

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.7620, -36.9560,
8.9640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	204276
RGB	32, 66, 118
RGB Percent	13%, 26%, 46%
CMY	0.8745, 0.7411, 0.5374
CMYK	0.73, 0.44, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	216°, 57%, 29%
HSV	216°, 73%, 46%
XYZ	5.8115, 5.5119, 17.8823
YIQ	61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

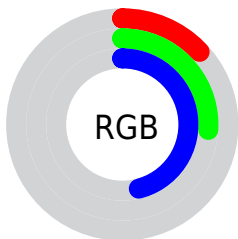
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 56, 118
Decimal	2114166
CIE _{Lab}	28.15, 6.69, -33.41
CIE _{LCh}	28, 34.077, 281.330
Yxy	5.5119, 0.1990, 0.1887
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280304246 (0xFF204276)
YUV	61.7620, 27.7253, -26.1013
Hunter-Lab	23.4774, 3.1000, -28.7260

Details

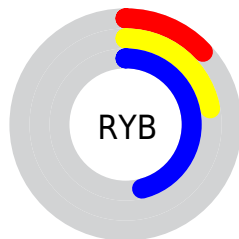
The YIQ color **61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **88.2380, 36.9560, -8.9640**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.7240, -33.7930, 12.2150**, and **21.9540, -28.7490, 8.9070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.0650, -42.1830, 10.0810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.4590, -31.7290, 7.8470**.

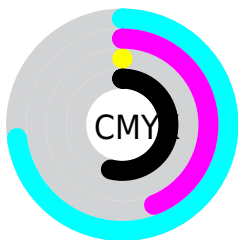
Distribution



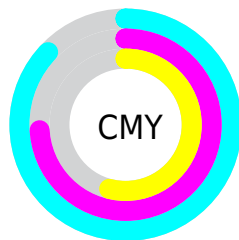
- Red (13%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640 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 61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.7620, -36.9560,
8.9640

■ 61.7620, -36.9560,
8.9640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.4300, -41.9530,
5.9110

■ 112.7240,
-33.7930, 12.2150

■ 21.9540, -28.7490,
8.9070

■ 138.5500,
-33.2430, 13.2610

■ 7.5920, -15.8660,
12.2140

■ 165.0770,
-33.2890, 14.0950

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 192.3050,
-33.9310, 14.7170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 217.4120,
-24.3470, 6.2210

■ 242.2200,

-15.3590, -2.4870

■ 61.7620, -36.9560,
8.9640

■ 61.7620, -36.9560,
8.9640

■ 54.0650, -42.1830,
10.0810

■ 69.4590, -31.7290,
7.8470

■ 46.3680, -47.4100,
11.1980

■ 77.1560, -26.5020,
6.7300

■ 41.0410, -50.8030,
12.1170

■ 84.5540, -21.8710,
5.4010

■ 92.8380, -16.9190,
3.7610

■ 100.5350,
-11.6920, 2.6440

■ 108.2320, -6.4650,
1.5270

■ 115.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 123.3270, 3.3930,
-0.9190

■ 131.0240, 8.6200,
-2.0360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.6620, -57.5860, -2.6260



61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640



68.5880, -0.8750, 21.3730

Triad

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



61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640



65.1160, 40.8960, 7.7440



51.3720, -37.1790, -25.5550

Complementary

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



61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640



88.2380, 36.9560, -8.9640

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.



58.7320, -3.0220, -22.3340



61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640



64.0360, 34.7090, -6.7870

Square

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



61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640



65.3520, 37.7760, 20.2400



62.0570, 21.0480, -18.0240



55.0370, -46.1210, -17.6810

Rectangle

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



61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640



68.2650, 16.2720, 24.4960



62.0570, 21.0480, -18.0240



52.1510, -29.2470, -26.1350

Sweetspot

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



61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640



131.0940, -14.7640, 3.2520



88.4100, -40.3420, -28.8060



63.3890, -8.3450, 2.5590



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640



66.2730, -57.2680, 13.6440



44.4950, -22.2420, 28.6540



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



42.0840, -52.3620, 12.8380



86.6130, -107.4750, 25.9730

Inverse Universe

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



61.5900, 40.3420, 28.8060



65.8090, 62.2550, 44.6790



105.5050, 22.2420, -28.6540



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.9500, 57.3040, 40.7920



86.0360, 117.2210, 83.7890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

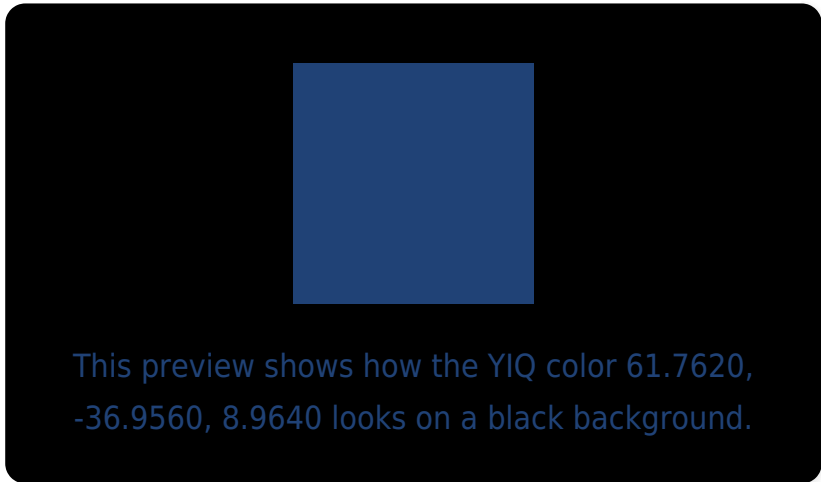
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

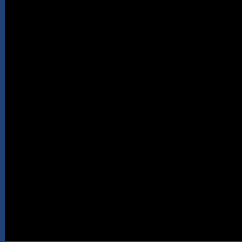
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.7620, -36.9560,

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

61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640

Protanopia

64.0510, -30.4000, 11.2960

Deuteranopia

58.4620, -44.9790, 5.6850



Tritanopia

52.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640

Protanomaly

62.8550, -32.7840, 10.4480

Deuteranomaly

59.9570, -41.9990, 6.7450

Tritanomaly

55.8670, -42.2260, -5.6660

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.5780, -13.2510, 3.3650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640 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(32, 66, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 66, 118)  
}
```

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(32, 66, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 66, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640 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(32, 66, 118) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 66, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 66, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 66, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 66, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 66,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.7620, -36.9560, 8.9640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 66, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 66,  
118) }
```

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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