

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A4A35
RGB	42, 74, 53
RGB Percent	16%, 29%, 21%
CMY	0.8354, 0.7097, 0.7922
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.28, 0.71
HSL	141°, 28%, 23%
HSV	141°, 43%, 29%
XYZ	4.0460, 5.6481, 4.2441
YIQ	62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

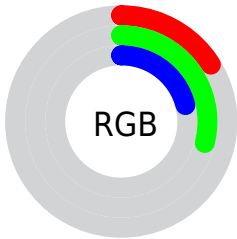
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 66, 74
Decimal	2771509
CIE Lab	28.51, -17.26, 8.92
CIE LCh	29, 19.428, 152.656
Yxy	5.6481, 0.2903, 0.4052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280961589 (0xFF2A4A35)
YUV	62.0380, -4.4557, -17.5733
Hunter-Lab	23.7657, -11.2011, 6.0479

Details

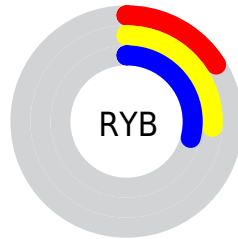
The YIQ color **62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **53.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610**, and **18.6360, -11.1390, -12.8910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.7010, -9.7640, -10.2760**.

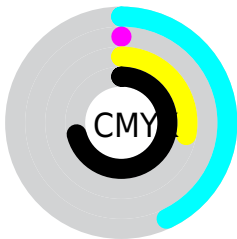
Distribution



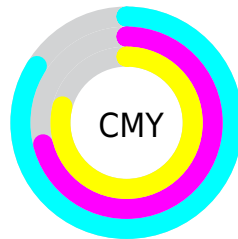
- Red (16%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150 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 62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

62.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150

62.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

39.5650, -12.3770,
-12.4810

110.2120,
-12.8810, -14.3610

18.6360, -11.1390,
-12.8910

135.7990,
-13.1560, -14.8840

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

162.2720,
-13.1100, -15.7180

188.9730,
-13.7060, -15.9300

216.9730,
-13.7060, -15.9300

242.6250,

-12.6060, -13.8380

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

62.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150

62.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150

59.3750, -14.8980,
-16.3540

64.7010, -9.7640,
-10.2760

56.4130, -18.0610,
-19.6050

67.6630, -6.6010,
-7.0250

53.7500, -20.6280,
-22.6440

70.3260, -4.0340,
-3.9860

50.9020, -24.1120,
-25.5840

73.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

48.2390, -26.6790,
-28.6230

75.8370, 2.0170,
1.9930

■ 46.2880, -28.3750,
-30.9270

■ 78.5000, 4.5840,
5.0320

■ 81.4620, 7.7470,
8.2830

■ 84.1250, 10.3140,
11.3220

■ 87.0870, 13.4770,
14.5730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.4050, 2.7530, -11.3510



62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



58.0560, -29.9370, -13.6250

Triad

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



62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



65.3260, -21.2290, 4.7790



68.0910, 24.8490, 6.7130

Complementary

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



62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



53.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150

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.



69.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900



62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



68.6980, -4.5410, 10.7150

Square

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



62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



59.1450, -37.1370, -4.2810



69.2930, 9.9010, 13.3010



67.3800, 22.2370, -1.0190

Rectangle

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



62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



55.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



69.2930, 9.9010, 13.3010



67.9600, 23.8400, 8.4800

Sweetspot

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



62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



92.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



67.0630, 3.7160, -12.2840



45.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



78.2880, -19.2070, -20.8630



63.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



36.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



63.8640, -39.2850, -42.4610



144.0160, -88.6090, -95.7210

Inverse Universe

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



53.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150



65.7120, 19.2070, 20.8630



52.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



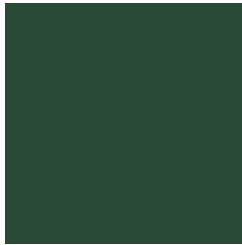
38.1360, 39.2850, 42.4610



85.9840, 88.6090, 95.7210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

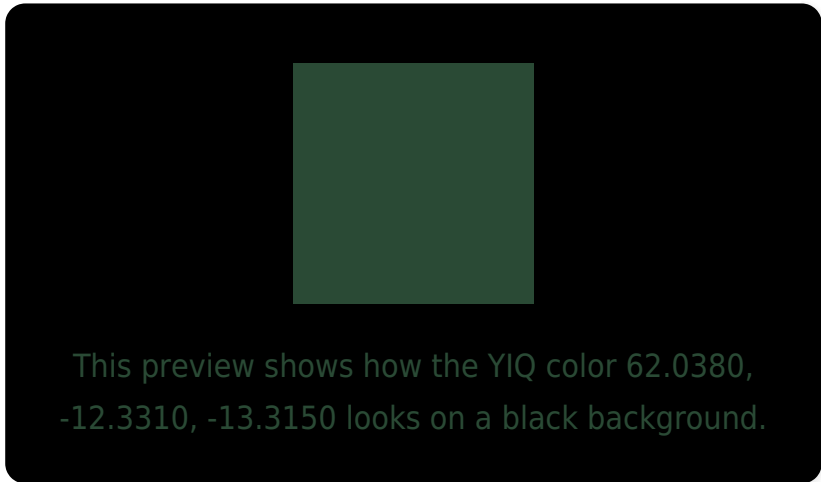
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.0380, -12.3310,

-13.3150.

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

62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150

Protanopia

66.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270

Deuteranopia

67.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690



Tritanopia

64.5080, -16.2300, -3.2220

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150

Protanomaly

65.1430, 0.7350, -7.8170

Deuteranomaly

65.5070, 2.7060, -4.9900

Tritanomaly

63.4710, -14.8080, -6.9680

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150 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(42, 74, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 74, 53)  
}
```

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(42, 74, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 74, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150 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(42, 74, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 74, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 74, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 74, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 74, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 74, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 74, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 74,  
53) }
```

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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