

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(64.0540, -35.6230,  
-9.6950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	185057
RGB	24, 80, 87
RGB Percent	9%, 31%, 34%
CMY	0.9060, 0.6862, 0.6590
CMYK	0.72, 0.08, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	187°, 57%, 22%
HSV	187°, 72%, 34%
XYZ	4.9651, 6.6221, 10.0253
YIQ	64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

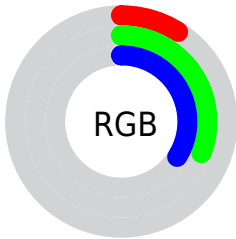
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	24, 54, 87
Decimal	1593431
CIE Lab	30.93, -15.38, -9.40
CIE LCh	31, 18.021, 211.428
Yxy	6.6221, 0.2297, 0.3064
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279783511 (0xFF185057)
YUV	64.0540, 11.3124, -35.1274
Hunter-Lab	25.7334, -10.5932, -5.0851

# Details

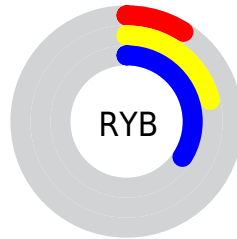
The YIQ color **64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **46.9460, 35.6230, 9.6950**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.3640, -33.5600, -8.5360**, and **25.3330, -23.1070, -5.2430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.7760, -40.7120, -11.0800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.3320, -30.5340, -8.3100**.

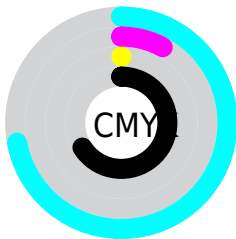
# Distribution



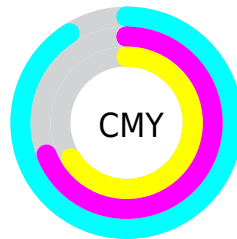
- Red (9%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950 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 64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.0540, -35.6230,  
-9.6950

64.0540, -35.6230,  
-9.6950

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

40.7550, -36.2190,  
-9.9070

114.3640,  
-33.5600, -8.5360

25.3330, -23.1070,  
-5.2430

140.9510,  
-33.8350, -9.0590

6.6170, -8.9870,  
3.1810

167.3640,  
-33.5600, -8.5360

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

195.0650,  
-34.1560, -8.7480

222.7660,  
-34.7520, -8.9600

242.4420,

-25.0320, -8.9040

251.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

64.0540, -35.6230,  
-9.6950

64.0540, -35.6230,  
-9.6950

60.7760, -40.7120,  
-11.0800

67.3320, -30.5340,  
-8.3100

57.7970, -45.2050,  
-12.2530

70.3110, -26.0410,  
-7.1370

55.1170, -49.1020,  
-13.2140

73.5890, -20.9520,  
-5.7520

76.8670, -15.8630,  
-4.3670

79.8460, -11.3700,  
-3.1940

■ 83.1240, -6.2810,  
-1.8090

■ 86.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 89.6800, 3.8970,  
0.9610

■ 92.6590, 8.3900,  
2.1340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.4480, -25.1690, -11.9290



64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950



67.0100, -32.3230, -3.4190

# Triad

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



64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950



74.5810, 9.0300, 12.5660



71.9120, 14.6270, -6.2770

# Complementary

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



64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950



46.9460, 35.6230, 9.6950

# 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.



72.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860



64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950



74.6160, 19.1170, 11.4770

# Square

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



64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950



74.2850, -4.8160, 10.1920



73.6070, 23.3360, 6.6000



70.1170, 3.6240, -10.6160



# Rectangle

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



64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950



69.4780, -24.7130, 1.8390



73.6070, 23.3360, 6.6000



72.5210, 17.2860, -4.9060

# Sweetspot

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



64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950



103.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190



61.6650, -19.2510, -31.0830



50.6400, -7.7940, -1.9220



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.



64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950



76.5400, -54.7870, -14.8110



45.8570, -27.0980, 6.5180



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



67.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080



149.4730, -132.9100, -36.2220



# Inverse Universe

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



49.2210, 19.5720, 30.7720



53.8070, 30.2060, 47.3100



65.1430, 27.0980, -6.5180



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



42.8230, 33.2770, 52.2290

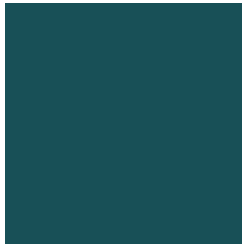


94.0910, 72.9710, 114.8190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

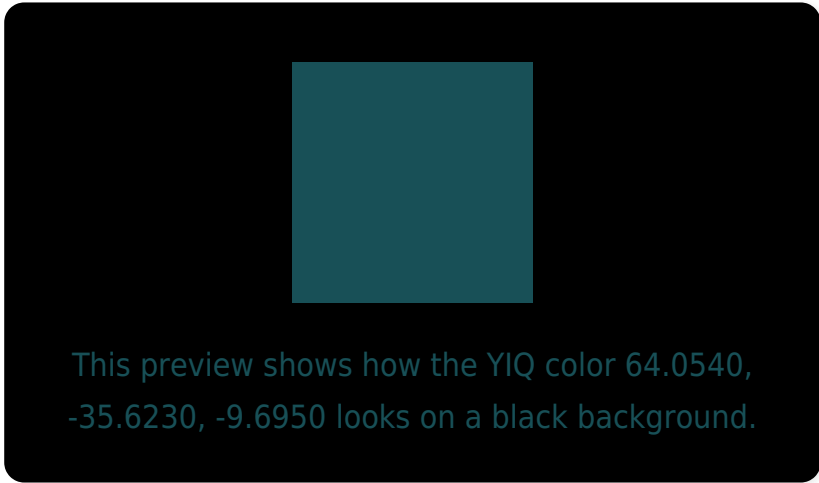
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

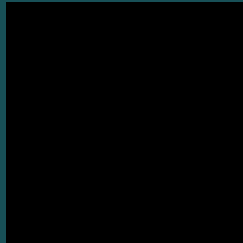
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.0540, -35.6230,

-9.6950.

# 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

64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950

### Protanopia

72.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

### Deuteranopia

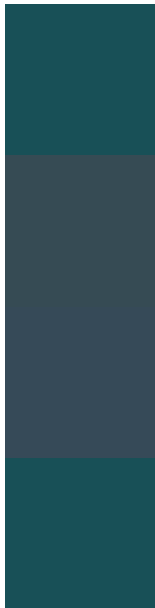
73.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980



## Tritanopia

64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950

## Protanomaly

69.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530

## Deuteranomaly

69.6160, -16.4140, 0.1140

## Tritanomaly

64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950 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(24, 80, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 80, 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(24, 80, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 80, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950 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(24, 80, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 80, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 80, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 80, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 80, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 80, 87)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 80, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 80,  
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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor