

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.1300, -6.4180,
-4.8340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	37453F
RGB	55, 69, 63
RGB Percent	22%, 27%, 25%
CMY	0.7843, 0.7294, 0.7530
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.09, 0.73
HSL	154°, 11%, 24%
HSV	154°, 20%, 27%
XYZ	4.6006, 5.4277, 5.5070
YIQ	64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

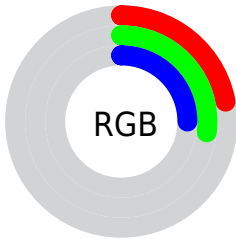
Format	Color
R _Y B	55, 64, 69
Decimal	3622207
CIE Lab	27.92, -7.09, 1.76
CIE LCh	28, 7.307, 166.053
Yxy	5.4277, 0.2961, 0.3494
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281812287 (0xFF37453F)
YUV	64.1300, -0.5571, -8.0070
Hunter-Lab	23.2975, -5.5222, 2.2934

Details

The YIQ color **64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **59.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460**, and **21.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.6950, -9.6270, -7.2510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170**.

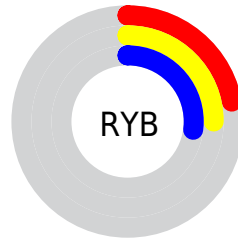
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (27%)

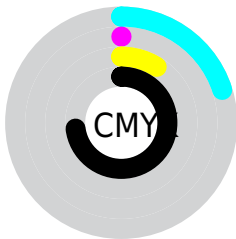
Blue (25%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (27%)

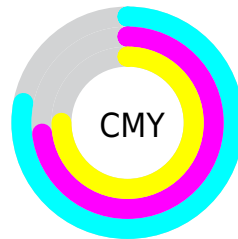


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340 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 64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.1300, -6.4180,
-4.8340

■ 64.1300, -6.4180,
-4.8340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.1300, -6.4180,
-4.8340

■ 111.8310, -7.0140,
-5.0460

■ 21.2440, -6.7390,
-4.5230

■ 137.4180, -7.2890,
-5.5690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.4180, -7.2890,
-5.5690

■ 191.0050, -7.5640,
-6.0920

■ 218.1190, -7.8850,
-5.7810

■ 247.0050, -7.5640,

-6.0920

■ 64.1300, -6.4180,
-4.8340

■ 64.1300, -6.4180,
-4.8340

■ 61.6950, -9.6270,
-7.2510

■ 66.5650, -3.2090,
-2.4170

■ 59.2600, -12.8360,
-9.6680

■ 69.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.8250, -16.0450,
-12.0850

■ 71.4350, 3.2090,
2.4170

■ 54.3900, -19.2540,
-14.5020

■ 73.8700, 6.4180,
4.8340

■ 51.9550, -22.4630,
-16.9190

■ 76.0060, 9.0310,
7.0390

■ 49.8190, -25.0760,
-19.1240

■ 78.4410, 12.2400,
9.4560

■ 47.3840, -28.2850,
-21.5410

■ 80.8760, 15.4490,
11.8730

■ 44.9490, -31.4940,
-23.9580

■ 83.3110, 18.6580,
14.2900

■ 85.7460, 21.8670,
16.7070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940



64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



63.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040

Triad

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



64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



66.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



66.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130

Complementary

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



64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



59.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340

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.



66.8980, 9.2150, 3.7030



64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



67.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940

Square

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



64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



65.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900



66.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450



66.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140

Rectangle

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



64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



64.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710



66.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450



66.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350

Sweetspot

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



64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



87.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



65.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



44.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



81.6950, -9.6270, -7.2510



64.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450



34.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



64.6110, -45.5220, -34.0500



148.0690, -104.1550, -78.2910

Inverse Universe

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



59.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340



75.3050, 9.6270, 7.2510



59.7730, 8.0690, 2.4450



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



34.5030, 45.2010, 34.3610



78.9310, 104.1550, 78.2910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

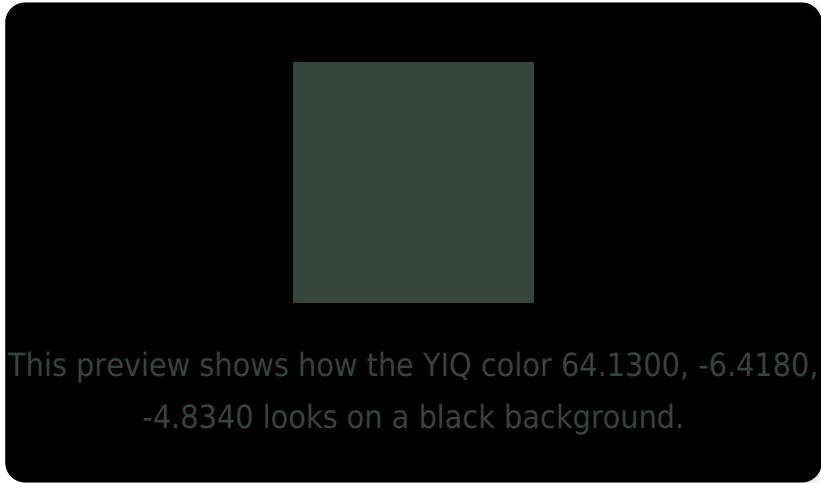
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

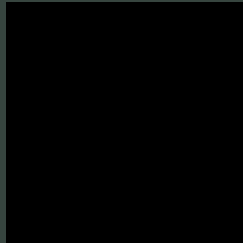
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340.



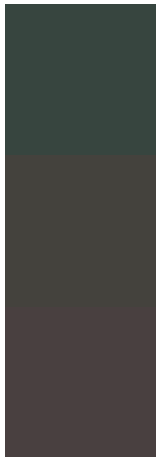
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340.

-4.8340.

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

64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340

Protanopia

66.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310

Deuteranopia

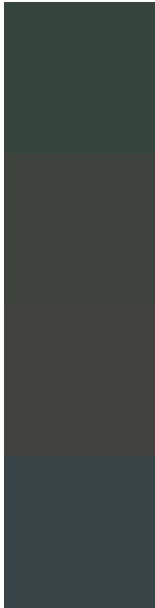
66.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



Tritanopia

65.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340

Protanomaly

65.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030

Deuteranomaly

65.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

Tritanomaly

64.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340 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(55, 69, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 69, 63)  
}
```

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(55, 69, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 69, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340 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(55, 69, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 69, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 69, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 69, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 69, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 69, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 69, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 69,  
63) }
```

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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