

# Converting Colors

YIQ(53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(53.8000, -64.2000,  
62.2000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F1FE7
RGB	31, 31, 231
RGB Percent	12%, 12%, 91%
CMY	0.8782, 0.8785, 0.0945
CMYK	0.87, 0.87, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	240°, 81%, 51%
HSV	240°, 87%, 91%
XYZ	15.4651, 7.0354, 76.0668
YIQ	53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

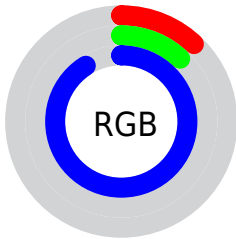
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	31, 31, 231
Decimal	2039783
CIE Lab	31.89, 66.55, -94.90
CIE LCh	32, 115.911, 305.043
Yxy	7.0354, 0.1569, 0.0714
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280229863 (0xFF1F1FE7)
YUV	53.8000, 87.3596, -19.9956
Hunter-Lab	26.5244, 57.6571, -151.4654

# Details

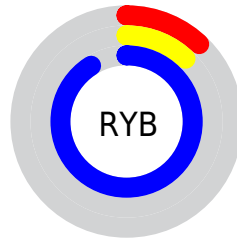
The YIQ color **53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3333FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **208.2000, 64.2000, -62.2000**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.2580, -33.4350, 60.8130**, and **19.8360, -55.8540, 54.1140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.4220, -71.5830, 69.3530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.1780, -56.8170, 55.0470**.

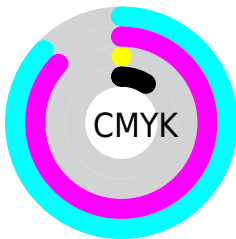
# Distribution



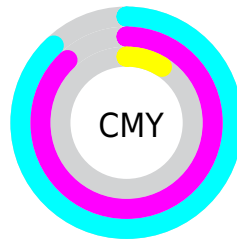
- Red (12%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000 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 53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.8000, -64.2000,  
62.2000

■ 53.8000, -64.2000,  
62.2000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 23.0280, -64.8420,  
62.8220

■ 114.2580,  
-33.4350, 60.8130

■ 19.7220, -55.5330,  
53.8030

■ 139.6860,  
-20.3210, 54.4230

■ 16.6440, -46.8660,  
45.4060

■ 165.1030, -8.6740,  
47.0860

■ 13.5660, -38.1990,  
37.0090

■ 190.5200, 2.9730,  
39.7490

■ 18.8200, -33.7030,  
21.6010

■ 216.8230, 14.9410,  
32.1010

■ 12.4480, -24.0280,  
16.9640

■ 235.0420, 9.3500,

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,

17.7820

12.4260

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

53.8000, -64.2000,  
62.2000

53.8000, -64.2000,  
62.2000

33.4220, -71.5830,  
69.3530

74.1780, -56.8170,  
55.0470

26.3340, -74.1510,  
71.8410

94.5560, -49.4340,  
47.8940

114.9340,  
-42.0510, 40.7410

135.3120,  
-34.6680, 33.5880

■ 155.6900,  
-27.2850, 26.4350

■ 176.9540,  
-19.5810, 18.9710

■ 197.3320,  
-12.1980, 11.8180

■ 217.7100, -4.8150,  
4.6650

■ 238.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.3130, -106.3300, 32.7580



53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000



72.8710, 60.8260, 87.1140

# Triad

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



53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000



58.6390, 82.2040, 19.0360



69.4330, -56.3440, -25.1440

# Complementary

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



53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000



208.2000, 64.2000, -62.2000

# 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.



58.1130, -27.2250, -51.7770



53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000



69.4070, 25.6340, -24.0460

# Square

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



53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000



59.2020, 118.0080, 41.9760



55.1780, -25.8500, -49.1620



82.2690, -86.9760, 1.3760



# Rectangle

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



53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000



74.2180, 95.8570, 74.4890



55.1780, -25.8500, -49.1620



65.7850, -46.0720, -35.0960

# Sweetspot

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



53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000



196.5240, -21.1860, 20.5260



171.2000, -119.2000, -42.4000



92.5600, -12.8400, 12.4400



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000



29.0700, -81.8550, 79.3050



83.7000, -4.6000, 83.4000



104.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



20.4060, -57.4590, 55.6690



5.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610



# Inverse Universe

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



113.6000, 55.0000, 104.6000



105.3150, 70.1250, 133.3650



178.3000, 4.6000, -83.4000



107.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



73.8130, 49.5460, 93.3060

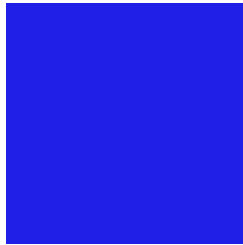


21.0630, 14.0250, 26.6730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

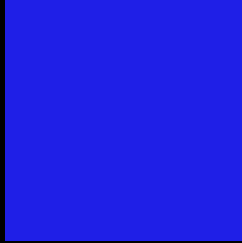
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000 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 53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.8000, -64.2000,



# 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

53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000

### Protanopia

59.4780, -68.2710, 9.3050

### Deuteranopia

59.7910, -62.2630, -0.4630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000

## Protanomaly

57.2680, -66.8990, 28.5010

## Deuteranomaly

57.3190, -62.9090, 22.2670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000

## Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.2080, -23.1120, 22.3920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000 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(31, 31, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 31, 231)  
}
```

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(31, 31, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 31, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000 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(31, 31, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 31, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 31, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 31, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 31, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 31,  
231) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.8000, -64.2000, 62.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 31, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 31,  
231) }
```

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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