

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(63.9530, 25.7180,  
18.5020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	642D43
RGB	100, 45, 67
RGB Percent	39%, 18%, 26%
CMY	0.6077, 0.8236, 0.7372
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.33, 0.61
HSL	336°, 38%, 28%
HSV	336°, 55%, 39%
XYZ	7.2109, 4.9919, 5.8971
YIQ	63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

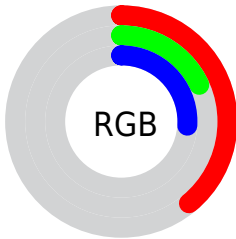
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	100, 45, 67
Decimal	6565187
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.71, 27.56, -2.03
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 27.639, 355.791
Yxy	4.9919, 0.3984, 0.2758
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284755267 (0xFF642D43)
YUV	63.9530, 1.5022, 31.6132
Hunter-Lab	22.3427, 18.5095, -0.0090

# Details

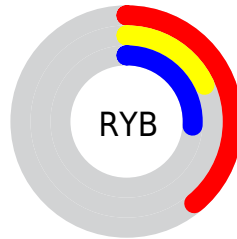
The YIQ color **63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **81.0470, -25.7180, -18.5020**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.4480, 28.6980, 19.5620**, and **17.6860, 22.0960, 18.0640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.3990, 30.3940, 21.8660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.5070, 21.0420, 15.1380**.

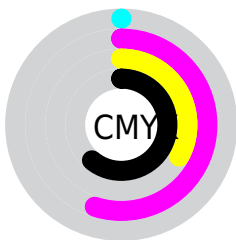
# Distribution



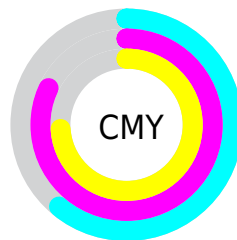
- Red (39%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020 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 63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.9530, 25.7180,  
18.5020

63.9530, 25.7180,  
18.5020

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

40.4690, 24.2050,  
18.3890

113.4480, 28.6980,  
19.5620

17.6860, 22.0960,  
18.0640

139.0460, 29.8900,  
19.9860

7.8880, 15.1750,  
5.8230

165.7580, 30.7610,  
20.7210

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

193.3560, 31.9530,  
21.1450

218.3660, 25.9930,  
19.0250

237.9940, 9.3050,

13.0890

■ 63.9530, 25.7180,  
18.5020

■ 63.9530, 25.7180,  
18.5020

■ 57.3990, 30.3940,  
21.8660

■ 70.5070, 21.0420,  
15.1380

■ 50.8450, 35.0700,  
25.2300

■ 77.0610, 16.3660,  
11.7740

■ 44.2910, 39.7460,  
28.5940

■ 83.6150, 11.6900,  
8.4100

■ 37.7370, 44.4220,  
31.9580

■ 90.1690, 7.0140,  
5.0460

■ 34.4600, 46.7600,  
33.6400

■ 96.7230, 2.3380,  
1.6820

■ 103.2770, -2.3380,  
-1.6820

■ 109.8310, -7.0140,  
-5.0460

■ 116.3850,  
-11.6900, -8.4100

■ 122.9390,  
-16.3660, -11.7740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.9820, 9.5790, 19.1390



63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020



62.7440, 33.3760, 11.8720

# Triad

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



63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020



58.9940, 8.1640, -15.8040



52.8490, -50.9830, -6.6550

# Complementary

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



63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020



81.0470, -25.7180, -18.5020

# 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.



52.0850, -46.0760, -12.9880



63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020



54.9790, -13.8430, -18.9550

# Square

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



63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020



61.2950, 23.6140, -9.4580



49.5770, -39.0140, -19.8300



52.2070, -48.8750, -0.8030



# Rectangle

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



63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020



62.8160, 32.8730, 4.4650



49.5770, -39.0140, -19.8300



52.8660, -49.6530, -8.7330

# Sweetspot

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



63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020



115.6040, 10.2230, 7.4630



60.8380, 1.4170, 23.8890



57.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020



73.7040, 40.0210, 29.1170



64.3800, 31.4050, 9.0450



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



39.6290, 53.7740, 38.6860



83.4160, 113.0950, 81.4710



# Inverse Universe

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



63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020



73.7040, 40.0210, 29.1170



80.6200, -31.4050, -9.0450



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



39.6290, 53.7740, 38.6860

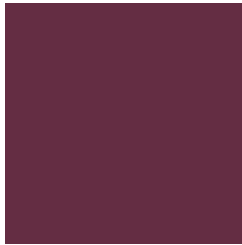


83.4160, 113.0950, 81.4710



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

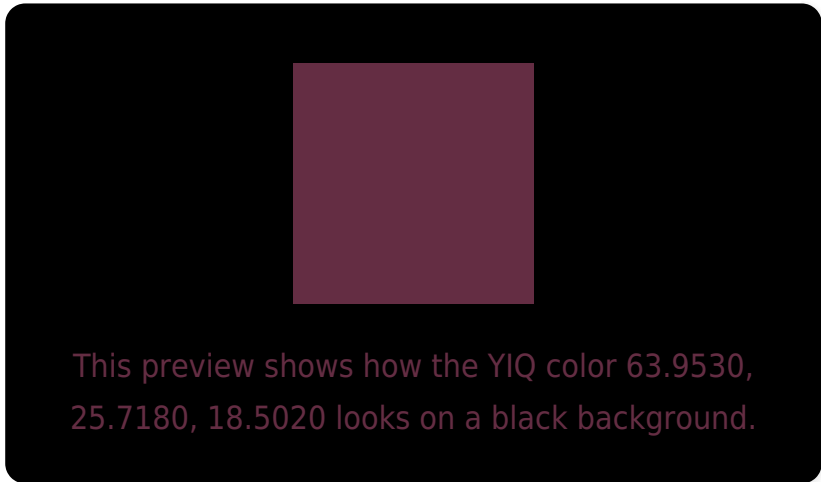
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

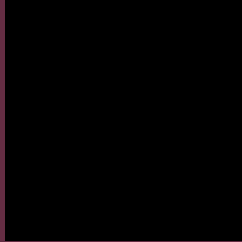
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.9530, 25.7180,



# 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

63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020

### Protanopia

63.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

### Deuteranopia

64.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



## Tritanopia

63.5910, 29.4330, 11.7450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020

## Protanomaly

63.8470, 5.2250, 9.9370

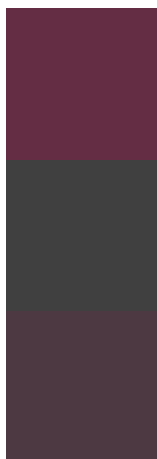
## Deuteranomaly

64.5010, 12.0110, 8.0990

## Tritanomaly

63.6880, 27.7820, 14.1340

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.8920, 9.3520, 6.7280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020 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(100, 45, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 45, 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(100, 45, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 45, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020 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(100, 45, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 45, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 45, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 45, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 45, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 45,  
67) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.9530, 25.7180, 18.5020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 45, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 45,  
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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