

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.3720, -36.0380,
3.3380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F476D
RGB	31, 71, 109
RGB Percent	12%, 28%, 43%
CMY	0.8785, 0.7215, 0.5727
CMYK	0.72, 0.35, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	209°, 56%, 27%
HSV	209°, 72%, 43%
XYZ	5.5768, 5.9028, 15.3010
YIQ	63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

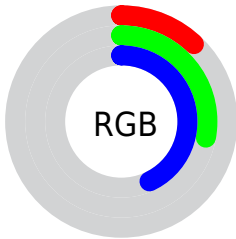
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 57, 109
Decimal	2049901
CIE _{Lab}	29.17, -0.39, -26.11
CIE _{LCh}	29, 26.111, 269.144
Yxy	5.9028, 0.2082, 0.2204
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280239981 (0xFF1F476D)
YUV	63.3720, 22.4946, -28.3902
Hunter-Lab	24.2957, -1.5451, -20.3327




Details

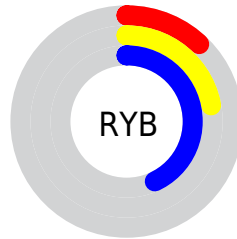
The YIQ color **63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **76.6280, 36.0380, -3.3380**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.6220, -33.7460, 5.8540**, and **23.3900, -27.2810, 4.3270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.1480, -41.2190, 3.6210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.5960, -30.8570, 3.0550**.

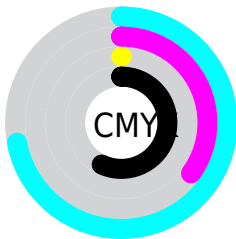
Distribution







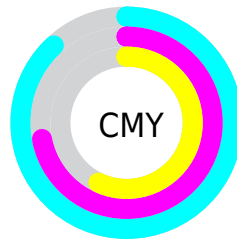
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (28%)
-  Blue (43%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (22%)
-  Blue (43%)



-  Cyan (72%)
-  Magenta (35%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (57%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (72%)
-  Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380 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 63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.3720, -36.0380,
3.3380

■ 63.3720, -36.0380,
3.3380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.3390, -40.4390,
0.4970

■ 113.6220,
-33.7460, 5.8540

■ 23.3900, -27.2810,
4.3270

■ 140.0350,
-33.4710, 6.3770

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,
10.5600

■ 166.2630,
-34.1130, 6.9990

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 193.6760,
-33.8380, 7.5220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 219.7380,
-28.3810, 2.2350

■ 245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 63.3720, -36.0380,
3.3380

■ 63.3720, -36.0380,
3.3380

■ 57.1480, -41.2190,
3.6210

■ 69.5960, -30.8570,
3.0550

■ 50.3370, -46.1250,
4.4270

■ 76.4070, -25.9510,
2.2490

■ 45.2980, -50.3890,
4.6110

■ 82.6310, -20.7700,
1.9660

■ 88.8550, -15.5890,
1.6830

■ 95.3670, -11.2790,
0.6650

■ 101.5910, -6.0980,
0.3820

■ 107.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 114.0390, 4.2640,
-0.1840

■ 120.8500, 9.1700,
-0.9900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.3540, -53.9630, -7.7150



63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



70.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000

Triad

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



63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



69.0920, 32.2760, 9.7800



61.0220, -15.4020, -18.2340

Complementary

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



63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



76.6280, 36.0380, -3.3380

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.



64.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950



63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



68.0990, 30.3980, -0.2420

Square

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



63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



69.8990, 25.8100, 16.8340



66.6260, 21.1840, -9.4720



54.0110, -43.2320, -20.4800

Rectangle

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



63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



70.5900, 4.8110, 17.4430



66.6260, 21.1840, -9.4720



62.7410, -7.2410, -17.4570

Sweetspot

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



63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



125.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



81.1180, -33.6480, -28.9760



61.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



71.0030, -56.8080, 5.3040



40.4790, -25.3130, 23.7350



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



48.5580, -54.0570, 5.0070



101.8920, -113.2950, 10.2970

Inverse Universe

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



58.8820, 33.6480, 28.9760



63.9590, 53.0850, 45.6690



99.5210, 25.3130, -23.7350



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



41.8230, 50.4720, 43.4640



87.6190, 105.5740, 91.1260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

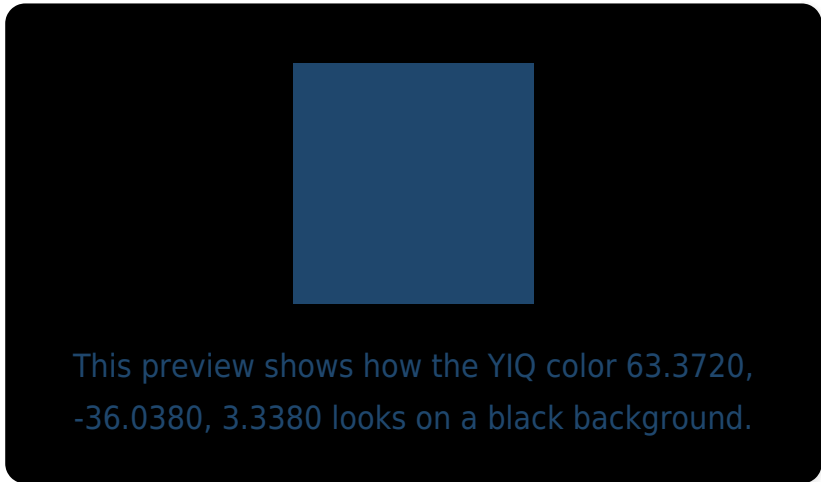
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

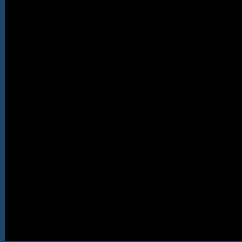
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.3720, -36.0380,

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

63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380

Protanopia

67.8580, -19.6710, 9.5850

Deuteranopia

66.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520



Tritanopia

53.9600, -47.2220, -14.2460

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380

Protanomaly

65.8680, -25.6310, 7.4650

Deuteranomaly

65.4760, -30.3990, 5.7690

Tritanomaly

57.2150, -43.3260, -7.7580

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.1110, -13.4340, 1.1740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380 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, 71, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 71, 109)  
}
```

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, 71, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 71, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380 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, 71, 109) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 71, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 71, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 71, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 71, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 71,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 71, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 71,  
109) }
```

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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