

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.7940, -74.3720,
26.2680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0943BF
RGB	9, 67, 191
RGB Percent	4%, 26%, 75%
CMY	0.9646, 0.7372, 0.2514
CMYK	0.95, 0.65, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	221°, 91%, 39%
HSV	221°, 95%, 75%
XYZ	11.5141, 7.8324, 50.1376
YIQ	63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

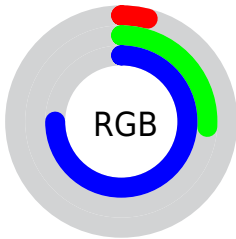
Format	Color
RYB	9, 53, 191
Decimal	607167
CIELab	33.63, 33.47, -68.87
CIELCh	34, 76.573, 295.920
Yxy	7.8324, 0.1657, 0.1127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278797247 (0xFF0943BF)
YUV	63.7940, 62.7126, -48.0543
Hunter-Lab	27.9865, 24.4614, -86.6272

Details

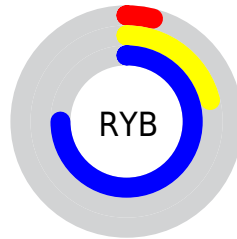
The YIQ color **63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **136.2060, 74.3720, -26.2680**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.3780, -52.2290, 37.9710**, and **30.7660, -50.8060, 28.6980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.5810, -78.0860, 27.4980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.1060, -66.6230, 23.4970**.

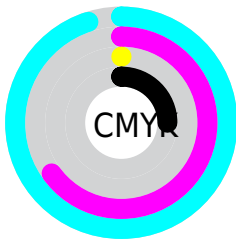
Distribution



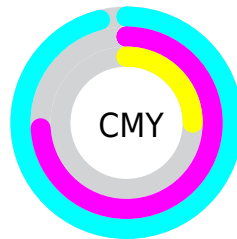
- Red (4%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680 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 63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.7940, -74.3720,
26.2680

■ 63.7940, -74.3720,
26.2680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.9970, -64.6980,
27.1580

■ 125.3780,
-52.2290, 37.9710

■ 30.7660, -50.8060,
28.6980

■ 150.4190,
-42.2790, 33.8570

■ 15.4750, -36.6850,
31.5950

■ 174.6510,
-31.5490, 26.6190

■ 13.7990, -29.2100,
22.7740

■ 200.3560,
-20.7730, 18.5470

■ 10.3620, -20.9100,
15.5220

■ 225.1750,
-10.3180, 10.7860

■ 5.5060, -12.7480,
10.7720

■ 251.4670, 0.1830,

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,

2.1910

3.8310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 63.7940, -74.3720,
26.2680

■ 63.7940, -74.3720,
26.2680

■ 57.5810, -78.0860,
27.4980

■ 77.1060, -66.6230,
23.4970

■ 90.4180, -58.8740,
20.7260

■ 103.7300,
-51.1250, 17.9550

■ 117.0420,
-43.3760, 15.1840

■ 130.3540,
-35.6270, 12.4130

■ 143.9650,
-27.2820, 9.8540

■ 157.2770,
-19.5330, 7.0830

■ 170.5890,
-11.7840, 4.3120

■ 183.9010, -4.0350,
1.5410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.5590, -90.1880, 15.5400



63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680



62.2540, 34.2820, 72.5700

Triad

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



63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680



68.3190, 76.9330, 9.9330



67.1530, -49.9240, -31.3640

Complementary

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



63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680



136.2060, 74.3720, -26.2680

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.



57.5260, -26.9500, -51.2540



63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680



74.5340, 41.6340, -16.6540

Square

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



63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680



55.8590, 94.3490, 46.7410



66.2740, 0.6030, -38.4770



74.8080, -70.1010, -12.6050

Rectangle

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



63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680



62.7720, 64.8180, 69.8260



66.2740, 0.6030, -38.4770



64.0580, -42.5870, -37.6830

Sweetspot

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



63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680



197.0080, -28.8410, 10.5750



129.6280, -88.8910, -57.5550



94.2340, -17.9740, 6.3620



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680



74.5310, -101.0120, 35.5000



38.7180, -40.5420, 62.9620



87.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



47.3620, -64.4680, 22.9880



9.4040, -12.7010, 4.4110

Inverse Universe

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



70.0300, 89.8540, 56.6220



82.8590, 121.8530, 76.9330



161.2820, 40.5420, -62.9620



88.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



52.9420, 78.1180, 49.0460



10.4090, 15.2660, 9.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

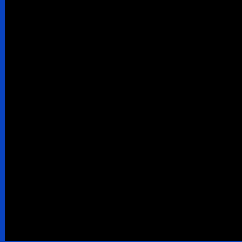
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.7940, -74.3720,

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

63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680

Protanopia

62.9660, -72.5810, 10.3230

Deuteranopia

63.1650, -66.2520, 0.2440



Tritanopia

62.2580, -54.0530, -17.1010

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680

Protanomaly

63.3560, -73.4990, 15.9490

Deuteranomaly

63.4070, -69.5090, 9.7150

Tritanomaly

62.5630, -61.6210, -1.0850

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.8510, -26.9610, 9.5430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680 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(9, 67, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 67, 191)  
}
```

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(9, 67, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 67, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680 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(9, 67, 191) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 67, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 67, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 67, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 67, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 67, 191)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.7940, -74.3720, 26.2680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 67, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 67,  
191) }
```

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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