

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.2080, -40.3070,
31.1570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C36A1
RGB	44, 54, 161
RGB Percent	17%, 21%, 63%
CMY	0.8274, 0.7882, 0.3689
CMYK	0.73, 0.66, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	235°, 57%, 40%
HSV	235°, 73%, 63%
XYZ	8.7861, 5.7455, 34.3355
YIQ	63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

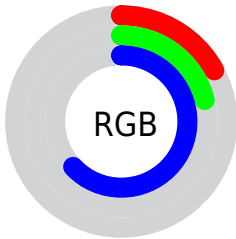
Format	Color
R_{YB}	44, 53, 161
Decimal	2897569
CIE _{Lab}	28.76, 33.14, -58.96
CIE _{LCh}	29, 67.633, 299.341
Yxy	5.7455, 0.1798, 0.1176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281087649 (0xFF2C36A1)
YUV	63.2080, 48.2115, -16.8454
Hunter-Lab	23.9698, 23.4821, -68.1512

Details

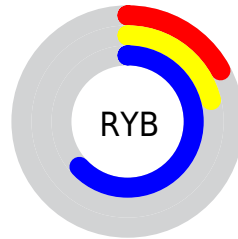
The YIQ color **63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **141.7920, 40.3070, -31.1570**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.0180, -33.6600, 37.3480**, and **19.9430, -38.2430, 26.7890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.6190, -45.7180, 35.6100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.7970, -34.8960, 26.7040**.

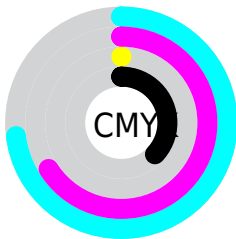
Distribution



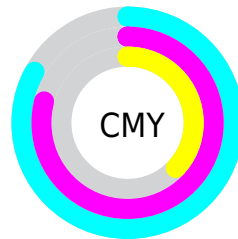
- Red (17%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570 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 63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.2080, -40.3070,
31.1570

■ 63.2080, -40.3070,
31.1570

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.6470, -52.0890,
24.4150

■ 116.0180,
-33.6600, 37.3480

■ 19.9430, -38.2430,
26.7890

■ 142.6700,
-32.5600, 39.4400

■ 9.4620, -26.6430,
25.8130

■ 167.6290,
-25.3150, 34.7890

■ 10.2480, -20.5890,
15.2110

■ 192.1490,
-15.4560, 26.8160

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

■ 216.6690, -5.5970,
18.8430

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 242.6620, 4.3080,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

10.0360

0.0000

■ 63.2080, -40.3070,
31.1570

■ 63.2080, -40.3070,
31.1570

■ 49.6190, -45.7180,
35.6100

■ 76.7970, -34.8960,
26.7040

■ 36.6170, -51.4040,
39.5400

■ 89.7990, -29.2100,
22.7740

■ 26.5720, -55.5310,
42.7490

■ 103.3880,
-23.7990, 18.3210

■ 116.9770,
-18.3880, 13.8680

■ 130.5660,
-12.9770, 9.4150

■ 143.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 157.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 171.0450, 4.1270,
-3.2090

■ 184.0470, 9.8130,
-7.1390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.5620, -77.0750, 14.6770



63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570



51.5820, 35.9340, 64.6540

Triad

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



63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570



60.5560, 62.9040, 5.3680



58.4790, -44.7900, -25.2860

Complementary

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



63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570



141.7920, 40.3070, -31.1570

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.



50.1230, -24.0170, -43.8330



63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570



64.1570, 32.5100, -16.4980

Square

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



63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570



46.9450, 82.0630, 38.1190



55.0440, -4.4410, -35.1690



65.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260

Rectangle

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



63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570



54.0990, 59.0430, 58.8430



55.0440, -4.4410, -35.1690



56.4270, -39.0120, -30.8840

Sweetspot

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



63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570



170.5920, -15.8660, 12.2140



124.6490, -65.8800, -28.5360



81.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570



57.1400, -62.8220, 48.2340



71.3910, -9.5450, 46.3510



74.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



23.5740, -49.8450, 38.8190



3.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

Inverse Universe

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



80.1230, 66.5220, 27.9140



83.2420, 103.3360, 43.5600



133.6090, 9.5450, -46.3510



75.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



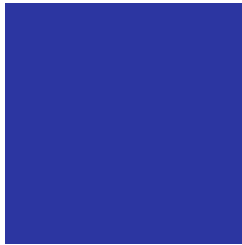
44.7230, 82.5680, 34.4720



5.6100, 10.0860, 4.4380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570 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 63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

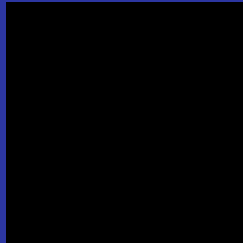
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.2080, -40.3070,

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

63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570

Protanopia

53.8870, -62.1730, 8.9230

Deuteranopia

54.5420, -57.1280, 0.0880



Tritanopia

53.1450, -46.3050, -14.3450

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570

Protanomaly

57.2350, -54.1050, 16.8950

Deuteranomaly

57.6280, -51.0780, 11.5940

Tritanomaly

56.5390, -43.8780, 2.2500

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.2500, -14.9030, 11.2810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570 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(44, 54, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 54, 161)  
}
```

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(44, 54, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 54, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570 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(44, 54, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 54, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 54, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 54, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 54, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 54,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.2080, -40.3070, 31.1570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 54, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 54,  
161) }
```

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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