

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.9910, -12.9760,
3.8880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	374256
RGB	55, 66, 86
RGB Percent	22%, 26%, 34%
CMY	0.7843, 0.7412, 0.6628
CMYK	0.36, 0.23, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	219°, 22%, 28%
HSV	219°, 36%, 34%
XYZ	5.2029, 5.3807, 9.5649
YIQ	64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

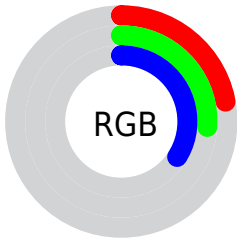
Format	Color
R _Y B	55, 63, 86
Decimal	3621462
CIE Lab	27.79, 1.08, -13.40
CIE LCh	28, 13.446, 274.627
Yxy	5.3807, 0.2582, 0.2671
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281811542 (0xFF374256)
YUV	64.9910, 10.3574, -8.7621
Hunter-Lab	23.1964, -0.5567, -8.2103

Details

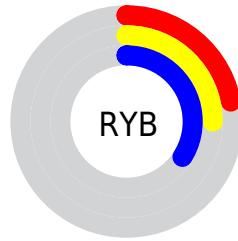
The YIQ color **64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **76.0090, 12.9760, -3.8880**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100**, and **22.0510, -13.2050, 2.5310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.7780, -16.6900, 5.1180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.2040, -9.2620, 2.6580**.

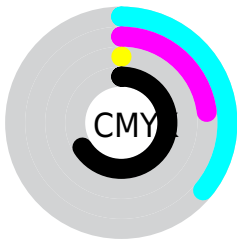
Distribution



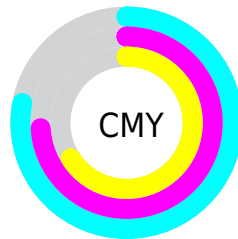
- Red (22%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880 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 64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.9910, -12.9760,
3.8880

■ 64.9910, -12.9760,
3.8880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.8770, -12.6550,
3.5770

■ 113.2190,
-13.6180, 4.5100

■ 22.0510, -13.2050,
2.5310

■ 138.3330,
-13.9390, 4.8210

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 165.0340,
-14.5350, 4.6090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 192.1480,
-14.8560, 4.9200

■ 220.1480,
-14.8560, 4.9200

■ 246.3950, -8.4820,

-0.4660

■ 64.9910, -12.9760,
3.8880

■ 64.9910, -12.9760,
3.8880

■ 58.7780, -16.6900,
5.1180

■ 71.2040, -9.2620,
2.6580

■ 53.4510, -20.0830,
6.0370

■ 76.5310, -5.8690,
1.7390

■ 47.2380, -23.7970,
7.2670

■ 82.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 41.9110, -27.1900,
8.1860

■ 88.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 35.6980, -30.9040,
9.4160

■ 94.2840, 4.9520,
-1.6400

■ 30.0720, -34.8930,
10.1230

■ 99.9100, 8.9410,
-2.3470

■ 28.0010, -36.1310,
10.5330

■ 105.8240, 12.0590,
-3.7890

■ 111.4500, 16.0480,
-4.4960

■ 117.3640, 19.1660,
-5.9380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710



64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



66.4870, -2.5690, 8.0150

Triad

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



64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



66.5030, 17.6970, 4.1690



62.4130, -8.8930, -9.5410

Complementary

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



64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



76.0090, 12.9760, -3.8880

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.



63.9150, 1.3770, -8.4390



64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



65.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370

Square

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



64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



67.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



64.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360



60.6770, -18.3840, -8.2400

Rectangle

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



64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



67.1350, 4.3540, 9.2020



64.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360



62.6800, -5.2710, -9.1030

Sweetspot

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



64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



103.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400



75.4770, -14.9450, -9.9930



50.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



79.4510, -20.0830, 6.0370



59.7300, -7.5670, 10.4890



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



34.5040, -44.7970, 13.4030



75.5110, -98.2600, 29.6760

Inverse Universe

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



65.5230, 14.9450, 9.9930



80.2900, 23.1510, 15.4630



81.2700, 7.5670, -10.4890



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



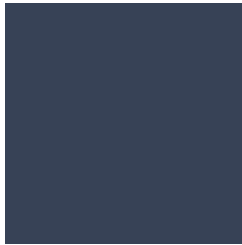
36.3250, 51.5740, 34.5020



79.7270, 113.4170, 75.6330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

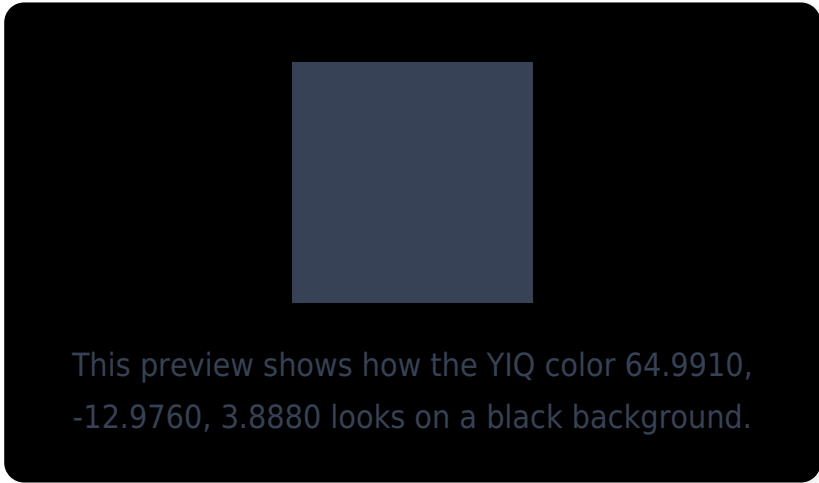
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

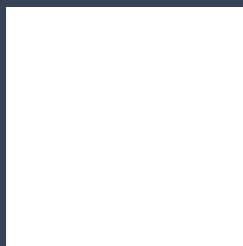
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880.

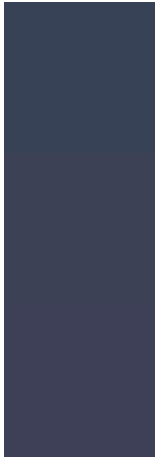


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.9910, -12.9760,

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

64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880

Protanopia

65.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

Deuteranopia

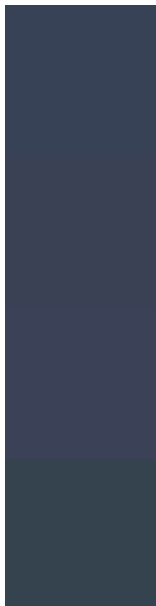
65.6110, -8.8500, 6.2060



Tritanopia

63.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880

Protanomaly

65.1870, -10.5920, 4.7360

Deuteranomaly

65.6000, -10.3170, 5.2590

Tritanomaly

64.0680, -11.8750, 0.4530

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880 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(55, 66, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 66, 86)  
}
```

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(55, 66, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 66, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880 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(55, 66, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 66, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(55, 66, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 66, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 66, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 66, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 66, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 66,  
86) }
```

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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