

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.9440, -14.7620,
-7.8020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D4943
RGB	45, 73, 67
RGB Percent	18%, 29%, 26%
CMY	0.8236, 0.7137, 0.7373
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.08, 0.71
HSL	167°, 24%, 23%
HSV	167°, 38%, 29%
XYZ	4.4774, 5.7292, 6.1779
YIQ	63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

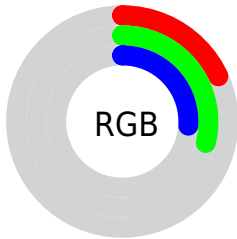
Format	Color
R_{YB}	45, 61, 73
Decimal	2967875
CIE Lab	28.72, -12.17, 0.25
CIE LCh	29, 12.177, 178.828
Yxy	5.7292, 0.2733, 0.3497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281157955 (0xFF2D4943)
YUV	63.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139
Hunter-Lab	23.9357, -8.4973, 1.4521




Details

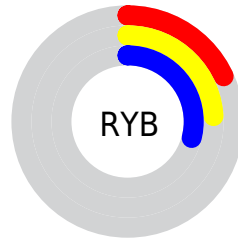
The YIQ color **63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **54.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370**, and **19.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.6230, -18.2920, -9.9080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.2650, -11.2320, -5.6960**.

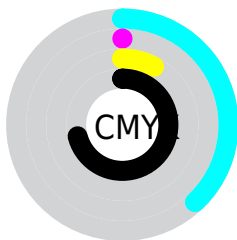
Distribution







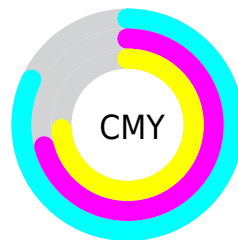
-  Red (18%)
-  Green (29%)
-  Blue (26%)






-  Red (18%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (29%)



-  Cyan (38%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (8%)
-  Black (71%)



-  Cyan (82%)
-  Magenta (71%)
-  Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020 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 63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.9440, -14.7620,
-7.8020

■ 63.9440, -14.7620,
-7.8020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.3570, -14.4870,
-7.2790

■ 112.2320,
-15.6330, -8.5370

■ 19.7590, -15.6790,
-7.7030

■ 137.8190,
-15.9080, -9.0600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.9330,
-16.2290, -8.7490

■ 191.5200,
-16.5040, -9.2720

■ 219.2210,
-17.1000, -9.4840

■ 245.4600,

-16.2750, -7.9150

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 63.9440, -14.7620,
-7.8020

■ 63.9440, -14.7620,
-7.8020

■ 61.6230, -18.2920,
-9.9080

■ 66.2650, -11.2320,
-5.6960

■ 59.1170, -22.7390,
-11.9150

■ 68.7710, -6.7850,
-3.6890

■ 56.7960, -26.2690,
-14.0210

■ 71.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 54.5890, -30.1200,
-15.8160

■ 73.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 51.9690, -34.2460,
-18.1340

■ 75.6200, 4.1260,
2.3180

■ 49.7620, -38.0970,
-19.9290

■ 78.1260, 8.5730,
4.3250

■ 49.3490, -38.3720,
-20.4520

■ 80.4470, 12.1030,
6.4310

■ 82.7680, 15.6330,
8.5370

■ 85.2740, 20.0800,
10.5440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700



63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020



63.7740, -20.0350, -5.8510

Triad

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



63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020



68.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



68.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960

Complementary

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



63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020



54.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

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.



69.1330, 15.8630, 4.3670



63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020



69.7930, 5.3170, 8.2690

Square

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



63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020



67.0510, -13.2050, 2.5310



69.2730, 12.6530, 7.4770



67.3400, 10.5460, -3.9020

Rectangle

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



63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020



64.4690, -20.4940, -3.0380



69.2730, 12.6530, 7.4770



68.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650

Sweetspot

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



63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020



90.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540



63.2300, -4.1240, -13.3720



46.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020



80.1170, -22.7390, -11.9150



59.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



67.0050, -52.2630, -27.5190



153.5410, -119.5630, -63.3630

Inverse Universe

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



54.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



64.8830, 22.7390, 11.9150



58.0680, 14.4880, 1.7520



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.9950, 52.2630, 27.5190



73.4590, 119.5630, 63.3630

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

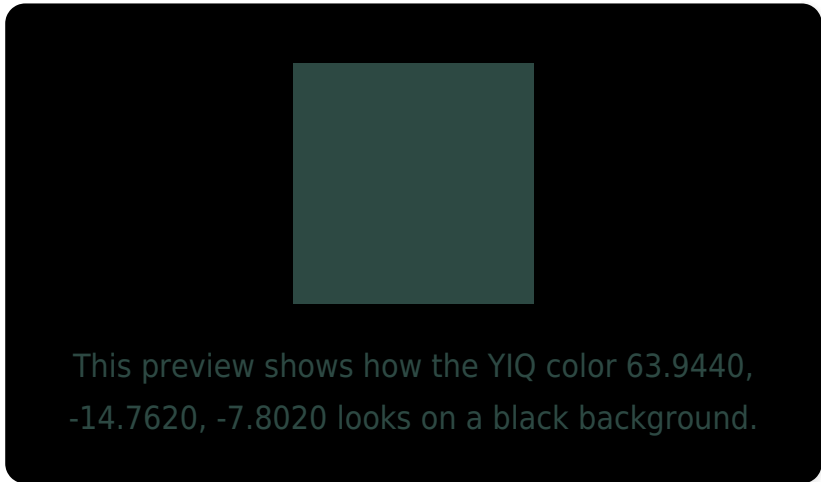
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

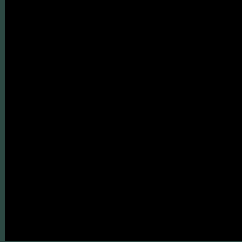
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.9440, -14.7620,

-7.8020.

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

63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020

Protanopia

67.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970

Deuteranopia

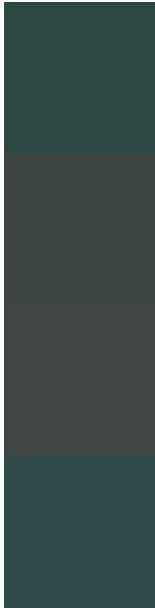
68.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



Tritanopia

65.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020

Protanomaly

66.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400

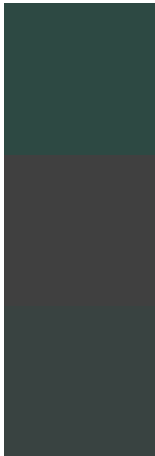
Deuteranomaly

66.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Tritanomaly

64.6390, -15.2210, -4.9890

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020 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(45, 73, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 73, 67)  
}
```

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(45, 73, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 73, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020 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(45, 73, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 73, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(45, 73, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 73, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 73, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 73, 67)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 73, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 73,  
67) }
```

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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