

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.2380, -15.7700,
-11.5620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620)
contains.

YIQ(64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(64.2380, -15.7700,
-11.5620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A4C3E
RGB	42, 76, 62
RGB Percent	16%, 30%, 24%
CMY	0.8354, 0.7019, 0.7569
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.18, 0.70
HSL	155°, 29%, 23%
HSV	155°, 45%, 30%
XYZ	4.4085, 6.0103, 5.4833
YIQ	64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

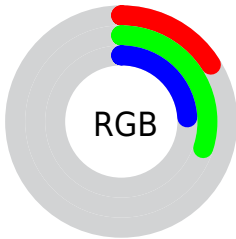
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 63, 76
Decimal	2772030
CIE Lab	29.44, -16.21, 4.49
CIE LCh	29, 16.817, 164.532
Yxy	6.0103, 0.2772, 0.3780
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280962110 (0xFF2A4C3E)
YUV	64.2380, -1.1033, -19.5027
Hunter-Lab	24.5158, -10.8046, 3.9001

Details

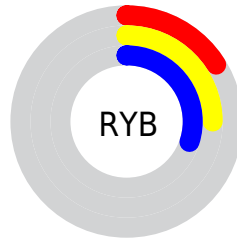
The YIQ color **64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **53.7620, 15.7700, 11.5620**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.4120, -16.3200, -12.6080**, and **21.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.5040, -19.5750, -14.1910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.9720, -11.9650, -8.9330**.

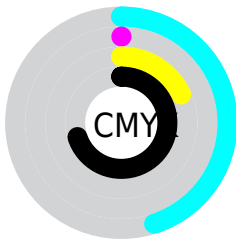
Distribution



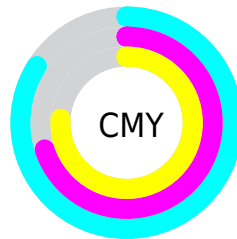
- Red (16%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (24%)



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



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620 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 64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.2380, -15.7700,
-11.5620

■ 64.2380, -15.7700,
-11.5620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.3520, -16.0910,
-11.2510

■ 112.4120,
-16.3200, -12.6080

■ 21.0640, -15.2200,
-10.5160

■ 138.1130,
-16.9160, -12.8200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 164.7000,
-17.1910, -13.3430

■ 191.7000,
-17.1910, -13.3430

■ 219.9880,
-18.0620, -14.0780

■ 243.8790,

-16.1370, -10.4170

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

64.2380, -15.7700,
-11.5620

64.2380, -15.7700,
-11.5620

61.5040, -19.5750,
-14.1910

66.9720, -11.9650,
-8.9330

59.0690, -22.7840,
-16.6080

69.4070, -8.7560,
-6.5160

56.3350, -26.5890,
-19.2370

72.1410, -4.9510,
-3.8870

53.7860, -29.4770,
-21.9650

74.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

51.0520, -33.2820,
-24.5940

77.4240, 1.7420,
1.4700

■ 49.7420, -35.3450,
-25.7530

■ 80.1580, 5.5470,
4.0990

■ 82.5930, 8.7560,
6.5160

■ 85.3270, 12.5610,
9.1450

■ 87.7620, 15.7700,
11.5620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.1810, -2.4280, -11.0680



64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620



62.4200, -27.9660, -10.7980

Triad

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



64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620



69.1700, -11.9220, 6.8140



70.1290, 21.6860, 3.4620

Complementary

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



64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620



53.7620, 15.7700, 11.5620

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.



70.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530



64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620



71.2210, 1.2360, 10.6440

Square

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



64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620



66.1250, -25.2170, -0.0410



71.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590



68.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260

Rectangle

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



64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620



61.9620, -32.3680, -8.1120



71.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590



70.1830, 21.5940, 5.1300

Sweetspot

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



64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620



94.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



66.1440, -1.0060, -14.8140



48.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



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.



64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620



80.6450, -24.5260, -18.0780



64.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390



36.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



66.7140, -47.3100, -34.6860



150.4000, -106.5850, -78.3050

Inverse Universe

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



53.7620, 15.7700, 11.5620



64.3550, 24.5260, 18.0780



53.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



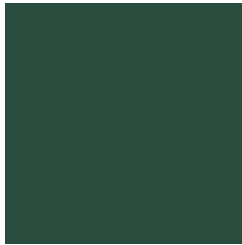
35.2860, 47.3100, 34.6860



79.6000, 106.5850, 78.3050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

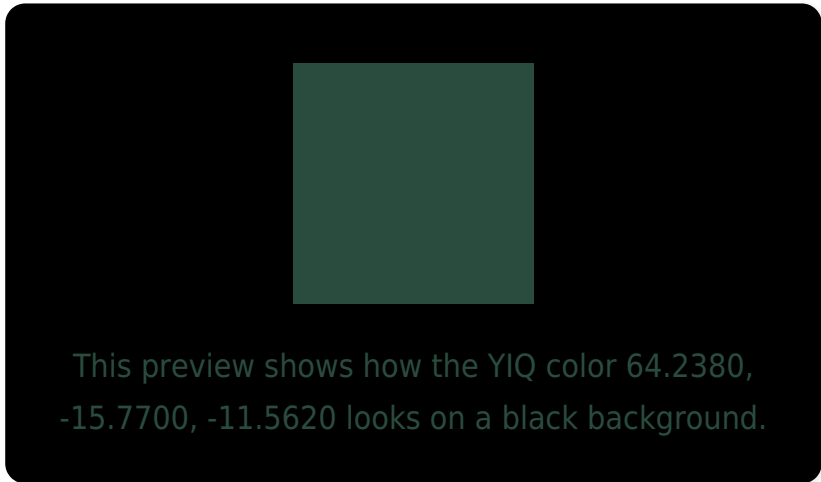
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

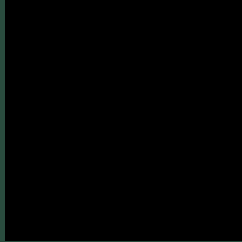
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2380, -15.7700,

-11.5620.

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

64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620

Protanopia

68.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

Deuteranopia

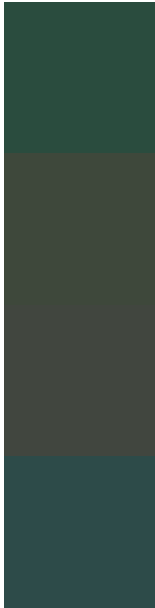
69.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990



Tritanopia

66.6110, -18.0180, -3.8580

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620

Protanomaly

67.5280, -1.7870, -6.1630

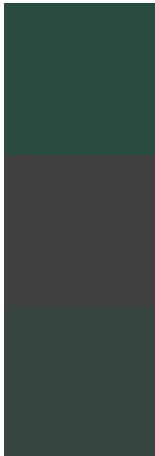
Deuteranomaly

67.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370

Tritanomaly

65.8020, -17.2380, -6.9820

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620 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(42, 76, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 76, 62)  
}
```

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(42, 76, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 76, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620 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(42, 76, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 76, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 76, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 76, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 76, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 76, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 76, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 76,  
62) }
```

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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