

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.5410, -20.9970,  
-10.4450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(64.5410, -20.9970,  
-10.4450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	264D46
RGB	38, 77, 70
RGB Percent	15%, 30%, 27%
CMY	0.8511, 0.6980, 0.7256
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.09, 0.70
HSL	169°, 34%, 23%
HSV	169°, 51%, 30%
XYZ	4.5583, 6.1636, 6.7405
YIQ	64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

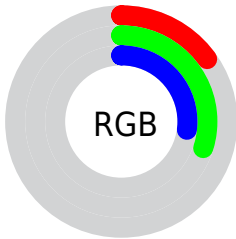
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	<b>38, 59, 77</b>
Decimal	2510150
CIE Lab	29.82, -15.85, -0.12
CIE LCh	30, 15.847, 180.417
Yxy	6.1636, 0.2610, 0.3530
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280700230 (0xFF264D46)
YUV	64.5410, 2.6913, -23.2765
Hunter-Lab	24.8266, -10.6729, 1.2812

# Details

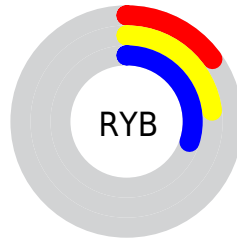
The YIQ color **64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **50.4590, 20.9970, 10.4450**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.1280, -21.2720, -10.9680**, and **22.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.0470, -16.5500, -8.4380**.

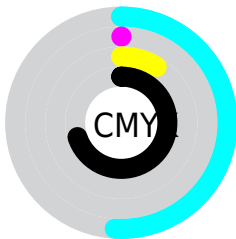
# Distribution



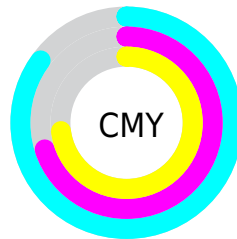
- Red (15%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450 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 64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.5410, -20.9970,  
-10.4450

■ 64.5410, -20.9970,  
-10.4450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 41.0570, -22.5100,  
-10.5580

■ 113.1280,  
-21.2720, -10.9680

■ 22.4490, -17.7420,  
-8.8620

■ 138.8290,  
-21.8680, -11.1800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 165.4160,  
-22.1430, -11.7030

■ 193.1170,  
-22.7390, -11.9150

■ 220.7040,  
-23.0140, -12.4380

■ 244.1220,

-21.1350, -7.9430

252.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

64.5410, -20.9970,  
-10.4450

64.5410, -20.9970,  
-10.4450

62.0350, -25.4440,  
-12.4520

67.0470, -16.5500,  
-8.4380

59.7140, -28.9740,  
-14.5580

69.3680, -13.0200,  
-6.3320

57.2080, -33.4210,  
-16.5650

71.8740, -8.5730,  
-4.3250

54.5880, -37.5470,  
-18.8830

74.4940, -4.4470,  
-2.0070

52.3810, -41.3980,  
-20.6780

76.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 79.2070, 3.8510,  
1.7950

■ 81.8270, 7.9770,  
4.1130

■ 84.3330, 12.4240,  
6.1200

■ 86.5400, 16.2750,  
7.9150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.4730, -9.1220, -10.8980



64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450



63.8160, -29.0210, -8.1970

# Triad

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



64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450



71.2310, -4.7240, 8.5240



70.3520, 19.4400, 0.1120

# Complementary

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



64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450



50.4590, 20.9970, 10.4450

# 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.



71.1120, 20.3560, 5.5400



64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450



72.1570, 7.2880, 11.0960

# Square

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



64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450



68.6530, -17.8360, 3.8600



72.0070, 16.4580, 10.1060



69.9550, 13.0680, -5.5560



# Rectangle

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



64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450



64.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610



72.0070, 16.4580, 10.1060



70.7050, 19.9440, 1.9920

# Sweetspot

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



64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450



94.5860, -7.7020, -3.5900



62.9860, -6.5530, -18.9130



48.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



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.



64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450



79.9200, -32.5500, -15.8300



58.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.4500, -55.0140, -27.2220



156.4420, -123.5980, -61.8220



# Inverse Universe

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



50.4590, 20.9970, 10.4450



58.1940, 32.2290, 16.1410



56.7050, 19.9440, 1.9920



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



32.5500, 55.0140, 27.2220



73.4440, 123.9190, 61.5110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

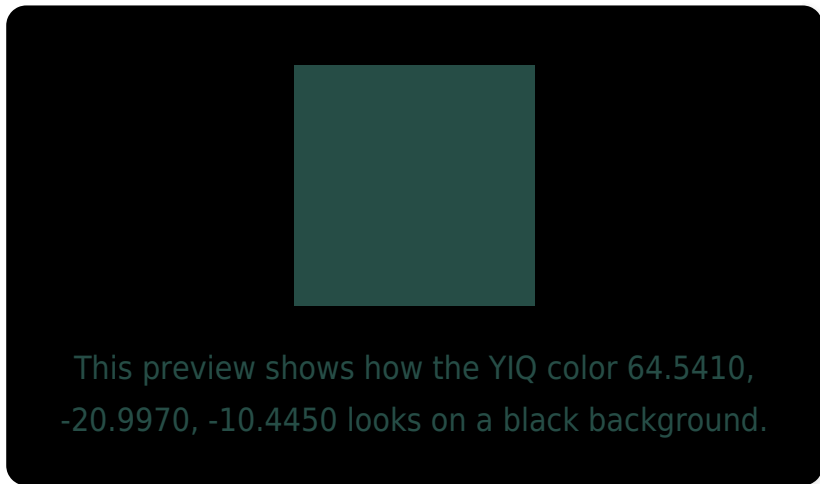
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

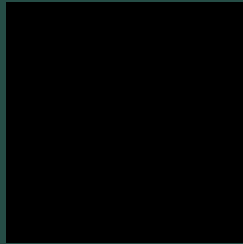
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.5410, -20.9970,

-10.4450.

# 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

64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450

### Protanopia

70.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

### Deuteranopia

70.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



## Tritanopia

65.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450

## Protanomaly

68.4290, -5.8220, -4.6220

## Deuteranomaly

68.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080

## Tritanomaly

65.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.5860, -7.7020, -3.5900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450 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(38, 77, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 77, 70)  
}
```

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(38, 77, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 77, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450 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(38, 77, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 77, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 77, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 77, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 77, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 77, 70)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 77, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 77,  
70) }
```

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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