

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.3970, -37.1860,
13.1340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	223F7D
RGB	34, 63, 125
RGB Percent	13%, 25%, 49%
CMY	0.8667, 0.7529, 0.5100
CMYK	0.73, 0.50, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	221°, 57%, 31%
HSV	221°, 73%, 49%
XYZ	6.1361, 5.3757, 20.0995
YIQ	61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

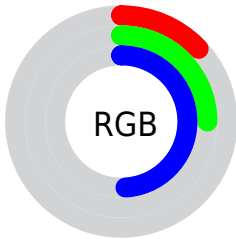
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 56, 125
Decimal	2244477
CIE _{Lab}	27.78, 11.88, -38.40
CIE _{LCh}	28, 40.190, 287.187
Y _{xy}	5.3757, 0.1941, 0.1701
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280434557 (0xFF223F7D)
YUV	61.3970, 31.3563, -24.0272
Hunter-Lab	23.1856, 6.6655, -35.1684

Details

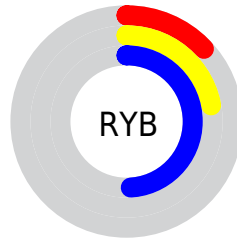
The YIQ color $[61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 003366 . A complement of this color would be $[97.6030, 37.1860, -13.1340]$, and the grayscale version is $[61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[112.0710, -33.1520, 17.1200]$, and $[21.4640, -30.1250, 11.8190]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[53.1130, -42.1380, 14.7740]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[70.2680, -32.5090, 10.9710]$.

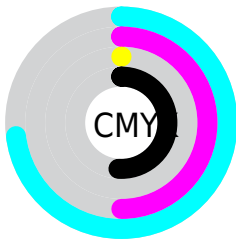
Distribution



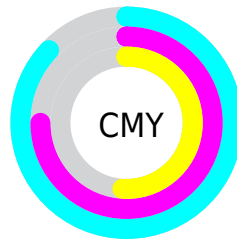
- Red (13%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340 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 61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.3970, -37.1860,
13.1340

■ 61.3970, -37.1860,
13.1340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.4670, -43.3750,
9.6570

■ 112.0710,
-33.1520, 17.1200

■ 21.4640, -30.1250,
11.8190

■ 138.0110,
-32.9230, 18.4770

■ 7.6890, -17.5170,
14.6030

■ 165.1250,
-33.2440, 18.7880

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 191.1530,
-30.4470, 17.6570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 216.2600,
-20.8630, 9.1610

■ 241.9540,

-11.5540, 0.1420

■ 61.3970, -37.1860,
13.1340

■ 61.3970, -37.1860,
13.1340

■ 53.1130, -42.1380,
14.7740

■ 70.2680, -32.5090,
10.9710

■ 43.9430, -47.4110,
16.7250

■ 78.8510, -26.9610,
9.5430

■ 37.7300, -51.1250,
17.9550

■ 87.7220, -22.2840,
7.3800

■ 96.3050, -16.7360,
5.9520

■ 105.1760,
-12.0590, 3.7890

■ 113.7590, -6.5110,
2.3610

■ 122.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 131.2130, 3.7140,
-1.2300

■ 140.0840, 8.3910,
-3.3930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.2150, -60.5210, 1.0070



61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340



67.6860, 4.9010, 26.8290

Triad

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



61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340



62.5850, 46.7650, 6.0050



52.1870, -38.0960, -25.4560

Complementary

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



61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340



97.6030, 37.1860, -13.1340

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.



54.0680, -13.0160, -28.4400



61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340



61.8420, 38.0110, -11.5650

Square

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



61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340



61.4240, 46.4410, 22.8970



59.9270, 18.2980, -23.2540



56.4220, -48.6430, -16.0270

Rectangle

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



61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340



65.4450, 24.7530, 30.4890



59.9270, 18.2980, -23.2540



50.3460, -34.2900, -28.3540

Sweetspot

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



61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340



138.1480, -14.8560, 4.9200



94.3710, -44.6060, -28.6220



66.6170, -8.9870, 3.1810



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340



64.1900, -58.2320, 20.1040



48.8590, -20.2710, 31.4810



58.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



38.6590, -52.3630, 18.3650



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



64.5150, 44.9270, 28.3110



68.7020, 69.8660, 44.4100



110.1410, 20.2710, -31.4810



59.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



42.9460, 63.1270, 39.8870



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340 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 61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340 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 61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.3970, -37.1860,

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

61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340

Protanopia

60.2010, -39.5700, 12.2860

Deuteranopia

52.6670, -55.9820, 1.3460



Tritanopia

51.7430, -45.1130, -13.9210

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340

Protanomaly

60.5000, -38.9740, 12.4980

Deuteranomaly

56.0100, -49.5180, 5.3460

Tritanomaly

54.9210, -42.3180, -3.9980

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340 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(34, 63, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 63, 125)  
}
```

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(34, 63, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 63, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340 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(34, 63, 125) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 63, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 63, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 63, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 63, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 63,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.3970, -37.1860, 13.1340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 63, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 63,  
125) }
```

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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