

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.2630, -23.8040,
45.9560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4528A8
RGB	69, 40, 168
RGB Percent	27%, 16%, 66%
CMY	0.7292, 0.8432, 0.3414
CMYK	0.59, 0.76, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	254°, 62%, 41%
HSV	254°, 76%, 66%
XYZ	10.2786, 5.6087, 37.5625
YIQ	63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

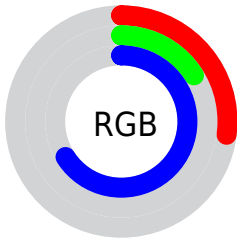
Format	Color
R _Y B	69, 40, 168
Decimal	4532392
CIE _{Lab}	28.40, 46.82, -63.71
CIE _{LCh}	28, 79.067, 306.313
Y _{xy}	5.6087, 0.1923, 0.1049
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282722472 (0xFF4528A8)
Y _{UV}	63.2630, 51.6353, 5.0313
Hunter-Lab	23.6827, 36.0268, -77.4605

Details

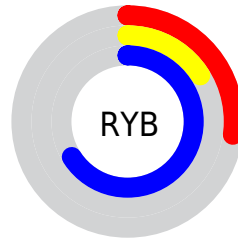
The YIQ color **63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **144.7370, 23.8040, -45.9560**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.0510, -20.0910, 50.2530**, and **13.1100, -36.9150, 35.7650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.3970, -26.8770, 52.0910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.1290, -20.7310, 39.8210**.

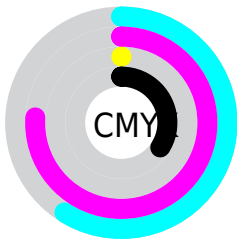
Distribution



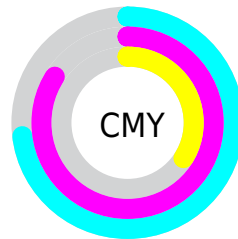
- Red (27%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560 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 63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.2630, -23.8040,
45.9560

■ 63.2630, -23.8040,
45.9560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.3440, -28.5260,
43.4260

■ 116.0510,
-20.0910, 50.2530

■ 13.1100, -36.9150,
35.7650

■ 142.7030,
-18.9910, 52.3450

■ 10.1460, -28.5690,
27.6790

■ 166.8640, -9.4990,
45.5170

■ 11.5190, -22.7900,
16.5540

■ 191.6830, 0.9560,
37.7560

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,
11.4930

■ 217.0890, 11.1360,
29.4720

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 236.2160, 8.8000,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

16.7360

0.0000

253.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

63.2630, -23.8040,
45.9560

63.2630, -23.8040,
45.9560

49.3970, -26.8770,
52.0910

77.1290, -20.7310,
39.8210

35.5310, -29.9500,
58.2260

90.9950, -17.6580,
33.6860

30.5140, -31.2800,
60.3040

104.2740,
-14.3100, 28.0740

118.1400,
-11.2370, 21.9390

132.0060, -8.1640,
15.8040

■ 145.8720, -5.0910,
9.6690

■ 159.7380, -2.0180,
3.5340

■ 173.0170, 1.3300,
-2.0780

■ 186.8830, 4.4030,
-8.2130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.7390, -81.7070, 21.5330



63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560



56.3940, 48.2670, 66.9150

Triad

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



63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560



60.5340, 59.9700, 3.4740



60.6620, -49.5590, -21.4550

Complementary

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



63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560



144.7370, 23.8040, -45.9560

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.



51.2800, -25.8970, -42.8010



63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560



62.0310, 23.9370, -20.8230

Square

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



63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560



46.0460, 91.7840, 32.6480



47.5470, -22.2750, -42.3630



68.0890, -69.0940, -3.3180

Rectangle

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



63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560



57.3300, 71.5140, 58.6020



47.5470, -22.2750, -42.3630



58.2680, -42.8180, -27.9860

Sweetspot

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



63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560



177.9890, -9.4940, 17.8820



113.2920, -68.5880, -12.4920



84.6270, -5.7790, 11.1250



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560



56.1410, -37.0590, 71.4290



82.1000, 13.7440, 59.3120



77.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



27.0380, -27.2440, 53.2360



3.7750, -3.4400, 7.2800

Inverse Universe

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



89.5580, 44.5090, 57.9250



97.0570, 69.1700, 90.0820



125.9000, -13.7440, -59.3120



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



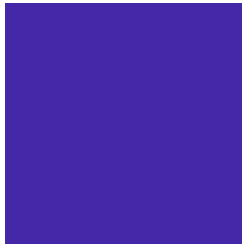
57.2480, 51.6140, 66.8300



7.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560 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 63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

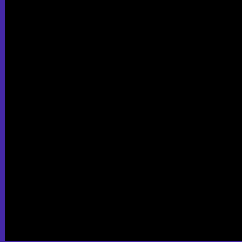
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.2630, -23.8040,

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

63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560

Protanopia

53.7730, -61.8520, 8.6120

Deuteranopia

53.8410, -56.5320, 0.3000



Tritanopia

60.8270, -27.5540, -7.2500

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560

Protanomaly

57.2190, -48.0080, 22.0400

Deuteranomaly

57.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620

Tritanomaly

61.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.2340, -8.8060, 16.4260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560 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(69, 40, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 40, 168)  
}
```

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(69, 40, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 40, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560 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(69, 40, 168) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 40, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 40, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 40, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 40, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 40,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.2630, -23.8040, 45.9560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 40, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 40,  
168) }
```

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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