

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.1210, -27.4210,
17.8830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F3A7B
RGB	47, 58, 123
RGB Percent	18%, 23%, 48%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7725, 0.5178
CMYK	0.62, 0.53, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	231°, 45%, 33%
HSV	231°, 62%, 48%
XYZ	6.2584, 5.0601, 19.3724
YIQ	62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

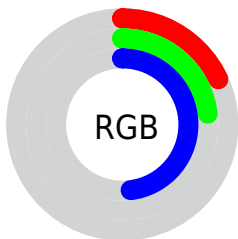
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 57, 123
Decimal	3095163
CIE _{Lab}	26.91, 16.97, -38.51
CIE _{LCh}	27, 42.085, 293.776
Yxy	5.0601, 0.2039, 0.1649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281285243 (0xFF2F3A7B)
YUV	62.1210, 30.0133, -13.2611
Hunter-Lab	22.4946, 10.2961, -35.3145

Details

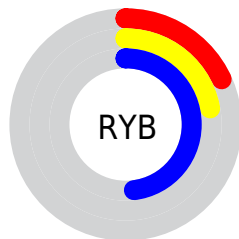
The YIQ color **62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **107.8790, 27.4210, -17.8830**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.5990, -25.7710, 21.0210**, and **18.3010, -28.1080, 13.8120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.0760, -31.5480, 21.0920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.1660, -23.2940, 14.6740**.

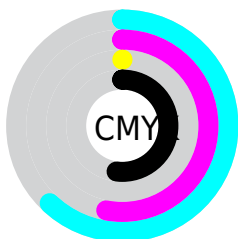
Distribution



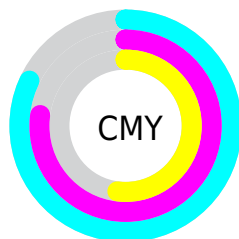
- Red (18%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830 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 62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.1210, -27.4210,
17.8830

■ 62.1210, -27.4210,
17.8830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.3760, -32.6930,
14.3070

■ 111.5990,
-25.7710, 21.0210

■ 18.3010, -28.1080,
13.8120

■ 137.5390,
-25.5420, 22.3780

■ 6.2870, -16.3250,
15.0270

■ 164.3650,
-24.9920, 23.4240

■ 4.3660, -9.5380,
7.6620

■ 190.9090,
-23.7080, 22.1800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 215.4290,
-13.8490, 14.2070

■ 241.1230, -4.5400,

5.1880

■ 62.1210, -27.4210,
17.8830

■ 62.1210, -27.4210,
17.8830

■ 52.0760, -31.5480,
21.0920

■ 72.1660, -23.2940,
14.6740

■ 42.3190, -36.5460,
23.5660

■ 81.9230, -18.2960,
12.2000

■ 32.2740, -40.6730,
26.7750

■ 91.9680, -14.1690,
8.9910

■ 24.5880, -44.4330,
28.8390

■ 101.4260, -9.7670,
6.3050

■ 111.4710, -5.6400,
3.0960

■ 121.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 131.2730, 3.4850,
-2.5870

■ 140.7310, 7.8870,
-5.2730

■ 151.0750, 12.6100,
-8.2700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.6820, -60.3380, 3.1980



62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830



64.6870, 12.3280, 29.8960

Triad

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



62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830



59.7220, 47.6370, 1.2130



52.1700, -39.4260, -23.3780

Complementary

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



62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830



107.8790, 27.4210, -17.8830

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.



46.5330, -27.6870, -32.3830



62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830



60.3360, 33.5640, -13.5720

Square

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



62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830



58.3380, 49.5590, 21.4550



56.6490, 13.2090, -24.6390



55.9320, -50.0190, -13.1150

Rectangle

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



62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830



61.6200, 31.6300, 32.5100



56.6490, 13.2090, -24.6390



50.2150, -35.2990, -26.5870

Sweetspot

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



62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830



136.4690, -11.3260, 7.0260



99.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330



66.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400



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.



62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830



65.5450, -42.8740, 28.1180



63.7370, -8.3040, 29.3600



56.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



24.8160, -45.0750, 29.4610



50.4470, -91.0670, 59.0210

Inverse Universe

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



70.9780, 41.7650, 19.5330



79.5190, 65.4670, 30.5150



106.2630, 8.3040, -29.3600



56.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



39.4270, 68.7220, 32.0980



79.5660, 138.3150, 64.9310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830 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 62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

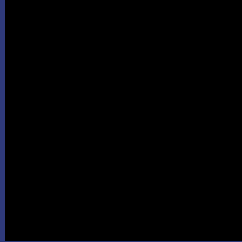
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1210, -27.4210,

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

62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830

Protanopia

56.2650, -45.6220, 11.8340

Deuteranopia

51.1510, -54.4690, 1.4590



Tritanopia

56.6310, -29.9380, -8.0980

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830

Protanomaly

58.5540, -39.0660, 14.1660

Deuteranomaly

54.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650

Tritanomaly

58.9120, -28.9310, 1.1890

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830 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(47, 58, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 58, 123)  
}
```

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(47, 58, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 58, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830 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(47, 58, 123) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 58, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 58, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 58, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 58, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 58,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 58, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 58,  
123) }
```

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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