

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B4341
RGB	59, 67, 65
RGB Percent	23%, 26%, 25%
CMY	0.7686, 0.7372, 0.7451
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.03, 0.74
HSL	165°, 6%, 25%
HSV	165°, 12%, 26%
XYZ	4.7647, 5.3260, 5.7773
YIQ	64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

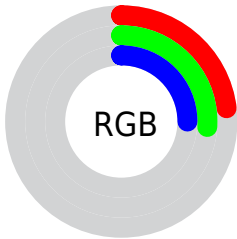
Format	Color
RYB	59, 64, 67
Decimal	3883841
CIELab	27.64, -3.76, 0.09
CIELCh	28, 3.761, 178.566
Yxy	5.3260, 0.3003, 0.3356
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282073921 (0xFF3B4341)
YUV	64.3800, 0.3057, -4.7183
Hunter-Lab	23.0781, -3.5334, 1.3120

Details

The YIQ color **64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **61.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300**, and **21.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120**.

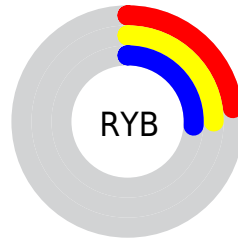
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (26%)

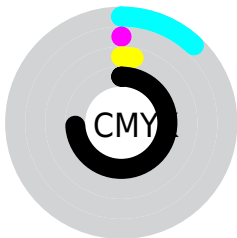
Blue (25%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (26%)

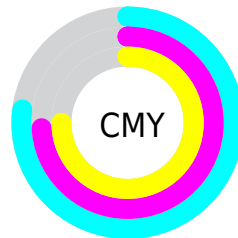


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180 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 64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 64.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 112.0810, -4.7220,
-2.5300

■ 21.7930, -3.8510,
-1.7950

■ 137.0810, -4.7220,
-2.5300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.9670, -4.4010,
-2.8410

■ 190.7820, -5.3180,
-2.7420

■ 218.6680, -4.9970,
-3.0530

■ 246.7820, -5.3180,

-2.7420

■ 64.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 64.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 62.0590, -7.6560,
-4.4240

■ 66.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 60.1510, -10.9110,
-6.0070

■ 68.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 57.8300, -14.4410,
-8.1130

■ 70.9300, 6.1890,
3.4770

■ 55.5090, -17.9710,
-10.2190

■ 73.2510, 9.7190,
5.5830

■ 53.3020, -21.8220,
-12.0140

■ 75.1590, 12.9740,
7.1660

■ 51.2800, -24.7560,
-13.9080

■ 77.4800, 16.5040,
9.2720

■ 48.9590, -28.2860,
-16.0140

■ 79.8010, 20.0340,
11.3780

■ 46.7520, -32.1370,
-17.8090

■ 82.0080, 23.8850,
13.1730

■ 45.0290, -34.4750,
-19.4910

■ 84.0300, 26.8190,
15.0670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



64.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970

Triad

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



64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



65.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



65.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280

Complementary

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



64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



61.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

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.



65.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



65.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Square

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



64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



65.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



65.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



65.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

Rectangle

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



64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



64.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



65.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



65.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510

Sweetspot

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



64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



85.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



64.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



42.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



83.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770



63.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



31.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



65.2610, -50.1080, -28.0280



150.6400, -115.5280, -64.9040

Inverse Universe

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



61.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



78.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



62.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



31.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



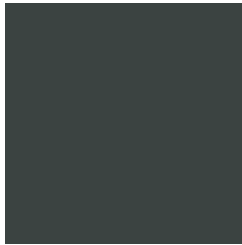
31.7390, 50.1080, 28.0280



73.3600, 115.5280, 64.9040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

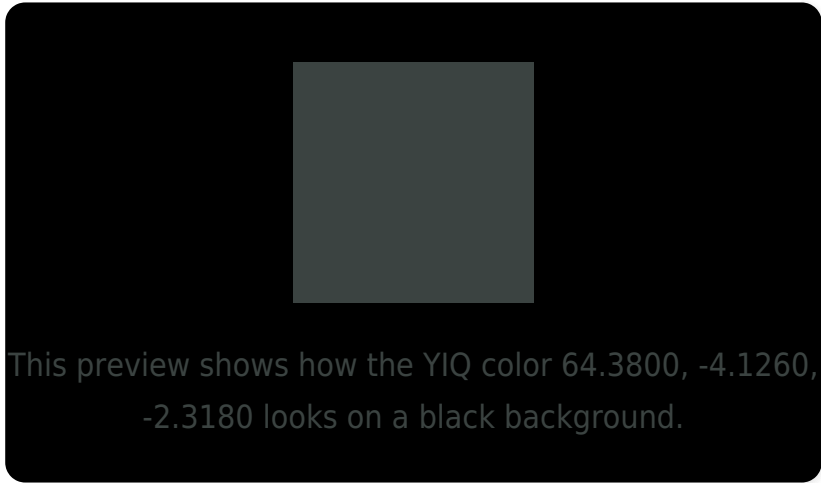
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

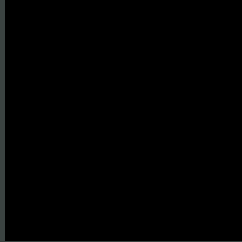
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180.



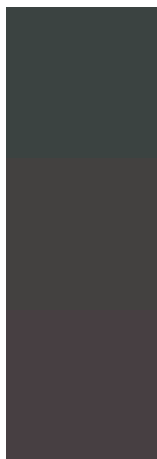
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180.

-2.3180.

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

64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

Protanopia

65.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Deuteranopia

65.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



Tritanopia

64.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

Protanomaly

65.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

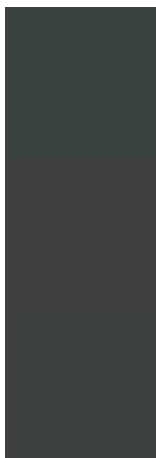
Deuteranomaly

65.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Tritanomaly

64.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180 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(59, 67, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 67, 65)  
}
```

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(59, 67, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 67, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180 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(59, 67, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 67, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 67, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 67, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 67, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 67, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 67, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 67,  
65) }
```

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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