

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.8440, -34.2510,
9.5010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	244275
RGB	36, 66, 117
RGB Percent	14%, 26%, 46%
CMY	0.8588, 0.7411, 0.5414
CMYK	0.69, 0.44, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	218°, 53%, 30%
HSV	218°, 69%, 46%
XYZ	5.8844, 5.5561, 17.5781
YIQ	62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

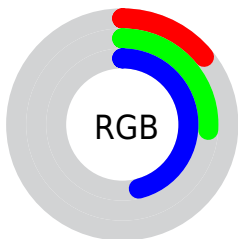
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 58, 117
Decimal	2376309
CIE _{Lab}	28.26, 7.01, -32.58
CIE _{LCh}	28, 33.330, 282.137
Yxy	5.5561, 0.2028, 0.1915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280566389 (0xFF244275)
YUV	62.8440, 26.6989, -23.5422
Hunter-Lab	23.5714, 3.3112, -27.7149

Details

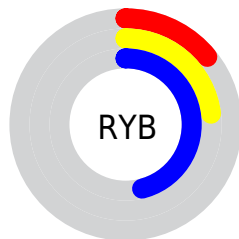
The YIQ color **62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **90.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.0940, -31.9590, 12.0170**, and **21.8400, -28.4280, 8.5960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.1470, -39.4780, 10.6180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.5410, -29.0240, 8.3840**.

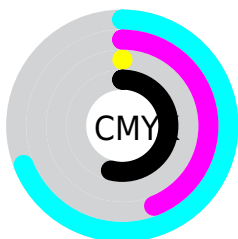
Distribution



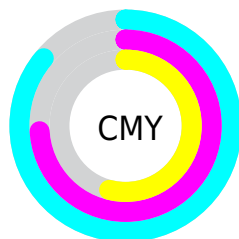
- Red (14%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010 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 62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.8440, -34.2510,
9.5010

■ 62.8440, -34.2510,
9.5010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.3160, -41.6320,
5.6000

■ 113.0940,
-31.9590, 12.0170

■ 21.8400, -28.4280,
8.5960

■ 139.0340,
-31.7300, 13.3740

■ 7.0050, -15.5910,
12.7370

■ 165.5610,
-31.7760, 14.2080

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 193.0880,
-31.8220, 15.0420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 218.0100,
-23.1550, 6.6450

■ 243.1170,

-13.5710, -1.8510

■ 62.8440, -34.2510,
9.5010

■ 62.8440, -34.2510,
9.5010

■ 55.1470, -39.4780,
10.6180

■ 70.5410, -29.0240,
8.3840

■ 47.1620, -43.8340,
12.4700

■ 78.5260, -24.6680,
6.5320

■ 39.4650, -49.0610,
13.5870

■ 86.2230, -19.4410,
5.4150

■ 38.5790, -49.3820,
13.8980

■ 93.9200, -14.2140,
4.2980

■ 101.9050, -9.8580,
2.4460

■ 109.6020, -4.6310,
1.3290

■ 117.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 125.5830, 5.5480,
-1.4280

■ 132.9810, 10.1790,
-2.7570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.5480, -57.2650, -2.9370



62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010



68.4740, -0.5540, 21.0620

Triad

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



62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010



65.4040, 40.0250, 7.0090



51.4860, -37.5000, -25.2440

Complementary

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



62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010



90.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010

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.



59.5470, -3.9390, -22.2350



62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010



64.7370, 34.1130, -6.9990

Square

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



62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010



65.5260, 37.2260, 19.1940



62.6870, 19.2140, -17.8260



55.1510, -46.4420, -17.3700

Rectangle

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



62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010



68.1510, 16.5930, 24.1850



62.6870, 19.2140, -17.8260



52.6780, -29.2930, -25.3010

Sweetspot

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



62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010



131.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760



89.2470, -38.3250, -26.8130



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.



62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010



68.0670, -53.6920, 14.9160



47.9250, -20.6370, 27.0990



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



40.3230, -51.5370, 14.4070



83.0910, -105.8250, 29.1110

Inverse Universe

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



63.6390, 38.6460, 26.5020



69.3310, 60.6050, 41.5410



105.0750, 20.6370, -27.0990



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.6080, 58.2670, 39.8590



85.3520, 119.1470, 81.9230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010 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 62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010 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 62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.8440, -34.2510,

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

62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010

Protanopia

64.5350, -28.8870, 11.4090

Deuteranopia

59.8430, -41.6780, 6.4340



Tritanopia

52.5580, -46.0300, -13.8220

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010

Protanomaly

63.6380, -30.6750, 10.7730

Deuteranomaly

61.0390, -39.2940, 7.2820

Tritanomaly

56.1660, -41.6300, -5.4540

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010 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, 66, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 66, 117)  
}
```

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, 66, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 66, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010 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, 66, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 66, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 66, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 66, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 66, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 66,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.8440, -34.2510, 9.5010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 66, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 66,  
117) }
```

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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