

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.4150, -19.2610,
24.1870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B347D
RGB	59, 52, 125
RGB Percent	23%, 20%, 49%
CMY	0.7686, 0.7961, 0.5099
CMYK	0.53, 0.58, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	246°, 41%, 35%
HSV	246°, 58%, 49%
XYZ	6.7319, 4.8658, 19.9751
YIQ	62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

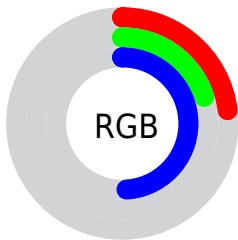
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 52, 125
Decimal	3880061
CIE _{Lab}	26.35, 24.33, -40.63
CIE _{LCh}	26, 47.357, 300.920
Yxy	4.8658, 0.2132, 0.1541
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282070141 (0xFF3B347D)
YUV	62.4150, 30.8544, -2.9950
Hunter-Lab	22.0586, 15.8728, -38.2487

Details

The YIQ color **62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **114.5850, 19.2610, -24.1870**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.8930, -17.6110, 27.3250**, and **14.4200, -26.8250, 18.0950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.0820, -22.5170, 28.1310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.7480, -16.0050, 20.2430**.

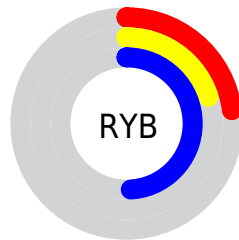
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (20%)

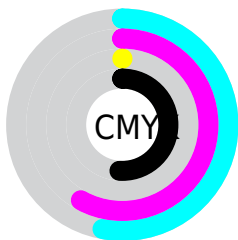
Blue (49%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (49%)

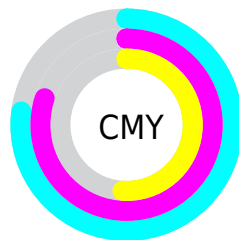


Cyan (53%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870 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 62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

62.4150, -19.2610,
24.1870

62.4150, -19.2610,
24.1870

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

39.1650, -21.5530,
21.6710

111.8930,
-17.6110, 27.3250

14.4200, -26.8250,
18.0950

137.8330,
-17.3820, 28.6820

5.9280, -16.6920,
16.1720

164.3600,
-17.4280, 29.5160

4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

190.3880,
-14.6310, 28.3850

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

215.4950, -5.0470,
19.8890

240.6020, 4.5370,

11.3930

■ 62.4150, -19.2610,
24.1870

■ 62.4150, -19.2610,
24.1870

■ 52.0820, -22.5170,
28.1310

■ 72.7480, -16.0050,
20.2430

■ 40.8630, -26.0940,
32.3860

■ 83.9670, -12.4280,
15.9880

■ 30.5300, -29.3500,
36.3300

■ 94.3000, -9.1720,
12.0440

■ 19.6100, -32.3310,
40.7970

■ 105.2200, -6.1910,
7.5770

■ 17.8380, -32.9730,
41.4190

■ 115.5530, -2.9350,
3.6330

■ 126.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 137.1050, 3.8980,
-4.5660

■ 148.0250, 6.8790,
-9.0330

■ 158.6570, 10.7310,
-12.7650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.7190, -61.7600, 6.9440



62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870



60.7640, 22.5970, 36.5250

Triad

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



62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870



58.0980, 49.3340, -2.0100



52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120

Complementary

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



62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870



114.5850, 19.2610, -24.1870

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.



46.7610, -28.3290, -31.7610



62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870



58.5310, 28.5210, -15.7910

Square

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



62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870



54.6330, 55.9780, 20.7620



53.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530



57.0720, -53.2290, -10.0050

Rectangle

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



62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870



54.4090, 42.7700, 39.8740



53.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530



50.8990, -37.2250, -24.7210

Sweetspot

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



62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870



138.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



99.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380



66.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100



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.



62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870



65.2850, -30.0380, 37.7860



73.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190



58.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



18.1800, -33.9360, 42.3520



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



81.3510, 22.3220, 36.0020



94.8280, 34.8810, 56.2010



103.8210, -2.1950, -31.8190



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



51.3820, 39.3730, 62.9010



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870 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 62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

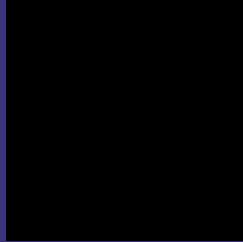
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.4150, -19.2610,

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

62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870

Protanopia

49.8120, -57.5880, 8.4280

Deuteranopia

50.2220, -53.2310, 1.0490



Tritanopia

59.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870

Protanomaly

54.2160, -43.9260, 14.1380

Deuteranomaly

54.7230, -41.2200, 9.1480

Tritanomaly

60.5330, -17.3780, 6.5740

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.9750, -6.8790, 9.0330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870 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(59, 52, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 52, 125)  
}
```

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(59, 52, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 52, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870 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(59, 52, 125) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 52, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 52, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 52, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 52, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 52,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 52, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 52,  
125) }
```

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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