

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(63.8650, -21.5490,  
-0.4370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B4657
RGB	43, 70, 87
RGB Percent	17%, 27%, 34%
CMY	0.8314, 0.7254, 0.6589
CMYK	0.51, 0.20, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	203°, 34%, 25%
HSV	203°, 51%, 34%
XYZ	4.9058, 5.5827, 9.8304
YIQ	63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

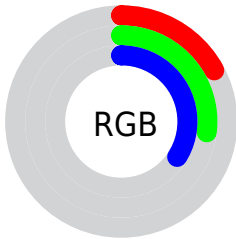
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	43, 60, 87
Decimal	2836055
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	28.33, -4.93, -13.28
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 14.170, 249.628
Yxy	5.5827, 0.2414, 0.2748
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281026135 (0xFF2B4657)
YUV	63.8650, 11.4056, -18.2986
Hunter-Lab	23.6278, -4.2869, -8.1283

# Details

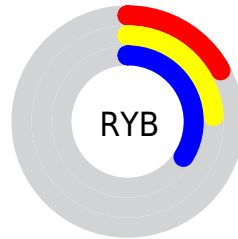
The YIQ color **63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **66.1350, 21.5490, 0.4370**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.0930, -22.1910, 0.1850**, and **20.6370, -20.9070, -1.0590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.4130, -26.0880, -0.7760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.3170, -17.0100, -0.0980**.

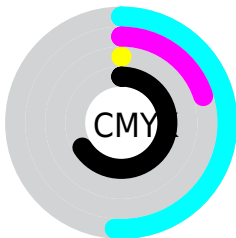
# Distribution



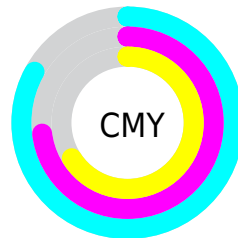
- Red (17%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370 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 63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.8650, -21.5490,  
-0.4370

■ 63.8650, -21.5490,  
-0.4370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 41.1530, -22.4200,  
-1.1720

■ 112.0930,  
-22.1910, 0.1850

■ 20.6370, -20.9070,  
-1.0590

■ 138.0930,  
-22.1910, 0.1850

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 164.2070,  
-22.5120, 0.4960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 191.9080,  
-23.1080, 0.2840

■ 219.6090,  
-23.7040, 0.0720

■ 245.7420,

-17.0090, -5.6250

254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 63.8650, -21.5490,  
-0.4370

■ 63.8650, -21.5490,  
-0.4370

■ 59.4130, -26.0880,  
-0.7760

■ 68.3170, -17.0100,  
-0.0980

■ 54.6730, -29.7560,  
-0.3800

■ 73.0570, -13.3420,  
-0.4940

■ 50.2210, -34.2950,  
-0.7190

■ 77.5090, -8.8030,  
-0.1550

■ 45.7690, -38.8340,  
-1.0580

■ 81.9610, -4.2640,  
0.1840

■ 41.0290, -42.5020,  
-0.6620

■ 86.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 91.1530, 3.9430,  
0.1270

■ 95.6050, 8.4820,  
0.4660

■ 100.6440, 12.7460,  
0.2820

■ 104.7970, 16.6890,  
0.4090

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.5500, -25.2160, -5.5680



63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370



66.7030, -12.1050, 4.6230

# Triad

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



63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370



68.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150



64.4310, -0.1360, -8.5520

# Complementary

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



63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370



66.1350, 21.5490, 0.4370

# 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.



65.6880, 9.4460, -5.9940



63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370



67.5740, 18.9350, 3.7590

# Square

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



63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370



68.8860, 9.4890, 9.7530



67.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830



63.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430



# Rectangle

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



63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370



67.7040, -4.6780, 7.6900



67.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830



64.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030

# Sweetspot

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



63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370



103.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660



70.7660, -17.5570, -17.7250



50.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370



76.4060, -33.3780, -0.8180



50.9510, -15.4990, 11.0690



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



50.9400, -52.4970, -1.2410



111.3180, -115.0350, -2.2270



# Inverse Universe

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



59.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250



69.1200, 27.0460, 27.4780



79.0490, 15.4990, -11.0690



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



39.5170, 42.5860, 43.2100

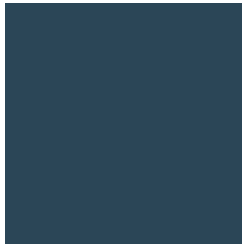


86.6810, 93.8360, 94.6040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370 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 63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

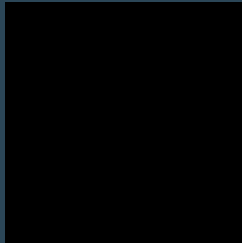
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

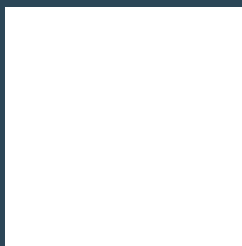
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.8650, -21.5490,

-0.4370.

# 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

63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370

### Protanopia

66.8560, -8.1620, 4.7500

### Deuteranopia

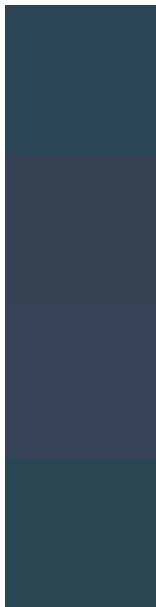
67.3120, -9.4460, 5.9940



## Tritanopia

63.0020, -20.6770, -5.2290

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370

## Protanomaly

65.4640, -12.9300, 3.0540

## Deuteranomaly

65.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870

## Tritanomaly

63.1700, -21.0900, -3.2500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370 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(43, 70, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 70, 87)  
}
```

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(43, 70, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 70, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370 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(43, 70, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 70, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(43, 70, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 70, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 70, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 70, 87)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 70, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 70,  
87) }
```

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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