

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.5420, -12.4290,
21.5150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F3370
RGB	63, 51, 112
RGB Percent	25%, 20%, 44%
CMY	0.7529, 0.8000, 0.5609
CMYK	0.44, 0.54, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	252°, 37%, 32%
HSV	252°, 54%, 44%
XYZ	6.1579, 4.5939, 15.8842
YIQ	61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

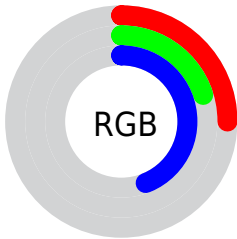
Format	Color
RYB	63, 51, 112
Decimal	4141936
CIELab	25.54, 21.74, -33.66
CIElCh	26, 40.069, 302.866
Yxy	4.5939, 0.2312, 0.1725
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282332016 (0xFF3F3370)
YUV	61.5420, 24.8758, 1.2787
Hunter-Lab	21.4333, 13.7755, -28.9365

Details

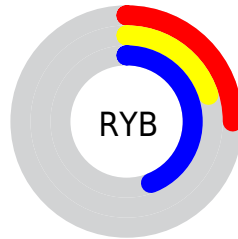
The YIQ color **61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **101.4580, 12.4290, -21.5150**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.3080, -11.6500, 23.9180**, and **15.4660, -15.2710, 17.9530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.3940, -14.7680, 25.3600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.6900, -10.0900, 17.6700**.

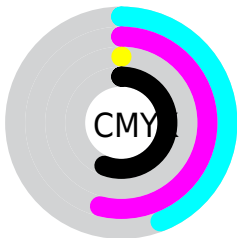
Distribution



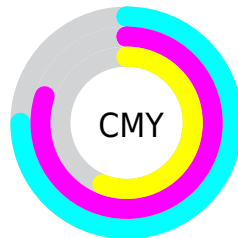
- Red (25%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150 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 61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.5420, -12.4290,
21.5150

61.5420, -12.4290,
21.5150

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

38.8900, -13.5290,
19.4230

110.3080,
-11.6500, 23.9180

15.4660, -15.2710,
17.9530

135.9490,
-12.0170, 25.0630

5.2610, -13.4360,
12.2280

162.4760,
-12.0630, 25.8970

2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

189.3020,
-11.5130, 26.9430

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

214.9080, -4.7720,
20.4120

240.0150, 4.8120,

11.9160

■ 61.5420, -12.4290,
21.5150

■ 61.5420, -12.4290,
21.5150

■ 52.3940, -14.7680,
25.3600

■ 70.6900, -10.0900,
17.6700

■ 43.2460, -17.1070,
29.2050

■ 79.8380, -7.7510,
13.8250

■ 33.5110, -19.1710,
33.5730

■ 89.5730, -5.6870,
9.4570

■ 24.3630, -21.5100,
37.4180

■ 98.7210, -3.3480,
5.6120

■ 19.3460, -22.8400,
39.4960

■ 107.8690, -1.0090,
1.7670

■ 117.0170, 1.3300,
-2.0780

■ 126.1650, 3.6690,
-5.9230

■ 135.9000, 5.7330,
-10.2910

■ 145.0480, 8.0720,
-14.1360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.8890, -56.4870, 4.9930



61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150



60.8790, 20.5350, 29.8390

Triad

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



61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150



56.8800, 44.0160, -4.7520



50.6200, -40.5730, -19.1090

Complementary

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



61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150



101.4580, 12.4290, -21.5150

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.



45.7980, -29.7510, -28.0150



61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150



56.7480, 26.4120, -16.1160

Square

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



61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150



56.4530, 47.4970, 14.7690



52.1750, 5.7360, -26.8720



54.0400, -50.2030, -9.7790

Rectangle

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



61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150



57.1920, 35.7110, 30.1350



52.1750, 5.7360, -26.8720



49.3660, -37.0420, -22.5300

Sweetspot

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



61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150



126.1170, -4.4030, 8.2130



87.3040, -33.3310, -7.1790



62.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150



67.3970, -18.8500, 33.2620



70.5120, 5.4510, 27.8750



51.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



20.8560, -24.2160, 42.4080



42.8090, -50.0830, 87.2050

Inverse Universe

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



74.8250, 20.6270, 28.1710



87.7700, 31.6280, 43.5640



92.4880, -5.4510, -27.8750



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



46.8240, 40.7040, 55.2960



96.5390, 83.3330, 114.2530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150 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 61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

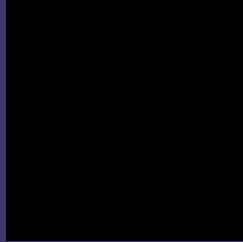
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5420, -12.4290,

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

61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150

Protanopia

54.5920, -42.2290, 10.9150

Deuteranopia

50.4290, -49.3800, 2.8440



Tritanopia

59.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150

Protanomaly

56.9740, -31.5010, 14.7310

Deuteranomaly

54.4740, -36.0850, 9.6990

Tritanomaly

60.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.7040, -4.6780, 7.6900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150 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(63, 51, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 51, 112)  
}
```

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, 51, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 51, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150 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(63, 51, 112) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 51, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 51, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 51, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 51, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 51,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.5420, -12.4290, 21.5150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 51, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 51,  
112) }
```

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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