

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(63.5300, -37.3770,  
55.1590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3E26C7
RGB	62, 38, 199
RGB Percent	24%, 15%, 78%
CMY	0.7567, 0.8510, 0.2199
CMYK	0.69, 0.81, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	249°, 68%, 46%
HSV	249°, 81%, 78%
XYZ	12.9826, 6.5313, 54.5669
YIQ	63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

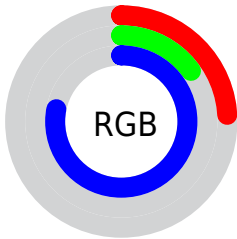
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	62, 38, 199
Decimal	4073159
CIE Lab	30.72, 56.14, -78.32
CIE LCh	31, 96.362, 305.635
Yxy	6.5313, 0.1752, 0.0882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282263239 (0xFF3E26C7)
YUV	63.5300, 66.7867, -1.3418
Hunter-Lab	25.5565, 45.9539, -108.7035

# Details


The YIQ color **63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3333CC**. The color can be described as dark muted blue. A complement of this color would be **173.4700, 37.3770, -55.1590**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.9980, -29.7670, 60.4170**, and **16.3020, -45.9030, 44.4730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.7070, -42.0090, 62.0150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.3530, -32.7450, 48.3030**.

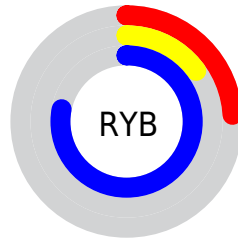
# Distribution



 Red (24%)

 Green (15%)

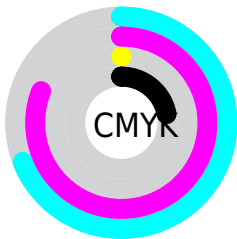
 Blue (78%)




 Red (24%)

 Yellow (15%)

 Blue (78%)

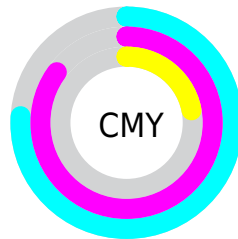


 Cyan (69%)


 Magenta (81%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (22%)



 Cyan (76%)

 Magenta (85%)

 Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590 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 63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.5300, -37.3770,  
55.1590

■ 63.5300, -37.3770,  
55.1590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 26.5600, -55.2570,  
48.7990

■ 118.9980,  
-29.7670, 60.4170

■ 16.3020, -45.9030,  
44.4730

■ 143.5290,  
-18.4410, 53.3910

■ 13.3380, -37.5570,  
36.3870

■ 168.6470, -7.3900,  
45.8420

■ 10.9610, -29.4860,  
27.7780

■ 193.4660, 3.0650,  
38.0810

■ 11.6330, -23.1110,  
16.8650

■ 219.1710, 13.8410,  
30.0090

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,  
11.8040

■ 236.8030, 8.5250,

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,

16.2130

6.3190

253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

63.5300, -37.3770,  
55.1590

63.5300, -37.3770,  
55.1590

46.7070, -42.0090,  
62.0150

80.3530, -32.7450,  
48.3030

31.6560, -45.9990,  
68.2490

97.1760, -28.1130,  
41.4470

113.9990,  
-23.4810, 34.5910

130.8220,  
-18.8490, 27.7350

147.0580,  
-13.9420, 21.4020

■ 163.8810, -9.3100,  
14.5460

■ 180.4050, -5.2740,  
7.4780

■ 197.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

■ 214.0510, 3.9900,  
-6.2340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.2400, -96.0590, 28.3330



63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590



64.8390, 54.6840, 77.2760

# Triad

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



63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590



62.9700, 70.6060, 8.9580



66.1560, -54.0060, -23.4620

# Complementary

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



63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590



173.4700, 37.3770, -55.1590

# 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.



55.1780, -25.8500, -49.1620



63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590



67.0480, 25.2670, -22.9010

# Square

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



63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590



52.9230, 105.4920, 37.5240



52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



75.8800, -78.6310, -1.1830



# Rectangle

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



63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590



66.1300, 84.1210, 66.9130



52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



63.0780, -45.3390, -31.8590

# Sweetspot

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



63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590



203.6450, -14.2170, 20.8790



137.9470, -89.9060, -22.6260



96.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670



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.



63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590



47.2210, -57.2350, 84.6610



86.8520, 9.1110, 71.6950



91.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



25.7580, -38.0190, 55.7810



5.5990, -8.5760, 12.2560



# Inverse Universe

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



101.7570, 51.9790, 76.7390



105.7930, 79.8020, 117.6740



150.1480, -9.1110, -71.6950



93.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



64.5830, 52.5290, 77.7850

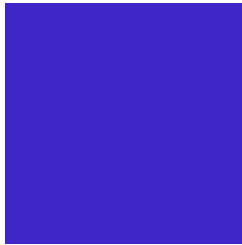


14.1840, 11.8260, 16.9620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

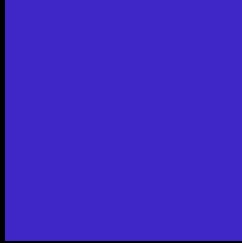
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

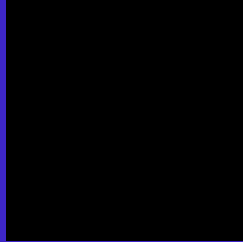
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.5300, -37.3770,



# 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

63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590

### Protanopia

57.8480, -66.4370, 9.1070

### Deuteranopia

57.6880, -60.4750, 0.1730



## Tritanopia

56.6500, -49.2850, -15.4050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590

## Protanomaly

59.8470, -55.5280, 26.1680

## Deuteranomaly

60.0120, -51.8590, 20.2450

## Tritanomaly

59.3960, -44.6130, 10.0670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.0040, -13.8500, 19.7340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590 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(62, 38, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 38, 199)  
}
```

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(62, 38, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 38, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590 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(62, 38, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 38, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(62, 38, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 38, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 38, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 38,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 38, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 38,  
199) }
```

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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