

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.1950, -31.4060,
-3.5180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F4A5C
RGB	31, 74, 92
RGB Percent	12%, 29%, 36%
CMY	0.8785, 0.7097, 0.6394
CMYK	0.66, 0.20, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	198°, 50%, 24%
HSV	198°, 66%, 36%
XYZ	4.9446, 5.9630, 11.0075
YIQ	63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

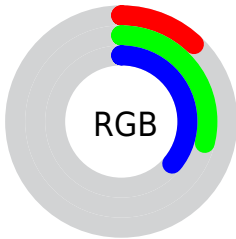
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 56, 92
Decimal	2050652
CIE _{Lab}	29.32, -8.69, -15.03
CIE _{LCh}	29, 17.363, 239.976
Yxy	5.9630, 0.2256, 0.2721
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280240732 (0xFF1F4A5C)
YUV	63.1950, 14.2009, -28.2350
Hunter-Lab	24.4193, -6.5898, -9.6327




Details

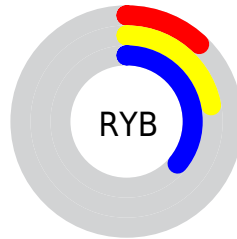
The YIQ color **63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **59.8050, 31.4060, 3.5180**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.9070, -30.5350, -2.7830**, and **22.8540, -23.0160, -1.3840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.7430, -35.9450, -3.8570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.6470, -26.8670, -3.1790**.

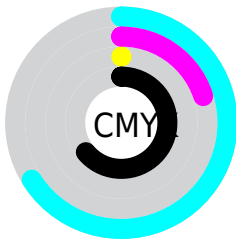
Distribution







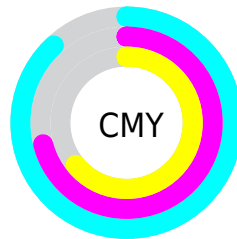
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (29%)
-  Blue (36%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (22%)
-  Blue (36%)



-  Cyan (66%)
-  Magenta (20%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (64%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (71%)
-  Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180 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 63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

63.1950, -31.4060,
-3.5180

63.1950, -31.4060,
-3.5180

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

37.6890, -35.8530,
-5.5250

112.9070,
-30.5350, -2.7830

22.8540, -23.0160,
-1.3840

138.4340,
-30.5810, -1.9490

3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

165.1350,
-31.1770, -2.1610

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

192.8360,
-31.7730, -2.3730

220.9500,
-32.0940, -2.0620

243.6380,

-22.6480, -8.0560

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

63.1950, -31.4060,
-3.5180

63.1950, -31.4060,
-3.5180

58.7430, -35.9450,
-3.8570

67.6470, -26.8670,
-3.1790

54.8780, -40.7590,
-4.7190

71.5120, -22.0530,
-2.3170

50.1270, -45.8940,
-5.2700

76.2630, -16.9180,
-1.7660

48.6430, -47.4070,
-5.3830

80.7150, -12.3790,
-1.4270

85.1670, -7.8400,
-1.0880

■ 89.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 93.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 98.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

■ 102.1000, 11.4620,
1.5260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.8370, -33.5140, -9.3700



63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180



67.2830, -19.6700, 4.0580

Triad

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



63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180



70.7190, 17.3290, 10.8410



66.5300, 3.8990, -10.0930

Complementary

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



63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180



59.8050, 31.4060, 3.5180

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.



68.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660



63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180



70.0090, 22.1440, 6.1760

Square

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



63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180



70.9830, 7.8380, 12.1420



69.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980



64.6470, -9.6720, -11.9440

Rectangle

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



63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180



69.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610



69.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980



67.3240, 7.4750, -8.8210

Sweetspot

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



63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180



108.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270



68.7450, -22.2320, -26.6160



54.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180



74.8600, -49.5160, -5.7080



45.5850, -23.1560, 12.1720



43.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



57.7390, -56.4850, -6.0610



125.0470, -122.0020, -13.6340

Inverse Universe

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



54.1410, 22.5530, 26.3050



60.4560, 35.3880, 41.5000



77.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



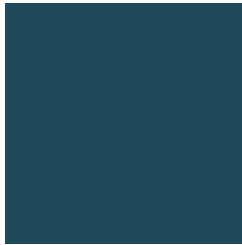
41.6680, 40.8430, 47.2670



89.9010, 87.6450, 102.1810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

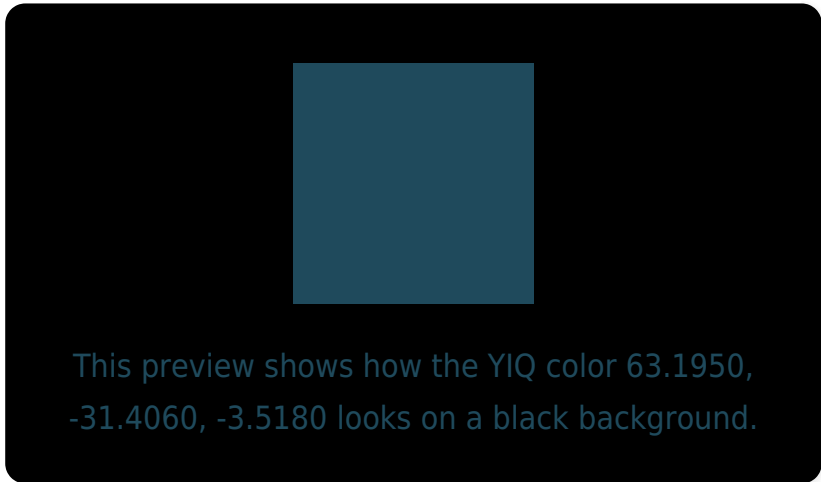
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

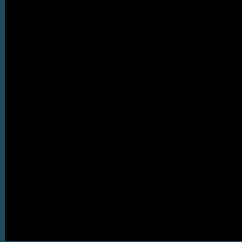
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

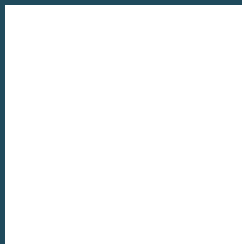
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.1950, -31.4060,

-3.5180.

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

63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180

Protanopia

69.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720

Deuteranopia

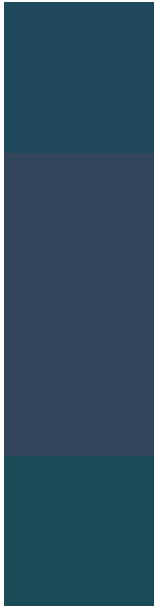
69.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030



Tritanopia

61.4350, -32.3220, -8.9460

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180

Protanomaly

66.7840, -16.8270, 2.0930

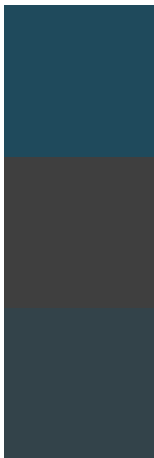
Deuteranomaly

66.9410, -18.7070, 3.1250

Tritanomaly

61.9020, -32.1390, -6.7550

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180 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(31, 74, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 74, 92)  
}
```

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(31, 74, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 74, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180 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(31, 74, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 74, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 74, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 74, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 74, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 74, 92)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 74, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 74,  
92) }
```

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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