

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.0860, -54.7030,
27.7370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C3CAB
RGB	28, 60, 171
RGB Percent	11%, 24%, 67%
CMY	0.8901, 0.7647, 0.3297
CMYK	0.84, 0.65, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	227°, 72%, 39%
HSV	227°, 84%, 67%
XYZ	9.4387, 6.4173, 39.2307
YIQ	63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

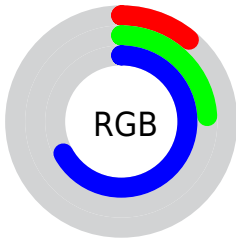
Format	Color
RYB	28, 54, 171
Decimal	1850539
CIELab	30.44, 31.36, -62.24
CIElCh	30, 69.697, 296.741
Yxy	6.4173, 0.1713, 0.1165
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280040619 (0xFF1C3CAB)
YUV	63.0860, 53.2016, -30.7704
Hunter-Lab	25.3325, 22.1763, -74.0857

Details

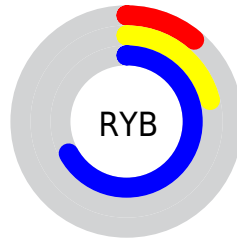
The YIQ color **63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **135.9140, 54.7030, -27.7370**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.5870, -42.6920, 35.8360**, and **24.4910, -42.7820, 26.4500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.3720, -61.2600, 30.9320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.8000, -48.1460, 24.5420**.

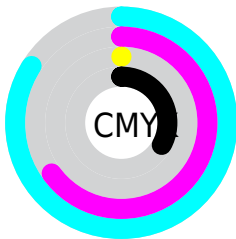
Distribution



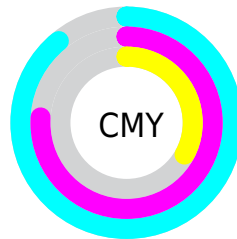
- Red (11%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370 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 63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.0860, -54.7030,
27.7370

■ 63.0860, -54.7030,
27.7370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.3090, -56.9490,
24.3870

■ 118.5870,
-42.6920, 35.8360

■ 24.4910, -42.7820,
26.4500

■ 145.4240,
-40.6750, 37.8290

■ 10.4880, -29.5320,
28.6120

■ 169.3570,
-30.5410, 30.3790

■ 11.7470, -23.4320,
17.1760

■ 194.1760,
-20.0860, 22.6180

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,
12.1150

■ 219.5820, -9.9060,
14.3340

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 244.9880, 0.2740,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

6.0500

0.0000

■ 63.0860, -54.7030,
27.7370

■ 63.0860, -54.7030,
27.7370

■ 50.3720, -61.2600,
30.9320

■ 75.8000, -48.1460,
24.5420

■ 41.8000, -65.3410,
33.3070

■ 89.1010, -41.8640,
20.8240

■ 101.8150,
-35.3070, 17.6290

■ 114.5290,
-28.7500, 14.4340

■ 127.2430,
-22.1930, 11.2390

■ 140.8430,
-15.3150, 7.7330

■ 153.5570, -8.7580,
4.5380

■ 166.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 178.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.9960, -81.2930, 14.0270



63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370



58.0160, 31.7160, 64.0040

Triad

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



63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370



62.6600, 68.5430, 7.7990



61.3000, -45.8440, -28.2120

Complementary

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



63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370



135.9140, 54.7030, -27.7370

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.



52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370



68.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360

Square

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



63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370



50.0210, 84.9050, 41.6810



59.7950, 0.6940, -34.6180



68.2710, -64.0950, -11.3190

Rectangle

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



63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370



56.6200, 59.1340, 62.7020



59.7950, 0.6940, -34.6180



58.5470, -39.4700, -33.5980

Sweetspot

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



63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370



180.0150, -21.5510, 10.6170



124.4810, -74.6350, -40.5790



86.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370



54.6580, -85.0120, 42.8920



55.6640, -23.2550, 52.5290



80.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



37.0580, -57.5000, 28.8680



5.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380

Inverse Universe

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



74.4050, 74.9560, 40.2680



72.0780, 116.2620, 62.6140



143.3360, 23.2550, -52.5290



80.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



48.7260, 78.4860, 42.3740



7.4470, 12.1030, 6.4310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370 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 63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

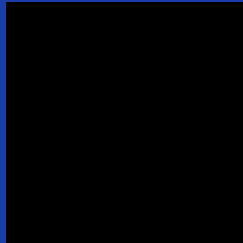
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.0860, -54.7030,

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

63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370

Protanopia

57.1470, -65.8410, 9.3190

Deuteranopia

57.6880, -60.4750, 0.1730



Tritanopia

55.9490, -48.6890, -15.1930

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370

Protanomaly

59.4020, -61.9450, 15.8070

Deuteranomaly

59.6810, -58.5970, 10.1950

Tritanomaly

58.4780, -51.0760, 0.5400

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.9720, -19.9920, 9.8960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370 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(28, 60, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 60, 171)  
}
```

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(28, 60, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 60, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370 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(28, 60, 171) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 60, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 60, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 60, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 60, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 60,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.0860, -54.7030, 27.7370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 60, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 60,  
171) }
```

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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