

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.3600, -9.4010,
10.6870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E3C5D
RGB	62, 60, 93
RGB Percent	24%, 24%, 36%
CMY	0.7568, 0.7647, 0.6354
CMYK	0.33, 0.35, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	244°, 22%, 30%
HSV	244°, 35%, 36%
XYZ	5.5779, 5.0460, 11.0322
YIQ	64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

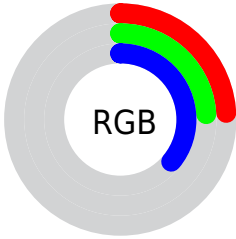
Format	Color
R _Y B	62, 60, 93
Decimal	4078685
CIE Lab	26.87, 9.54, -19.33
CIE LCh	27, 21.558, 296.261
Yxy	5.0460, 0.2576, 0.2330
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282268765 (0xFF3E3C5D)
YUV	64.3600, 14.1195, -2.0697
Hunter-Lab	22.4633, 5.0128, -13.3942

Details

The YIQ color **64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **88.6400, 9.4010, -10.6870**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.3000, -9.1720, 12.0440**, and **21.0070, -9.9050, 8.8070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.3860, -12.2900, 13.4860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.3340, -6.5120, 7.8880**.

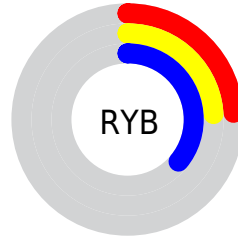
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (24%)

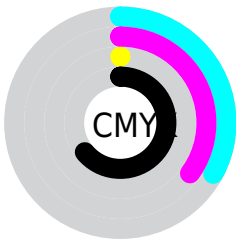
Blue (36%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (36%)

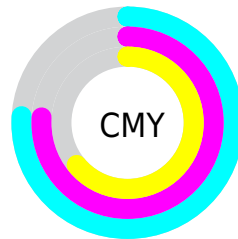


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870 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 64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.3600, -9.4010,
10.6870

■ 64.3600, -9.4010,
10.6870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.8330, -9.3550,
9.8530

■ 112.3000, -9.1720,
12.0440

■ 21.0070, -9.9050,
8.8070

■ 137.5280, -9.8140,
12.6660

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 164.5280, -9.8140,
12.6660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 191.0550, -9.8600,
13.5000

■ 219.1690,
-10.1810, 13.8110

■ 244.9770, -1.1930,

■ 64.3600, -9.4010,
10.6870

■ 64.3600, -9.4010,
10.6870

■ 56.3860, -12.2900,
13.4860

■ 72.3340, -6.5120,
7.8880

■ 48.1240, -14.3080,
17.0200

■ 80.5960, -4.4940,
4.3540

■ 40.1500, -17.1970,
19.8190

■ 88.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 32.1760, -20.0860,
22.6180

■ 96.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 24.2020, -22.9750,
25.4170

■ 104.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 15.9400, -24.9930,
28.9510

■ 112.7800, 6.1910,
-7.5770

■ 12.3960, -26.2770,
30.1950

■ 120.7540, 9.0800,
-10.3760

■ 128.7280, 11.9690,
-13.1750

■ 137.2890, 14.5830,
-16.4970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.5530, -29.2980, 2.3340



64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870



65.5640, 7.7000, 14.6440

Triad

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



64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870



63.4020, 25.1710, 0.8750



52.8060, -32.2290, -16.1410

Complementary

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



64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870



88.6400, 9.4010, -10.6870

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.



57.8810, -10.4510, -14.3470



64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870



62.5380, 18.6160, -6.9840

Square

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



64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870



64.0420, 26.5450, 9.0170



60.7320, 6.1460, -12.2700



51.1560, -44.8380, -13.3980

Rectangle

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



64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870



65.3540, 17.0990, 15.0110



60.7320, 6.1460, -12.2700



55.4110, -23.7470, -15.6750

Sweetspot

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



64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870



108.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



81.9590, -19.1180, -5.9500



54.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870



74.8250, -14.9040, 16.8080



69.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790



41.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



14.6330, -31.1380, 35.6940



31.2040, -67.7330, 76.6750

Inverse Universe

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



73.4010, 9.7170, 16.6370



89.1340, 15.2630, 26.2630



83.8560, -0.1350, -14.0790



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



44.6320, 32.4970, 55.3530



96.2850, 69.6690, 119.5970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

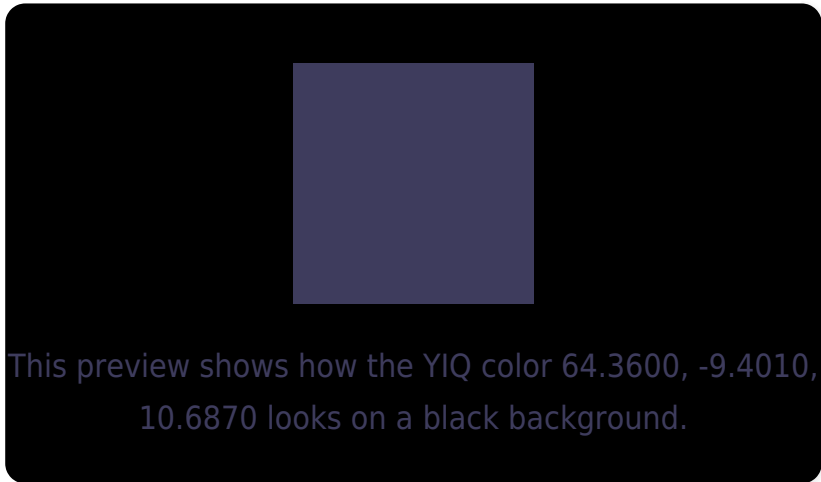
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870.

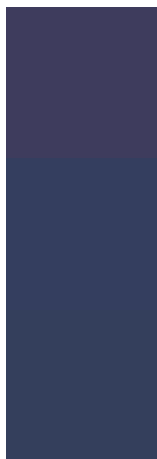


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.3600, -9.4010,

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

64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870

Protanopia

62.7720, -16.5530, 8.1430

Deuteranopia

63.0170, -15.8650, 6.6870



Tritanopia

63.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870

Protanomaly

63.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030

Deuteranomaly

63.6260, -13.2060, 8.0580

Tritanomaly

63.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870 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, 60, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 60, 93)  
}
```

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, 60, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 60, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870 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, 60, 93) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 60, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(62, 60, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 60, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 60, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 60, 93)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 60, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 60,  
93) }
```

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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