

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(63.3250, -25.2330,  
88.3910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5E0DF2
RGB	94, 13, 242
RGB Percent	37%, 5%, 95%
CMY	0.6310, 0.9492, 0.0513
CMYK	0.61, 0.95, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	261°, 90%, 50%
HSV	261°, 95%, 95%
XYZ	20.7847, 9.0778, 84.6054
YIQ	63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

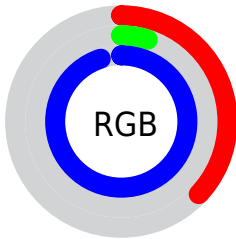
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	94, 13, 242
Decimal	6163954
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.13, 76.52, -93.98
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 121.196, 309.152
Yxy	9.0778, 0.1816, 0.0793
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284354034 (0xFF5E0DF2)
YUV	63.3250, 88.0868, 26.9020
Hunter-Lab	30.1293, 70.4122, -145.4003

# Details

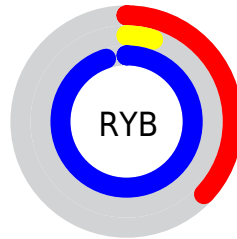
The YIQ color **63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated blue. A complement of this color would be **191.6750, 25.2330, -88.3910**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.7560, -8.1740, 71.0740**, and **20.9760, -59.0640, 57.2240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.3020, -26.4260, 93.4940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.1970, -22.2970, 79.2310**.

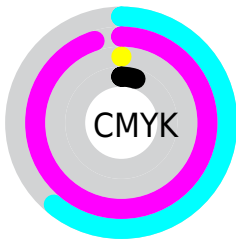
# Distribution



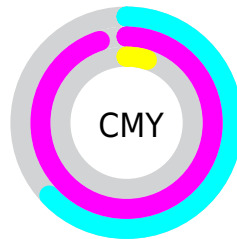
- Red (37%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910 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 63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.3250, -25.2330,  
88.3910

63.3250, -25.2330,  
88.3910

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

40.1290, -36.7850,  
77.4790

124.7560, -8.1740,  
71.0740

20.9760, -59.0640,  
57.2240

150.7600, 3.1980,  
63.2140

17.7840, -50.0760,  
48.5160

176.7640, 14.5700,  
55.3540

14.7060, -41.4090,  
40.1190

202.1700, 24.7500,  
47.0700

13.9760, -33.8420,  
29.6300

218.6060, 17.0500,  
32.4260

14.6480, -27.4670,  
18.7170

235.6290, 9.0750,

9.0910, -18.7090,

17.2590

14.1790

253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

4.7080, -10.5010,  
8.5950

0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

63.3250, -25.2330,  
88.3910

63.3250, -25.2330,  
88.3910

53.3020, -26.4260,  
93.4940

82.1970, -22.2970,  
79.2310

100.7700,  
-19.9570, 69.8590

120.2290,  
-17.2960, 60.1760

139.1010,  
-14.3600, 51.0160

■ 157.6740,  
-12.0200, 41.6440

■ 176.5460, -9.0840,  
32.4840

■ 195.1190, -6.7440,  
23.1120

■ 213.9910, -3.8080,  
13.9520

■ 233.4500, -1.1470,  
4.2690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.8350, -107.9800, 29.6200



63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910



80.9870, 75.3590, 93.5590

# Triad

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



63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910



74.2330, 80.0510, 8.4910



79.9140, -67.9440, -24.1680

# Complementary

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



63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910



191.6750, 25.2330, -88.3910

# 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.



65.7440, -30.8000, -58.5760



63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910



77.0270, 20.5920, -31.7920

# Square

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



63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910



63.3880, 126.3520, 44.9440



62.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



93.2060, -99.8600, 3.5960



# Rectangle

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



63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910



80.8670, 110.2070, 78.7430



62.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



75.4510, -56.7550, -34.2190

# Sweetspot

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



63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910



199.5690, -7.8910, 27.3810



126.5690, -114.4840, -6.7080



93.8000, -4.5880, 17.0760



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910



55.9800, -28.2150, 98.3850



97.4110, 42.7110, 112.5590



110.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800



40.4110, -20.3240, 71.0040



12.3640, -6.0560, 21.6560



# Inverse Universe

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



98.3430, 88.9760, 94.5760



95.0550, 99.0150, 105.3750



157.5890, -42.7110, -112.5590



112.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320



68.5820, 71.4650, 76.0170

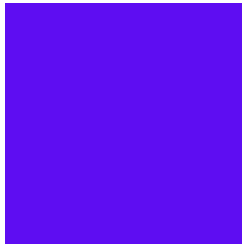


20.8480, 21.8200, 23.0680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

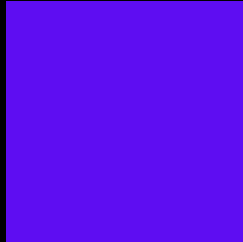
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

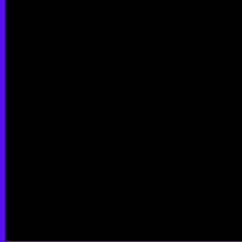
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.3250, -25.2330,



# 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

63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910

### Protanopia

67.8560, -78.0830, 10.9170

### Deuteranopia

68.4140, -71.3870, -0.3070



## Tritanopia

70.3940, -51.4400, -14.8960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910

## Protanomaly

66.1970, -58.9690, 38.9750

## Deuteranomaly

66.7210, -54.9330, 31.9070

## Tritanomaly

68.1550, -41.9560, 22.4920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.1330, -9.3590, 31.9610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910 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(94, 13, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 13, 242)  
}
```

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(94, 13, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 13, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910 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(94, 13, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 13, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 13, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 13, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 13, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 13,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.3250, -25.2330, 88.3910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 13, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 13,  
242) }
```

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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