

# Converting Colors

YIQ(59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(59.1040, -27.6100,  
48.8540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3F23AD
RGB	63, 35, 173
RGB Percent	25%, 14%, 68%
CMY	0.7528, 0.8628, 0.3218
CMYK	0.64, 0.80, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	252°, 66%, 41%
HSV	252°, 80%, 68%
XYZ	10.1906, 5.2744, 39.9881
YIQ	59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

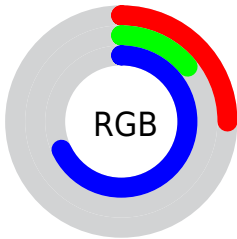
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	63, 35, 173
Decimal	4137901
CIE Lab	27.50, 50.02, -68.22
CIE LCh	28, 84.594, 306.250
Yxy	5.2744, 0.1838, 0.0951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282327981 (0xFF3F23AD)
YUV	59.1040, 56.1507, 3.4168
Hunter-Lab	22.9661, 39.0136, -87.1582

# Details

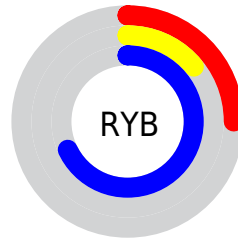
The YIQ color **59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **148.8960, 27.6100, -48.8540**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.6040, -23.0260, 53.8860**, and **13.5660, -38.1990, 37.0090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.9390, -31.2790, 54.7770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2690, -23.9410, 42.9310**.

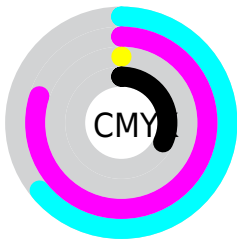
# Distribution



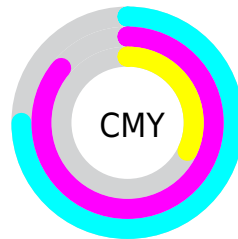
- Red (25%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540 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 59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.1040, -27.6100,  
48.8540

■ 59.1040, -27.6100,  
48.8540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 28.2170, -35.3580,  
46.0980

■ 112.6040,  
-23.0260, 53.8860

■ 13.5660, -38.1990,  
37.0090

■ 139.6860,  
-20.3210, 54.4230

■ 10.7160, -30.1740,  
29.2340

■ 163.6190,  
-10.1870, 46.9730

■ 12.5620, -24.3490,  
17.2750

■ 188.4380, 0.2680,  
39.2120

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,  
12.4260

■ 213.2570, 10.7230,  
31.4510

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,  
6.9410

■ 233.8680, 9.9000,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

18.8280

0.0000

250.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

59.1040, -27.6100,  
48.8540

59.1040, -27.6100,  
48.8540

44.9390, -31.2790,  
54.7770

73.2690, -23.9410,  
42.9310

30.1870, -34.6730,  
61.2230

88.0210, -20.5470,  
36.4850

101.8870,  
-17.4740, 30.3500

116.0520,  
-13.8050, 24.4270

130.2170,  
-10.1360, 18.5040

■ 144.9690, -6.7420,  
12.0580

■ 158.8350, -3.6690,  
5.9230

■ 173.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 187.7520, 3.3940,  
-6.4460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.9500, -83.6790, 24.2330



59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540



57.2200, 48.8170, 67.9610

# Triad

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



59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540



57.5990, 61.3450, 6.0890



59.3740, -48.6880, -20.7200

# Complementary

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



59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540



148.8960, 27.6100, -48.8540

# 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.



49.3080, -23.1000, -43.9320



59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540



60.2480, 21.8280, -21.1480

# Square

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



59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540



46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



67.8440, -69.7820, -1.8620



# Rectangle

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



59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540



58.2980, 74.5400, 58.8280



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



56.7520, -41.3050, -27.8730

# Sweetspot

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



59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540



180.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030



115.3020, -74.5480, -14.6120



85.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540



46.6660, -42.7910, 76.1930



79.7350, 13.5140, 63.4820



79.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



26.3690, -29.6740, 53.2220



4.1170, -4.4030, 8.2130



# Inverse Universe

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



88.8020, 46.9380, 63.4660



92.8930, 72.9280, 99.0720



128.2650, -13.5140, -63.4820



81.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



58.5300, 50.8800, 69.1200



8.9290, 7.9300, 10.4740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540 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 59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

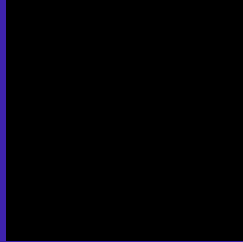
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.1040, -27.6100,



# 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

59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540

### Protanopia

52.1430, -60.0180, 8.4140

### Deuteranopia

52.2110, -54.6980, 0.1020



## Tritanopia

51.1560, -44.8380, -13.3980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540

## Protanomaly

54.8600, -48.3750, 23.1850

## Deuteranomaly

54.5520, -44.7520, 18.0960

## Tritanomaly

54.3920, -38.7900, 9.1620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.6900, -10.0900, 17.6700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540 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(63, 35, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 35, 173)  
}
```

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(63, 35, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 35, 173) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540 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(63, 35, 173) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 35, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 35, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 35, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 35, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 35,  
173) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.1040, -27.6100, 48.8540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 35, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 35,  
173) }
```

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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