

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.3780, -27.0070,
10.3770)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B3F6E
RGB	43, 63, 110
RGB Percent	17%, 25%, 43%
CMY	0.8314, 0.7529, 0.5688
CMYK	0.61, 0.43, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	222°, 44%, 30%
HSV	222°, 61%, 43%
XYZ	5.5865, 5.1944, 15.4496
YIQ	62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

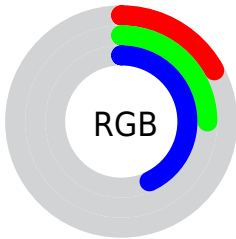
Format	Color
R_YB	43, 58, 110
Decimal	2834286
CIE Lab	27.28, 7.84, -29.69
CIE LCh	27, 30.711, 284.799
Yxy	5.1944, 0.2130, 0.1980
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281024366 (0xFF2B3F6E)
YUV	62.3780, 23.4776, -16.9945
Hunter-Lab	22.7913, 3.8685, -24.2371

Details

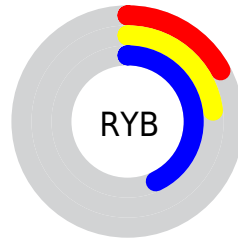
The YIQ color **62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **90.6220, 27.0070, -10.3770**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.4430, -25.6320, 12.9920**, and **19.3950, -25.6770, 8.2990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.3930, -31.3630, 12.2290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.3630, -22.6510, 8.5250**.

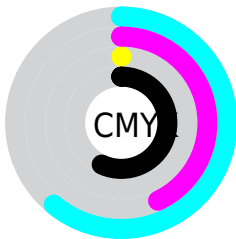
Distribution



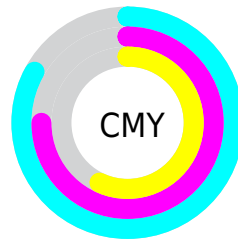
- Red (17%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770 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 62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.3780, -27.0070,
10.3770

■ 62.3780, -27.0070,
10.3770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.9430, -30.2160,
7.9600

■ 111.4430,
-25.6320, 12.9920

■ 19.3950, -25.6770,
8.2990

■ 137.5570,
-25.9530, 13.3030

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

■ 164.0840,
-25.9990, 14.1370

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 191.3120,
-26.6410, 14.7590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 216.5590,
-20.2670, 9.3730

■ 242.2530,

-10.9580, 0.3540

■ 62.3780, -27.0070,
10.3770

■ 62.3780, -27.0070,
10.3770

■ 54.3930, -31.3630,
12.2290

■ 70.3630, -22.6510,
8.5250

■ 46.9950, -35.9940,
13.5580

■ 77.7610, -18.0200,
7.1960

■ 39.0100, -40.3500,
15.4100

■ 85.7460, -13.6640,
5.3440

■ 31.9110, -44.3850,
16.9510

■ 93.7310, -9.3080,
3.4920

■ 101.7160, -4.9520,
1.6400

■ 109.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 117.0990, 4.0350,
-1.5410

■ 125.0840, 8.3910,
-3.3930

■ 132.4820, 13.0220,
-4.7220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.6300, -54.5600, -2.4000



62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770



66.5020, 2.2430, 19.9310

Triad

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



62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770



63.4960, 36.7700, 5.4260



49.8390, -36.9960, -23.3640

Complementary

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



62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770



90.6220, 27.0070, -10.3770

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.



57.2310, -5.8650, -20.3690



62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770



62.5840, 30.1700, -7.1260

Square

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



62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770



63.6890, 35.2090, 17.2010



60.7730, 16.0960, -16.3840



53.2760, -45.2960, -16.1120

Rectangle

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



62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770



65.9830, 17.0060, 22.2060



60.7730, 16.0960, -16.3840



51.3300, -28.1930, -23.2090

Sweetspot

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



62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770



124.6600, -10.5460, 3.9020



87.6870, -33.5120, -20.4240



60.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770



69.0530, -41.9090, 16.1310



54.5250, -13.7590, 23.5930



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



34.8120, -48.4200, 18.4920



71.5960, -99.6370, 38.1150

Inverse Universe

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



65.3130, 33.5120, 20.4240



73.6300, 52.0330, 31.6890



98.4750, 13.7590, -23.5930



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



39.9840, 59.9640, 36.6360



82.2890, 123.4580, 75.3780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770 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 62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

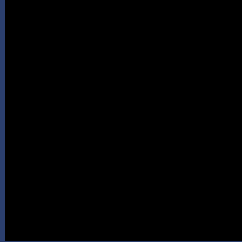
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.3780, -27.0070,

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

62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770

Protanopia

62.6770, -26.4110, 10.5890

Deuteranopia

60.1490, -33.7920, 6.6880



Tritanopia

57.8270, -27.5540, -7.2500

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770

Protanomaly

62.6770, -26.4110, 10.5890

Deuteranomaly

60.7580, -31.1330, 8.0590

Tritanomaly

59.2280, -27.0050, -0.6770

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.8450, -9.6290, 3.8030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770 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(43, 63, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 63, 110)  
}
```

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(43, 63, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 63, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770 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(43, 63, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 63, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 63, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 63, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 63, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 63,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 63, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 63,  
110) }
```

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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