

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.2650, -20.4000,  
-15.7600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(64.2650, -20.4000,  
-15.7600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	23503C
RGB	35, 80, 60
RGB Percent	14%, 31%, 24%
CMY	0.8629, 0.6862, 0.7648
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.25, 0.69
HSL	153°, 39%, 23%
HSV	153°, 56%, 31%
XYZ	4.3773, 6.4229, 5.2817
YIQ	64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

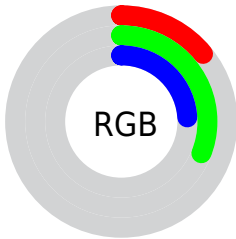
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	35, 64, 80
Decimal	2314300
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.46, -21.02, 7.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	30, 22.201, 161.198
Yxy	6.4229, 0.2722, 0.3994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280504380 (0xFF23503C)
YUV	64.2650, -2.1026, -25.6654
Hunter-Lab	25.3435, -13.5208, 5.3842

# Details

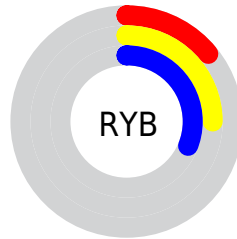
The YIQ color **64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **50.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.6240, -20.0330, -16.9050**, and **22.5970, -15.4030, -12.7070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.4170, -23.8840, -18.7000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200**.

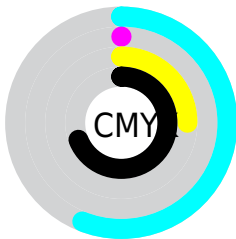
# Distribution



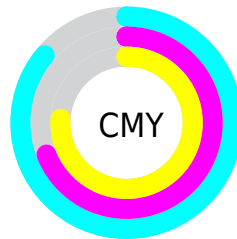
- Red (14%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600 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 64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.2650, -20.4000,  
-15.7600

64.2650, -20.4000,  
-15.7600

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

40.4820, -22.5090,  
-16.0850

113.6240,  
-20.0330, -16.9050

22.5970, -15.4030,  
-12.7070

139.3250,  
-20.6290, -17.1170

1.7610, -0.8250,  
-1.5690

165.9120,  
-20.9040, -17.6400

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

193.2000,  
-21.7750, -18.3750

221.0860,  
-21.4540, -18.6860

242.1560,

-18.4750, -12.0990

252.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

64.2650, -20.4000,  
-15.7600

64.2650, -20.4000,  
-15.7600

61.4170, -23.8840,  
-18.7000

67.1130, -16.9160,  
-12.8200

58.6830, -27.6890,  
-21.3290

69.8470, -13.1110,  
-10.1910

55.8350, -31.1730,  
-24.2690

72.6950, -9.6270,  
-7.2510

53.1010, -34.9780,  
-26.8980

75.4290, -5.8220,  
-4.6220

51.9760, -36.1240,  
-28.1560

78.2770, -2.3380,  
-1.6820

■ 81.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

■ 83.8590, 4.9510,  
3.8870

■ 86.5930, 8.7560,  
6.5160

■ 89.4410, 12.2400,  
9.4560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.3720, -1.6480, -14.1920



64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600



57.0370, -46.1210, -17.6810

# Triad

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



64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600



70.6900, -19.2580, 7.6060



72.0050, 27.9670, 5.2710

# Complementary

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



64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600



50.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600

# 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.



72.9650, 25.4440, 12.4520



64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600



73.8450, -0.4610, 13.8670

# Square

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



64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600



63.9320, -40.8510, -3.0510



73.3970, 15.5400, 15.7320



71.2830, 23.8880, -3.4080



# Rectangle

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



64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600



57.1060, -50.5690, -14.1610



73.3970, 15.5400, 15.7320



72.5860, 27.8290, 7.7730

# Sweetspot

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



64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600



98.7060, -8.1600, -6.3040



67.3950, -0.4550, -19.2950



50.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600



79.8240, -32.6400, -25.2160



65.3710, -26.2700, -8.4940



39.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



68.2470, -47.4930, -36.8770



150.8900, -105.2090, -81.2170



# Inverse Universe

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



50.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600



58.1760, 32.6400, 25.2160



49.6290, 26.2700, 8.4940



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



36.6390, 47.8140, 36.5660

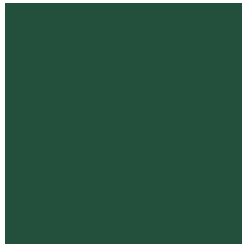


81.1100, 105.2090, 81.2170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

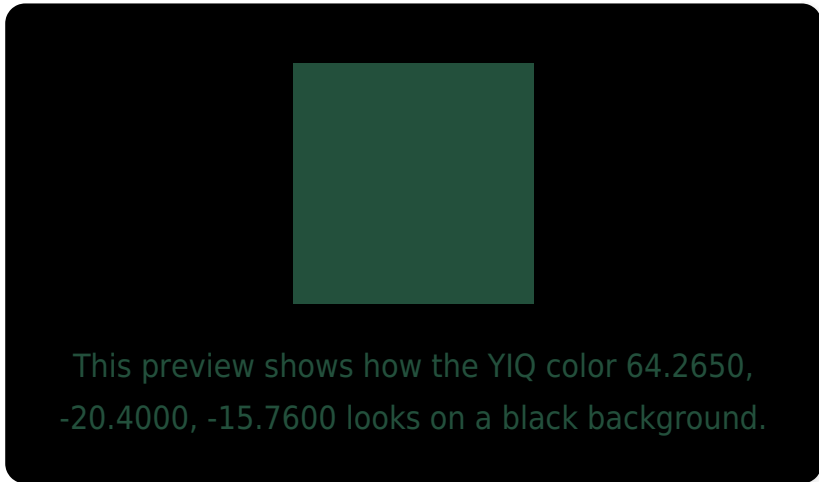
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2650, -20.4000,

-15.7600.

# 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

64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600

### Protanopia

70.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

### Deuteranopia

72.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790



## Tritanopia

67.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600

## Protanomaly

68.1750, -2.2910, -8.0430

## Deuteranomaly

69.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280

## Tritanomaly

65.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.1190, -7.8850, -5.7810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600 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(35, 80, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 80, 60)  
}
```

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(35, 80, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 80, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600 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(35, 80, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 80, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 80, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 80, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 80, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 80, 60)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 80, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 80,  
60) }
```

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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