

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.3030, -39.6170,
18.6470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	243D8A
RGB	36, 61, 138
RGB Percent	14%, 24%, 54%
CMY	0.8588, 0.7607, 0.4590
CMYK	0.74, 0.56, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	225°, 59%, 34%
HSV	225°, 74%, 54%
XYZ	6.9802, 5.5470, 24.7266
YIQ	62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

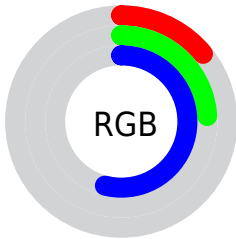
Format	Color
R _Y B	36, 56, 138
Decimal	2375050
CIE Lab	28.24, 18.70, -45.74
CIE LCh	28, 49.419, 292.232
Yxy	5.5470, 0.1874, 0.1489
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280565130 (0xFF243D8A)
YUV	62.3030, 37.3186, -23.0677
Hunter-Lab	23.5521, 11.6863, -45.7600

Details

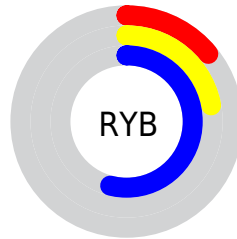
The YIQ color $[62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333366 . A complement of this color would be $[111.6970, 39.6170, -18.6470]$, and the grayscale version is $[62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[113.6890, -34.7120, 23.3680]$, and $[21.6580, -33.4270, 16.5970]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[52.2470, -45.2110, 20.9090]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[72.3590, -34.0230, 16.3850]$.

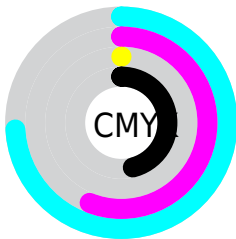
Distribution



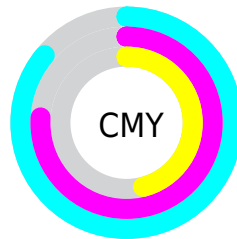
- Red (14%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470 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 62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.3030, -39.6170,
18.6470

■ 62.3030, -39.6170,
18.6470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.2480, -46.9520,
13.9120

■ 113.6890,
-34.7120, 23.3680

■ 21.6580, -33.4270,
16.5970

■ 139.9280,
-33.8870, 24.9370

■ 7.1820, -20.2230,
19.5930

■ 166.8680,
-33.6580, 26.2940

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

■ 191.7730,
-26.3210, 19.9750

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 216.8800,
-16.7370, 11.4790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 242.2860, -6.5570,

3.1950

■ 62.3030, -39.6170,
18.6470

■ 62.3030, -39.6170,
18.6470

■ 52.2470, -45.2110,
20.9090

■ 72.3590, -34.0230,
16.3850

■ 41.6040, -50.5300,
23.6940

■ 83.0020, -28.7040,
13.6000

■ 35.6900, -53.6480,
25.1360

■ 92.7590, -23.7060,
11.1260

■ 103.4020,
-18.3870, 8.3410

■ 113.4580,
-12.7930, 6.0790

■ 123.5140, -7.1990,
3.8170

■ 134.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 143.9140, 3.1180,
-1.4420

■ 154.5570, 8.4370,
-4.2270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.7400, -66.2530, 5.7710



62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470



66.9740, 13.1980, 36.1580

Triad

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



62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470



60.9250, 57.3110, 2.1030



54.4040, -40.2050, -25.7810

Complementary

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



62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470



111.6970, 39.6170, -18.6470

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.



47.8550, -25.8980, -37.2740



62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470



63.0160, 37.4610, -12.6110

Square

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



62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470



56.1700, 59.1400, 29.5400



59.5950, 13.3010, -26.3070



59.5510, -53.3200, -13.8640

Rectangle

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



62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470



60.9400, 36.9010, 41.6130



59.5950, 13.3010, -26.3070



52.9220, -36.0320, -29.8240

Sweetspot

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



62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470



149.4300, -15.5900, 7.2100



104.5380, -52.4460, -29.7100



72.1440, -9.0330, 4.0150



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470



61.0190, -61.7640, 29.0520



55.1030, -17.8420, 37.0220



63.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



34.5330, -51.7680, 24.1040



1.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

Inverse Universe

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



69.3480, 52.7670, 29.3990



71.9870, 82.2450, 45.8370



118.5980, 17.2460, -37.2340



64.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



43.5290, 68.6750, 38.4590



1.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470 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 62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

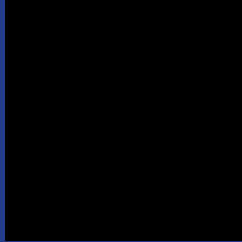
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.3030, -39.6170,

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

62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470

Protanopia

53.0720, -61.2560, 8.8240

Deuteranopia

53.3680, -56.5780, 1.1340



Tritanopia

52.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470

Protanomaly

56.4860, -53.5540, 12.4140

Deuteranomaly

56.2920, -50.2520, 7.6360

Tritanomaly

55.7900, -43.3270, -2.2310

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.5010, -14.3520, 6.8000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470 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(36, 61, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 61, 138)  
}
```

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(36, 61, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 61, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470 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(36, 61, 138) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 61, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 61, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 61, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 61, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 61,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.3030, -39.6170, 18.6470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 61, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 61,  
138) }
```

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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