

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(63.8940, -52.6010,  
66.7510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3723EC
RGB	55, 35, 236
RGB Percent	22%, 14%, 93%
CMY	0.7841, 0.8628, 0.0749
CMYK	0.77, 0.85, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	246°, 84%, 53%
HSV	246°, 85%, 93%
XYZ	17.3056, 8.0658, 79.9309
YIQ	63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

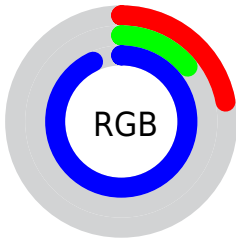
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	55, 35, 236
Decimal	3613676
CIELab	34.12, 67.36, -94.01
CIELCh	34, 115.647, 305.623
Yxy	8.0658, 0.1643, 0.0766
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281803756 (0xFF3723EC)
YUV	63.8940, 84.8483, -7.8000
Hunter-Lab	28.4003, 59.0673, -146.9874

# Details

The YIQ color **63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3333FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **207.1060, 52.6010, -66.7510**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.1940, -27.3830, 61.2650**, and **20.2920, -57.1380, 55.3580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.5270, -58.5170, 74.8510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.2610, -46.6850, 58.6510**.

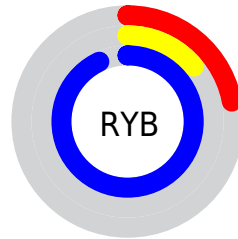
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (14%)

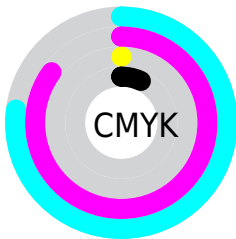
Blue (93%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (93%)

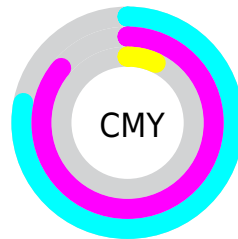


Cyan (77%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510 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 63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.8940, -52.6010,  
66.7510

■ 63.8940, -52.6010,  
66.7510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 23.5980, -66.4470,  
64.3770

■ 120.1940,  
-27.3830, 61.2650

■ 20.2920, -57.1380,  
55.3580

■ 145.9100,  
-15.1400, 54.1400

■ 17.2140, -48.4710,  
46.9610

■ 171.3270, -3.4930,  
46.8030

■ 14.0220, -39.4830,  
38.2530

■ 196.7440, 8.1540,  
39.4660

■ 19.8630, -35.2620,  
22.3220

■ 220.9540, 15.9500,  
30.3340

■ 12.9040, -25.3120,  
18.2080

■ 237.9770, 7.9750,

■ 7.9340, -16.8290,

15.1670

13.1470

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.8940, -52.6010,  
66.7510

■ 63.8940, -52.6010,  
66.7510

■ 43.5270, -58.5170,  
74.8510

■ 84.2610, -46.6850,  
58.6510

■ 34.0800, -61.4520,  
78.4840

■ 104.3400,  
-39.8980, 51.2860

■ 124.7070,  
-33.9820, 43.1860

■ 144.4870,  
-27.7910, 35.6090

■ 164.8540,  
-21.8750, 27.5090

■ 185.2210,  
-15.9590, 19.4090

■ 205.3000, -9.1720,  
12.0440

■ 225.6670, -3.2560,  
3.9440

■ 245.4470, 2.9350,  
-3.6330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.2480, -107.7050, 30.1430



63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510



75.5340, 63.3930, 90.1530

# Triad

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



63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510



66.3030, 83.0300, 15.0780



74.4540, -60.8370, -26.3170

# Complementary

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



63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510



207.1060, 52.6010, -66.7510

# 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.



61.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150



63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510



74.1250, 26.3680, -26.3360

# Square

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



63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510



61.2950, 122.1800, 43.4600



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



86.7030, -91.1940, 0.7260



# Rectangle

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



63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510



76.9520, 99.6620, 77.1180



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



70.1050, -49.9690, -36.0570

# Sweetspot

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



63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510



198.3180, -17.6100, 21.7980



165.9220, -115.1210, -33.7210



93.7560, -10.4560, 13.2880



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.



63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510



36.5450, -66.9550, 84.6050



92.8970, 5.2110, 87.3150



107.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



26.0160, -47.3730, 60.1070



7.6510, -14.3540, 17.8540



# Inverse Universe

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



115.7330, 61.6950, 98.9030



102.4650, 78.1500, 125.5900



178.1030, -5.2110, -87.3150



110.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



72.7010, 55.5530, 89.0650

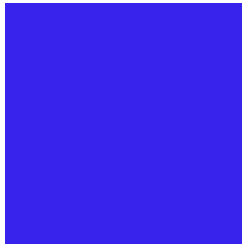


21.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

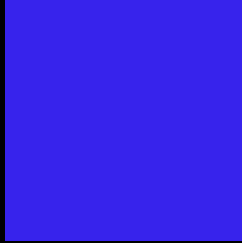
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

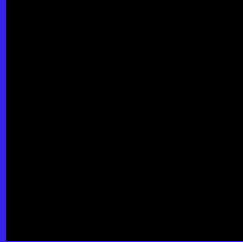
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.8940, -52.6010,



# 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

63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510

### Protanopia

63.5530, -72.8560, 9.8000

### Deuteranopia

63.7520, -66.5270, -0.2790



## Tritanopia

62.2580, -54.0530, -17.1010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510

## Protanomaly

63.8060, -65.4780, 30.2820

## Deuteranomaly

63.8570, -61.4880, 24.0480

## Tritanomaly

63.0130, -53.6000, 13.2480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.8280, -18.9860, 24.7100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510 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(55, 35, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 35, 236)  
}
```

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(55, 35, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 35, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510 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(55, 35, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 35, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(55, 35, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 35, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 35, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 35,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.8940, -52.6010, 66.7510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 35, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 35,  
236) }
```

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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