

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.0700, -15.3570,
-13.5410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.0700, -15.3570,
-13.5410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	294D3A
RGB	41, 77, 58
RGB Percent	16%, 30%, 23%
CMY	0.8393, 0.6980, 0.7726
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.25, 0.70
HSL	148°, 31%, 23%
HSV	148°, 47%, 30%
XYZ	4.3318, 6.0861, 4.9478
YIQ	64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

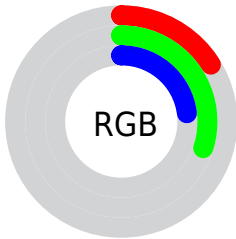
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 65, 77
Decimal	2706746
CIE Lab	29.63, -18.08, 7.30
CIE LCh	30, 19.495, 158.008
Yxy	6.0861, 0.2819, 0.3961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280896826 (0xFF294D3A)
YUV	64.0700, -2.9925, -20.2324
Hunter-Lab	24.6701, -11.8299, 5.3778

Details

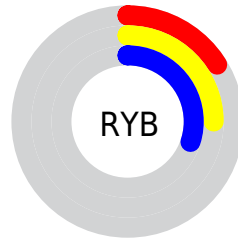
The YIQ color **64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **53.9300, 15.3570, 13.5410**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.2440, -15.9070, -14.5870**, and **21.1950, -14.2110, -12.2830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.2220, -18.8410, -16.4810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010**.

Distribution



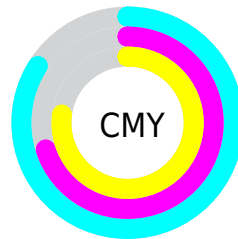
- Red (16%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410 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 64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.0700, -15.3570,
-13.5410

■ 64.0700, -15.3570,
-13.5410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.1840, -15.6780,
-13.2300

■ 112.2440,
-15.9070, -14.5870

■ 21.1950, -14.2110,
-12.2830

■ 138.1300,
-15.5860, -14.8980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 164.4180,
-16.4570, -15.6330

■ 192.0050,
-16.7320, -16.1560

■ 219.7060,
-17.3280, -16.3680

■ 243.3090,

-14.5320, -11.9720

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

64.0700, -15.3570,
-13.5410

64.0700, -15.3570,
-13.5410

61.2220, -18.8410,
-16.4810

66.9180, -11.8730,
-10.6010

58.6730, -21.7290,
-19.2090

69.4670, -8.9850,
-7.8730

55.8250, -25.2130,
-22.1490

72.3150, -5.5010,
-4.9330

52.9770, -28.6970,
-25.0890

75.1630, -2.0170,
-1.9930

50.1290, -32.1810,
-28.0290

77.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 49.3030, -32.7310,
-29.0750

■ 80.5600, 4.3550,
3.6750

■ 83.4080, 7.8390,
6.6150

■ 86.3700, 11.0020,
9.8660

■ 88.9190, 13.8900,
12.5940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.2090, 0.3690, -12.1990



64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410



60.3870, -32.3670, -13.6390

Triad

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



64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410



68.9350, -18.5700, 6.1500



70.4500, 25.2160, 5.5680

Complementary

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



64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410



53.9300, 15.3570, 13.5410

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.



71.1710, 21.8680, 11.1800



64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410



71.3070, -1.8820, 12.0860

Square

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



64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410



63.1670, -34.2030, -2.3870



71.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150



69.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650

Rectangle

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



64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410



58.2380, -42.1330, -12.8610



71.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150



70.6180, 24.8030, 7.5470

Sweetspot

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



64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410



94.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330



67.8130, 1.4240, -14.8000



47.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410



79.2490, -23.4710, -20.6790



66.1220, -21.1350, -7.9430



36.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



65.3460, -43.4580, -38.4180



147.3220, -97.9180, -86.7020

Inverse Universe

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



53.9300, 15.3570, 13.5410



63.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790



51.8780, 21.1350, 7.9430



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



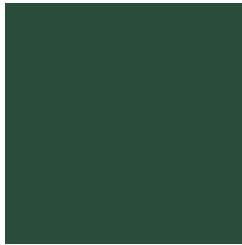
36.6540, 43.4580, 38.4180



82.5640, 98.2390, 86.3910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

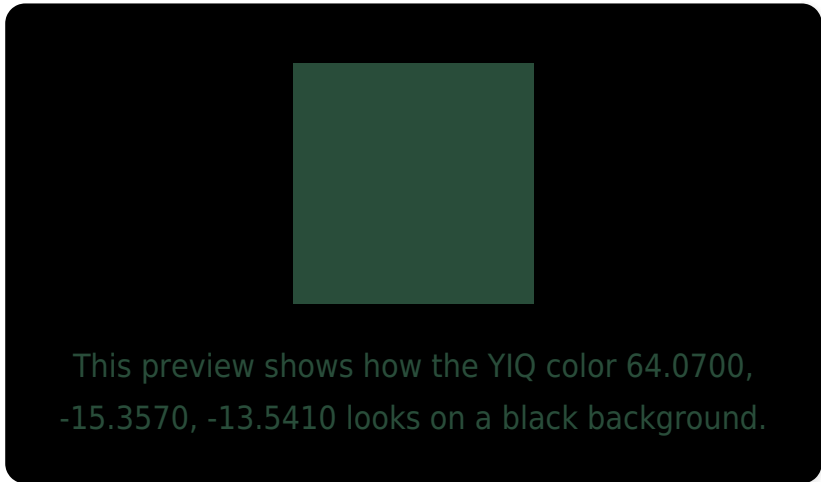
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

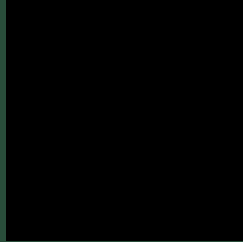
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.0700, -15.3570,

-13.5410.

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

64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410

Protanopia

68.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

Deuteranopia

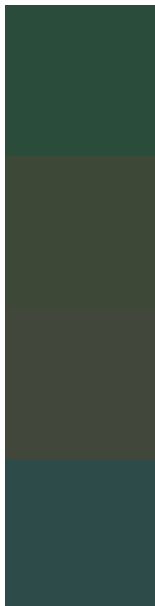
70.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790



Tritanopia

66.6110, -18.0180, -3.8580

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410

Protanomaly

67.0720, -0.5030, -7.4070

Deuteranomaly

68.1370, 0.8720, -4.7920

Tritanomaly

65.6880, -16.9170, -7.2930

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410 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(41, 77, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 77, 58)  
}
```

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(41, 77, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 77, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410 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(41, 77, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 77, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 77, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 77, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 77, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 77, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 77, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 77,  
58) }
```

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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