

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(36.6810, -12.7570,  
60.5150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E019A
RGB	62, 1, 154
RGB Percent	24%, 0%, 60%
CMY	0.7566, 0.9962, 0.3962
CMYK	0.60, 0.99, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	264°, 99%, 30%
HSV	264°, 99%, 60%
XYZ	7.8302, 3.3789, 30.7925
YIQ	36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

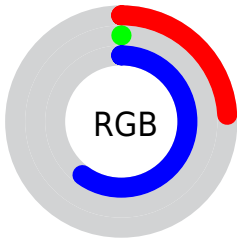
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	62, 1, 154
Decimal	4063642
CIELab	21.50, 55.92, -66.62
CIELCh	22, 86.976, 310.008
Yxy	3.3789, 0.1864, 0.0804
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282253722 (0xFF3E019A)
YUV	36.6810, 57.8383, 22.2048
Hunter-Lab	18.3819, 43.8678, -86.4527

# Details

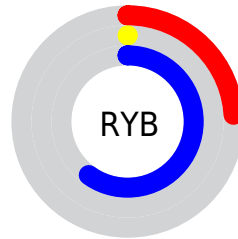
The YIQ color **36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **118.3190, 12.7570, -60.5150**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.8120, -11.7480, 58.7480**, and **11.5140, -32.4210, 31.4110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.7950, -13.0780, 60.8260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.1770, -11.5180, 54.5780**.

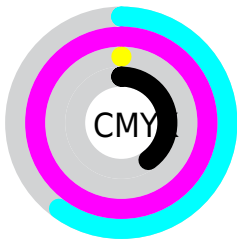
# Distribution



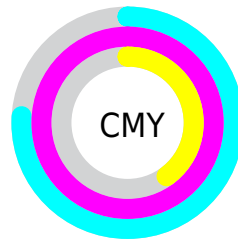
- Red (24%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150 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 36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.6810, -12.7570,  
60.5150

■ 36.6810, -12.7570,  
60.5150

■ 254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 21.9530, -25.8670,  
44.7970

■ 96.8120, -11.7480,  
58.7480

■ 11.5140, -32.4210,  
31.4110

■ 124.0510,  
-10.9230, 60.3170

■ 8.6640, -24.3960,  
23.6360

■ 149.8080, -5.9250,  
57.8430

■ 8.8630, -18.0670,  
13.5570

■ 174.6270, 4.5300,  
50.0820

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 199.4460, 14.9850,  
42.3210

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110


■ 220.3670, 16.2250,


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,


30.8570


0.0000


 237.3900, 8.2500,  
15.6900


 36.6810, -12.7570,  
60.5150


 36.6810, -12.7570,  
60.5150


 35.7950, -13.0780,  
60.8260

 48.1770, -11.5180,  
54.5780

 60.5590, -9.9580,  
48.3300

 72.0550, -8.7190,  
42.3930

 84.1380, -7.7550,  
35.9330

 95.6340, -6.5160,  
29.9960

■ 107.4290, -4.6810,  
24.2710

■ 119.5120, -3.7170,  
17.8110

■ 131.0080, -2.4780,  
11.8740

■ 143.0910, -1.5140,  
5.4140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.1360, -75.3350, 27.2010



36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150



51.7220, 49.9190, 58.9990

# Triad

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



36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150



45.4390, 50.1120, 5.9200



50.5860, -43.2330, -14.9530

# Complementary

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



36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150



118.3190, 12.7570, -60.5150

# 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.



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150



46.0280, 10.8240, -19.9600

# Square

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



36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150



40.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200



38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180



58.3550, -63.7310, 4.1170



# Rectangle

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



36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150



51.4190, 72.3410, 49.1170



38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180



47.3770, -35.5750, -21.5830

# Sweetspot

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



36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150



153.0160, -4.9560, 23.7480



73.6200, -74.9630, -1.5790



72.1760, -2.8910, 13.8530



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150



46.3070, -16.7950, 78.6370



58.8070, 31.3470, 76.2030



70.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



32.7040, -11.5640, 55.4120



2.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



# Inverse Universe

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



57.2350, 61.6560, 61.0480



73.0670, 80.4050, 79.1970



96.1930, -31.3470, -76.2030



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



51.4360, 56.4760, 55.8040

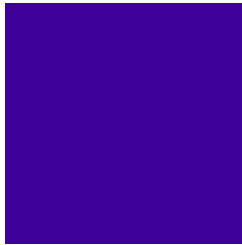


4.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

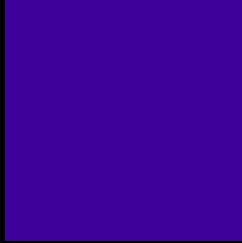
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

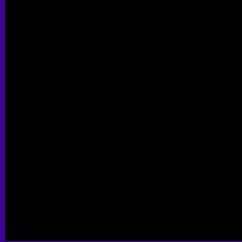
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.6810, -12.7570,



# 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

36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150

### Protanopia

43.7650, -50.2060, 6.8020

### Deuteranopia

43.5880, -45.5740, -0.0540



## Tritanopia

48.6100, -25.4450, -6.9250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150

## Protanomaly

41.3130, -36.4090, 26.5910

## Deuteranomaly

41.2330, -33.4280, 22.1240

## Tritanomaly

44.4160, -21.0020, 17.1900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150

## Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.9620, -4.8640, 22.0800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150 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(62, 1, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 1, 154)  
}
```

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(62, 1, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 1, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150 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(62, 1, 154) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 1, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 1, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 1, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 1, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 1, 154)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.6810, -12.7570, 60.5150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 1, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 1,  
154) }
```

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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