

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.6980, -13.7090,
0.6510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	344451
RGB	52, 68, 81
RGB Percent	20%, 27%, 32%
CMY	0.7961, 0.7333, 0.6824
CMYK	0.36, 0.16, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	207°, 22%, 26%
HSV	207°, 36%, 32%
XYZ	4.9679, 5.4588, 8.5732
YIQ	64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

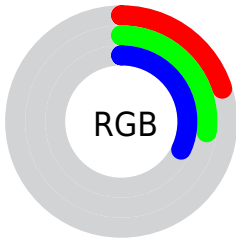
Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 62, 81
Decimal	3425361
CIE Lab	28.00, -2.73, -9.85
CIE LCh	28, 10.223, 254.536
Yxy	5.4588, 0.2615, 0.2873
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281615441 (0xFF344451)
YUV	64.6980, 8.0369, -11.1361
Hunter-Lab	23.3640, -2.9324, -5.4010

Details

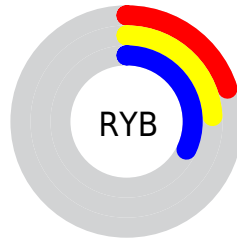
The YIQ color **64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **68.3020, 13.7090, -0.6510**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.8120, -14.0300, 0.9620**, and **21.1710, -13.6630, -0.1830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.9580, -17.3770, 1.0470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550**.

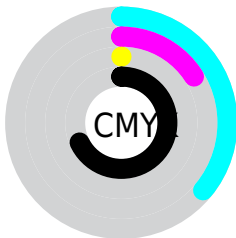
Distribution



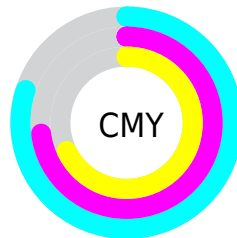
- Red (20%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510 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 64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.6980, -13.7090,
0.6510

■ 64.6980, -13.7090,
0.6510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.5840, -13.3880,
0.3400

■ 112.8120,
-14.0300, 0.9620

■ 21.1710, -13.6630,
-0.1830

■ 138.5130,
-14.6260, 0.7500

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 164.6270,
-14.9470, 1.0610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 191.7410,
-15.2680, 1.3720

■ 219.4420,
-15.8640, 1.1600

■ 246.9600,

-11.6910, -2.8830

■ 64.6980, -13.7090,
0.6510

■ 64.6980, -13.7090,
0.6510

■ 59.9580, -17.3770,
1.0470

■ 69.4380, -10.0410,
0.2550

■ 55.8050, -21.3200,
0.9200

■ 73.5910, -6.0980,
0.3820

■ 51.0650, -24.9880,
1.3160

■ 78.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 46.9120, -28.9310,
1.1890

■ 83.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 42.1720, -32.5990,
1.5850

■ 87.2240, 5.1810,
-0.2830

■ 37.1330, -36.8630,
1.7690

■ 92.2630, 9.4450,
-0.4670

■ 35.6490, -38.3760,
1.6560

■ 96.4160, 13.3880,
-0.3400

■ 101.1560, 17.0560,
-0.7360

■ 105.8960, 20.7240,
-1.1320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



65.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

Triad

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



64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



67.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630



64.4140, -1.4660, -6.4740

Complementary

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



64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



68.3020, 13.7090, -0.6510

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.



65.4750, 5.7320, -4.7640



64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



66.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510

Square

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



64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



67.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



66.1060, 11.3250, -1.4990



63.4070, -8.7560, -6.5160

Rectangle

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



64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



67.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250



66.1060, 11.3250, -1.4990



64.4960, 1.2390, -5.9370

Sweetspot

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



64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



97.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



70.5050, -12.1480, -11.1240



49.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



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.



64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



79.2180, -21.0450, 1.4430



56.4800, -9.8590, 7.9730



38.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



46.0160, -49.6550, 2.3210



101.5840, -109.6720, 5.2080

Inverse Universe

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



62.4950, 12.1480, 11.1240



76.1910, 19.1160, 17.0040



76.5200, 9.8590, -7.9730



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



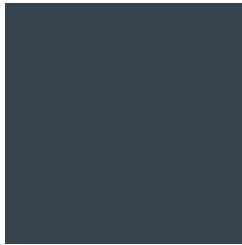
38.0070, 43.9620, 40.2980



83.9600, 97.1840, 88.9920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

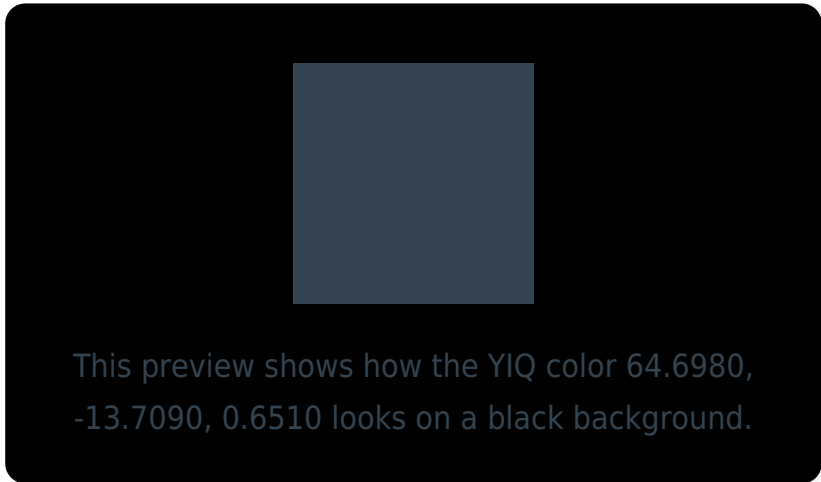
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

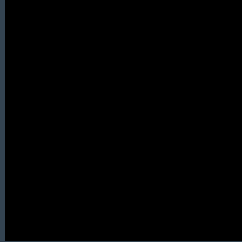
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.6980, -13.7090,

0.6510.

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

64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510

Protanopia

65.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Deuteranopia

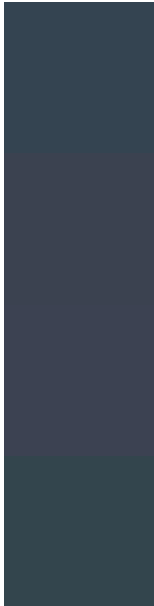
66.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750



Tritanopia

64.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510

Protanomaly

65.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700

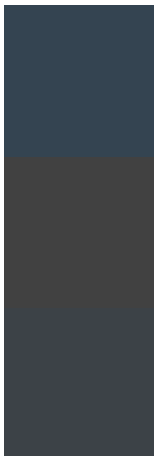
Deuteranomaly

66.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Tritanomaly

64.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510 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(52, 68, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 68, 81)  
}
```

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(52, 68, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 68, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510 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(52, 68, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 68, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 68, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 68, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 68, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 68, 81)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 68, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 68,  
81) }
```

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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