

# Converting Colors

YIQ(52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710)</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> .....	30

# Color

**YIQ(52.6950, -16.5130,  
40.4710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3E1F8C
RGB	62, 31, 140
RGB Percent	24%, 12%, 55%
CMY	0.7567, 0.8785, 0.4511
CMYK	0.56, 0.78, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	257°, 64%, 34%
HSV	257°, 78%, 55%
XYZ	7.2093, 3.8969, 25.1684
YIQ	52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

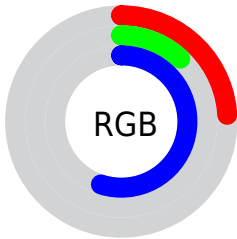
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	62, 31, 140
Decimal	4071308
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	23.33, 42.14, -54.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	23, 69.234, 307.488
Yxy	3.8969, 0.1987, 0.1074
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282261388 (0xFF3E1F8C)
YUV	52.6950, 43.0414, 8.1605
Hunter-Lab	19.7406, 30.6425, -61.7734

# Details

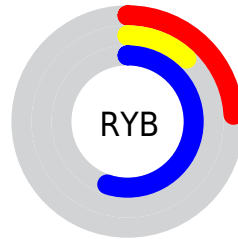
The YIQ color **52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **118.3050, 16.5130, -40.4710**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.8850, -13.9920, 44.3440**, and **10.1460, -28.5690, 27.6790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.4870, -18.6230, 45.6730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.9030, -14.4030, 35.2690**.

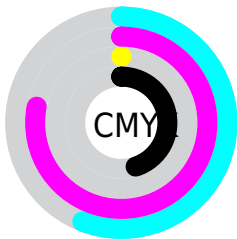
# Distribution



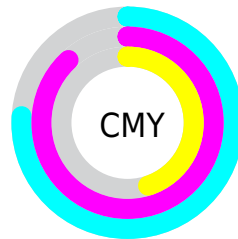
- Red (24%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710 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 52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.6950, -16.5130,  
40.4710

■ 52.6950, -16.5130,  
40.4710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 25.7870, -19.7680,  
38.8880

■ 103.8850,  
-13.9920, 44.3440

■ 10.1460, -28.5690,  
27.6790

■ 130.1240,  
-13.1670, 45.9130

■ 7.2960, -20.5440,  
19.9040

■ 157.3630,  
-12.3420, 47.4820

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,  
11.1820

■ 181.3390, -3.7670,  
40.7530

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 206.7450, 6.4130,  
32.4690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 229.7590, 11.8250,

22.4890

246.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

52.6950, -16.5130,  
40.4710

52.6950, -16.5130,  
40.4710

41.4870, -18.6230,  
45.6730

63.9030, -14.4030,  
35.2690

30.2790, -20.7330,  
50.8750

75.1110, -12.2930,  
30.0670

27.9200, -21.1000,  
52.0200

86.3190, -10.1830,  
24.8650

97.5270, -8.0730,  
19.6630

108.7350, -5.9630,  
14.4610

■ 119.9430, -3.8530,  
9.2590

■ 131.1510, -1.7430,  
4.0570

■ 142.3590, 0.3670,  
-1.1450

■ 153.5670, 2.4770,  
-6.3470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.6880, -68.5020, 19.0020



52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710



47.7210, 42.4920, 55.9320

# Triad

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



52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710



50.7330, 49.1040, 2.1600



51.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540

# Complementary

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



52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710



118.3050, 16.5130, -40.4710

# 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.



43.2900, -22.6890, -34.8570



52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710



51.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380

# Square

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



52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710



38.5710, 76.8840, 27.3480



39.9160, -18.7000, -35.5640



57.5910, -58.8240, -2.2160



# Rectangle

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



52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710



48.1450, 61.4290, 48.6370



39.9160, -18.7000, -35.5640



48.5510, -36.1250, -22.6290

# Sweetspot

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



52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710



147.3760, -6.3300, 15.6060



89.2120, -56.4390, -6.8950



71.0570, -4.1740, 9.5700



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710



46.5040, -25.3200, 62.4240



68.8410, 15.6710, 51.9190



63.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



26.5240, -20.0450, 49.4190



0.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



# Inverse Universe

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



72.4830, 39.9260, 47.3660



76.9120, 61.6080, 72.9360



102.1590, -15.6710, -51.9190



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.5970, 48.7730, 57.7410

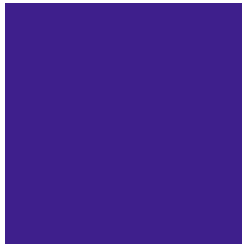


1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710 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 52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

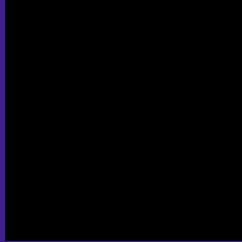
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.6950, -16.5130,



# 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

52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710

### Deuteranopia

45.2180, -47.4080, 0.1440

### Tritanopia

53.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710

## Deuteranomaly

47.9350, -35.7650, 14.9150

## Tritanomaly

52.7060, -16.1870, 12.5250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710

## Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

52.8490, -6.2840, 14.7720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710 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, 31, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 31, 140)  
}
```

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, 31, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 31, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710 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, 31, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 31, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 31, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 31, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 31, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 31,  
140) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.6950, -16.5130, 40.4710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 31, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 31,  
140) }
```

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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