

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(63.8380, -26.0870,  
-6.3030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	234B52
RGB	35, 75, 82
RGB Percent	14%, 29%, 32%
CMY	0.8628, 0.7058, 0.6785
CMYK	0.57, 0.08, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	189°, 40%, 23%
HSV	189°, 57%, 32%
XYZ	4.7315, 6.0001, 8.8859
YIQ	63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

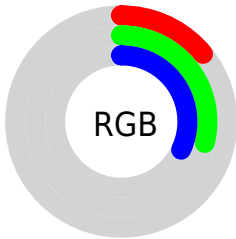
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	35, 57, 82
Decimal	2313042
CIE Lab	29.41, -11.81, -8.45
CIE LCh	29, 14.526, 215.588
Yxy	6.0001, 0.2412, 0.3059
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280503122 (0xFF234B52)
YUV	63.8380, 8.9539, -25.2909
Hunter-Lab	24.4952, -8.3874, -4.3614

# Details

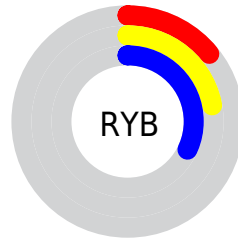
The YIQ color **63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **53.1620, 26.0870, 6.3030**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030**, and **22.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300**.

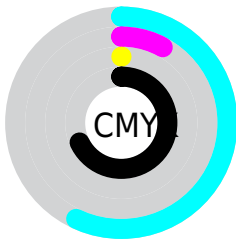
# Distribution



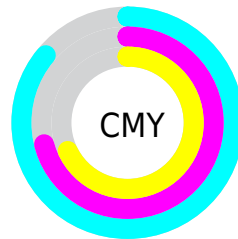
- Red (14%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030 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 63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.8380, -26.0870,  
-6.3030

■ 63.8380, -26.0870,  
-6.3030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 39.6420, -28.4710,  
-7.1510

■ 112.8380,  
-26.0870, -6.3030

■ 22.4150, -20.4020,  
-4.7060

■ 138.8380,  
-26.0870, -6.3030

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

■ 164.9520,  
-26.4080, -5.9920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 192.6530,  
-27.0040, -6.2040

■ 220.3540,  
-27.6000, -6.4160

■ 243.9370,

-22.0520, -7.8440

252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

63.8380, -26.0870,  
-6.3030

63.8380, -26.0870,  
-6.3030

60.8590, -30.5800,  
-7.4760

66.8170, -21.5940,  
-5.1300

57.8800, -35.0730,  
-8.6490

69.7960, -17.1010,  
-3.9570

54.0150, -39.8870,  
-9.5110

73.6610, -12.2870,  
-3.0950

51.0360, -44.3800,  
-10.6840

76.6400, -7.7940,  
-1.9220

50.4380, -45.5720,  
-11.1080

79.6190, -3.3010,  
-0.7490

■ 82.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 86.1640, 5.4100,  
1.0740

■ 89.4420, 10.4990,  
2.4590

■ 92.4210, 14.9920,  
3.6320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.3670, -20.4470, -9.3990



63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030



65.8540, -23.0160, -1.3840

# Triad

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



63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030



71.1140, 8.8470, 10.3750



68.2860, 10.6380, -5.5700

# Complementary

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



63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030



53.1620, 26.0870, 6.3030

# 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.



69.1560, 17.0560, -0.7360



63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030



70.7680, 15.6330, 8.5370

# Square

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



63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030



70.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380



70.1010, 18.8890, 4.5930



67.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620



# Rectangle

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



63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030



67.8980, -17.1480, 2.4040



70.1010, 18.8890, 4.5930



68.8950, 13.2970, -4.1990

# Sweetspot

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



63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030



99.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



63.2730, -14.8510, -22.7150



49.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030



78.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350



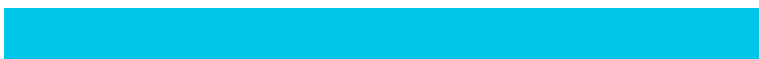
50.3370, -19.7620, 5.7260



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



64.2130, -58.1800, -13.8920



142.6740, -128.9220, -31.4020



# Inverse Universe

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



53.6130, 15.1720, 22.4040



62.3080, 23.8810, 35.2810



66.6630, 19.7620, -5.7260



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



41.5410, 34.0110, 49.9390

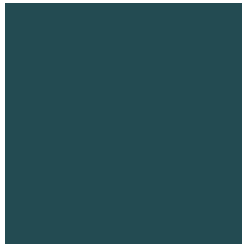


91.9400, 74.7140, 110.7620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

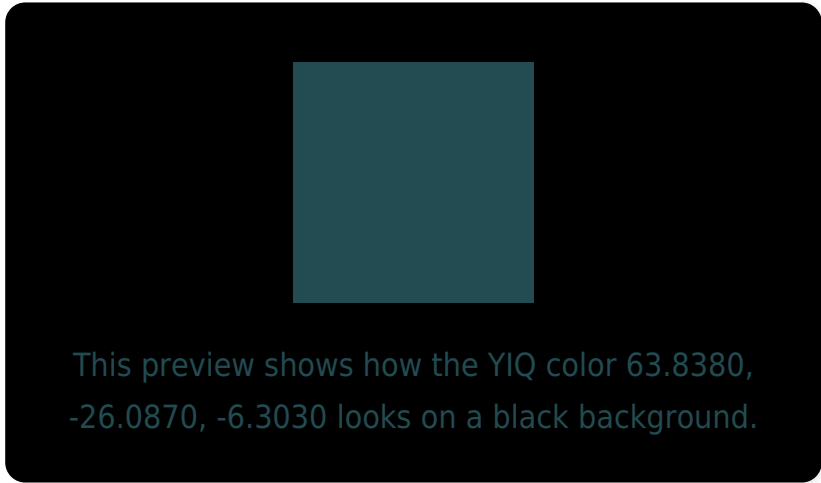
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

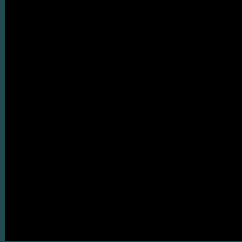
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

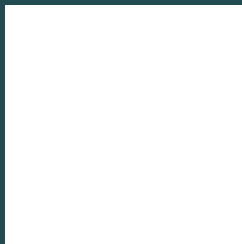
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.8380, -26.0870,

-6.3030.

# 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

63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030

### Protanopia

69.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

### Deuteranopia

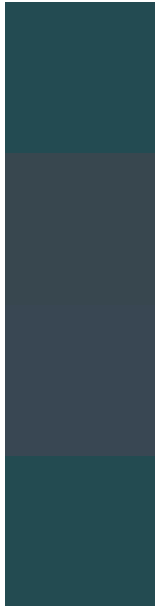
70.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880



## Tritanopia

63.7240, -25.7660, -6.6140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030

## Protanomaly

67.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920

## Deuteranomaly

68.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640

## Tritanomaly

63.7240, -25.7660, -6.6140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030 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(35, 75, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 75, 82)  
}
```

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(35, 75, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 75, 82) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030 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(35, 75, 82) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 75, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 75, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 75, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 75, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 75, 82)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 75, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 75,  
82) }
```

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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