530, 13.7530



62.3490, 24.6630, 21.1030



51.1770, 21.7310, 8.1550



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



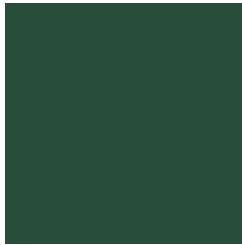
36.4260, 44.1000, 37.7960



82.2220, 99.2020, 85.4580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

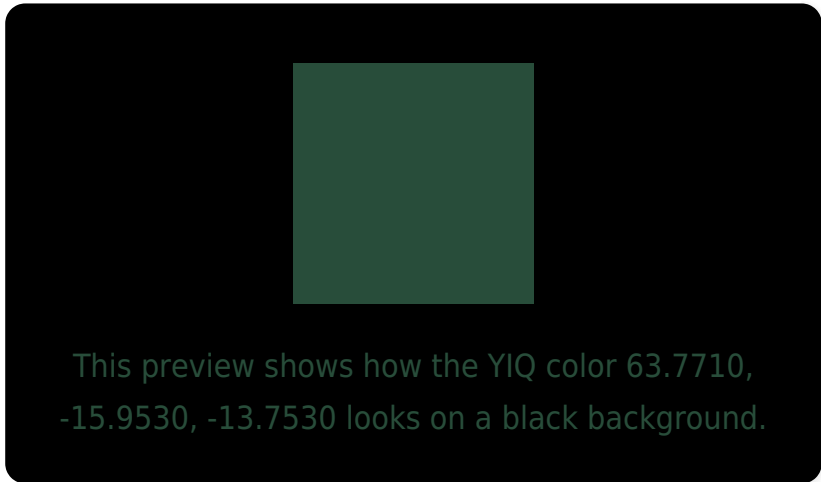
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

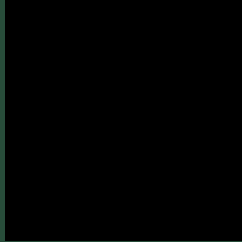
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.7710, -15.9530,

-13.7530.

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

63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530

Protanopia

68.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

Deuteranopia

69.7900, 9.3990, 0.3670



Tritanopia

66.3120, -18.6140, -4.0700

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530

Protanomaly

67.0720, -0.5030, -7.4070

Deuteranomaly

67.8380, 0.2760, -5.0040

Tritanomaly

65.3890, -17.5130, -7.5050

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.0160, -6.0970, -5.1450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530 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(40, 77, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 77, 58)  
}
```

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(40, 77, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 77, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530 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(40, 77, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 77, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 77, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 77, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 77, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 77, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 77, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 77,  
58) }
```

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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