

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.4730, -17.1490,
7.9310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	354061
RGB	53, 64, 97
RGB Percent	21%, 25%, 38%
CMY	0.7922, 0.7490, 0.6197
CMYK	0.45, 0.34, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	225°, 29%, 29%
HSV	225°, 45%, 38%
XYZ	5.4583, 5.2868, 12.0362
YIQ	64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

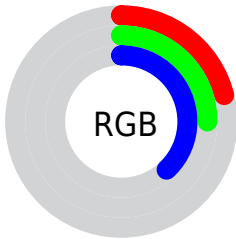
Format	Color
RYB	53, 62, 97
Decimal	3489889
CIELab	27.54, 5.25, -20.92
CIELCh	28, 21.570, 284.079
Yxy	5.2868, 0.2396, 0.2321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281679969 (0xFF354061)
YUV	64.4730, 16.0358, -10.0618
Hunter-Lab	22.9930, 2.1365, -14.9415

Details

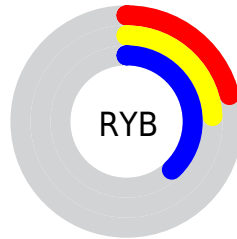
The YIQ color **64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **85.5270, 17.1490, -7.9310**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.1140, -17.5160, 9.0760**, and **19.8100, -19.7160, 4.8920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.3740, -21.1840, 9.4720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.5720, -13.1140, 6.3900**.

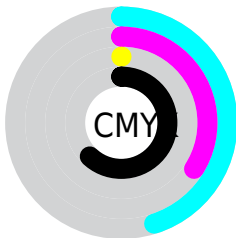
Distribution



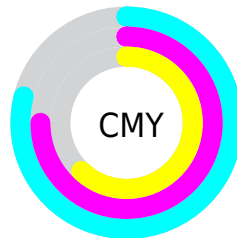
- Red (21%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310 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 64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.4730, -17.1490,
7.9310

■ 64.4730, -17.1490,
7.9310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.6470, -17.6990,
6.8850

■ 113.1140,
-17.5160, 9.0760

■ 19.8100, -19.7160,
4.8920

■ 138.2280,
-17.8370, 9.3870

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 164.7550,
-17.8830, 10.2210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 191.8690,
-18.2040, 10.5320

■ 219.5270,
-17.2410, 9.5990

■ 244.3350, -8.2530,

0.8910

■ 64.4730, -17.1490,
7.9310

■ 64.4730, -17.1490,
7.9310

■ 57.3740, -21.1840,
9.4720

■ 71.5720, -13.1140,
6.3900

■ 49.9870, -24.3480,
11.7480

■ 78.9590, -9.9500,
4.1140

■ 42.8880, -28.3830,
13.2890

■ 86.0580, -5.9150,
2.5730

■ 35.7890, -32.4180,
14.8300

■ 93.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 28.9890, -35.8570,
16.5830

■ 99.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 25.1460, -37.7370,
17.6150

■ 107.6430, 5.3190,
-2.7850

■ 114.7420, 9.3540,
-4.3260

■ 121.8410, 13.3890,
-5.8670

■ 128.6410, 16.8280,
-7.6200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.5410, -38.1920, -1.6800



64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



67.2150, 1.3730, 13.6690

Triad

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



64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



64.9940, 26.5000, 4.3240



57.1940, -21.6380, -15.3500

Complementary

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



64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



85.5270, 17.1490, -7.9310

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.



61.0020, -3.4820, -13.9940



64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



64.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440

Square

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



64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



66.1390, 24.8940, 11.4060



63.3090, 11.8310, -10.6730



51.6460, -43.4620, -16.3100

Rectangle

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



64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



67.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940



63.3090, 11.8310, -10.6730



58.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860

Sweetspot

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



64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



111.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830



82.4760, -22.3720, -13.0600



56.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



74.7310, -26.5030, 12.2570



61.0060, -8.1640, 15.8040



45.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



29.2040, -43.6520, 20.1880



62.5800, -93.5400, 43.2600

Inverse Universe

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



67.4100, 22.6930, 12.7490



79.2700, 35.0710, 19.7030



88.9940, 8.1640, -15.8040



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



36.6800, 57.7640, 32.4520



78.6000, 123.7800, 69.5400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

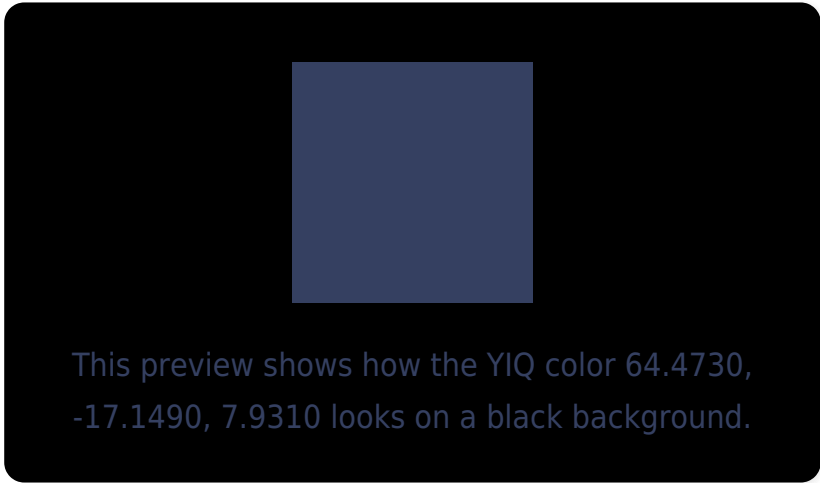
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

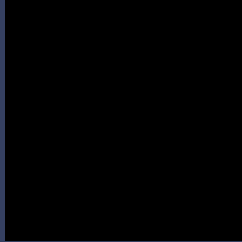
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310.

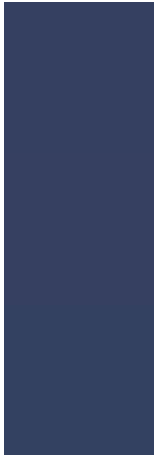


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.4730, -17.1490,

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

64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310

Protanopia

64.7720, -16.5530, 8.1430

Deuteranopia

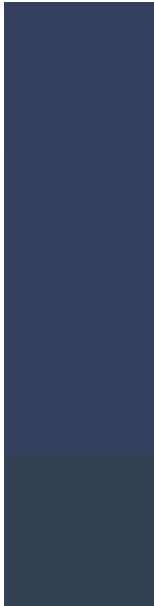
64.4620, -18.6160, 6.9840



Tritanopia

62.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310

Protanomaly

64.7720, -16.5530, 8.1430

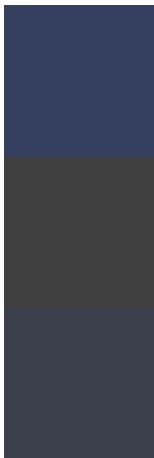
Deuteranomaly

64.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

Tritanomaly

63.3280, -15.5430, 0.8490

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310 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(53, 64, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 64, 97)  
}
```

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(53, 64, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 64, 97) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310 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(53, 64, 97) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 64, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(53, 64, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 64, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 64, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 64, 97)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 64, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 64,  
97) }
```

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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