

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240)
contains.

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Color

YIQ(64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A394D
RGB	74, 57, 77
RGB Percent	29%, 22%, 30%
CMY	0.7097, 0.7765, 0.6980
CMYK	0.04, 0.26, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	291°, 15%, 26%
HSV	291°, 26%, 30%
XYZ	5.6274, 4.9178, 7.6738
YIQ	64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

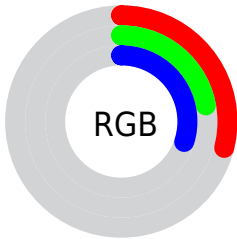
Format	Color
R_{YB}	74, 57, 77
Decimal	4864333
CIE _{Lab}	26.50, 11.69, -9.34
CIE _{LCh}	26, 14.962, 321.383
Yxy	4.9178, 0.3089, 0.2699
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283054413 (0xFF4A394D)
YUV	64.3630, 6.2300, 8.4516
Hunter-Lab	22.1760, 6.4883, -4.9935

Details

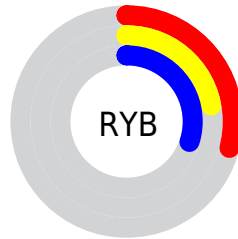
The YIQ color **64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **69.6370, -3.7120, -9.8240**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.1890, 4.2620, 10.8700**, and **21.5370, 3.1620, 8.7780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.3680, 5.3160, 13.7960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520**.

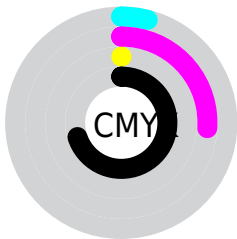
Distribution



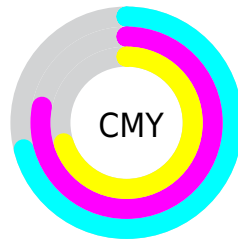
- Red (29%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240 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 64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.3630, 3.7120,
9.8240

■ 64.3630, 3.7120,
9.8240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.9500, 3.4370,
9.3010

■ 112.1890, 4.2620,
10.8700

■ 21.5370, 3.1620,
8.7780

■ 137.6020, 4.5370,
11.3930

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 164.0150, 4.8120,
11.9160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 191.0150, 4.8120,
11.9160

■ 219.0150, 4.8120,
11.9160

■ 245.0210, 4.6750,

8.8910

■ 64.3630, 3.7120,
9.8240

■ 64.3630, 3.7120,
9.8240

■ 59.3680, 5.3160,
13.7960

■ 69.3580, 2.1080,
5.8520

■ 54.9600, 6.6450,
17.2450

■ 73.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

■ 49.9650, 8.2490,
21.2170

■ 78.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 44.6710, 9.2570,
24.9770

■ 84.0550, -1.8330,
-5.3290

■ 39.6760, 10.8610,
28.9490

■ 88.4630, -3.1620,
-8.7780

■ 35.2680, 12.1900,
32.3980

■ 93.4580, -4.7660,
-12.7500

■ 30.2730, 13.7940,
36.3700

■ 98.4530, -6.3700,
-16.7220

■ 28.5120, 14.6190,
37.9390

■ 103.4480, -7.9740,
-20.6940

■ 107.8560, -9.3030,
-24.1430

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410



64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



64.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800

Triad

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



64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



62.4930, 14.4890, -3.7750



56.6700, -25.6740, -8.2820

Complementary

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



64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



69.6370, -3.7120, -9.8240

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.



57.9930, -16.4580, -10.1060



64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



61.3670, 5.9160, -8.1000

Square

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



64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



63.1070, 18.7520, 1.5680



59.4520, -4.6290, -9.7250



57.7070, -27.0960, -4.5360

Rectangle

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



64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



63.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270



59.4520, -4.6290, -9.7250



56.8120, -23.1980, -9.1020

Sweetspot

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



64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



94.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



61.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



47.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



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.



64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



80.1940, 5.8660, 14.8420



64.4620, 7.7470, 8.2830



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



37.6410, 19.1100, 50.1660



84.5250, 42.3900, 112.8700

Inverse Universe

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



63.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730



78.4260, 16.5960, 7.6040



69.5380, -7.7470, -8.2830



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



32.2080, 55.9770, 26.2890



72.6460, 126.1660, 59.3340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

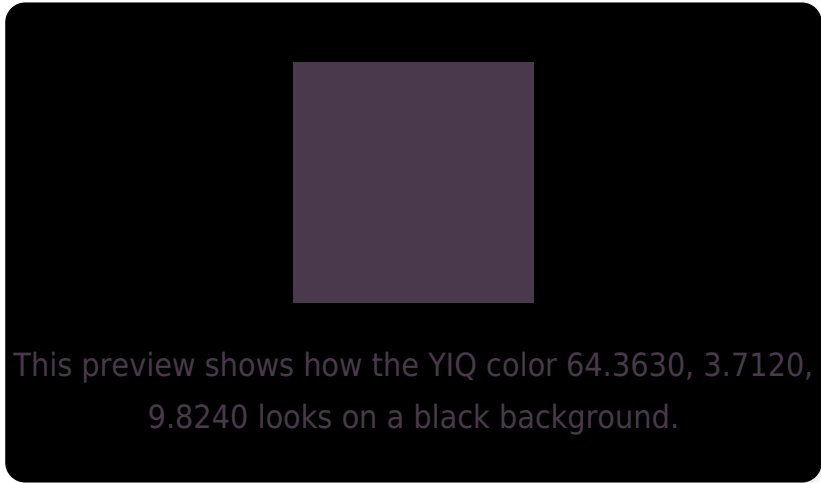
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240.

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

64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240

Protanopia

62.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610

Deuteranopia

63.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770



Tritanopia

63.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240

Protanomaly

63.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680

Deuteranomaly

63.6180, -1.5600, 6.2480

Tritanomaly

63.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240 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(74, 57, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 57, 77)  
}
```

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(74, 57, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 57, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240 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(74, 57, 77) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 57, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 57, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 57, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 57, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 57, 77)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 57, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 57,  
77) }
```

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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