

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.1050, -14.4380,  
-24.6940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.1050, -14.4380,  
-24.6940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	215224
RGB	33, 82, 36
RGB Percent	13%, 32%, 14%
CMY	0.8707, 0.6783, 0.8588
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.56, 0.68
HSL	124°, 43%, 23%
HSV	124°, 60%, 32%
XYZ	3.9632, 6.4877, 2.7120
YIQ	62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

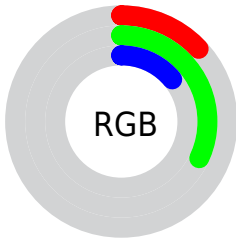
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	33, 79, 82
Decimal	2183716
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.61, -27.53, 21.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 35.211, 141.424
Yxy	6.4877, 0.3011, 0.4929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280373796 (0xFF215224)
YUV	62.1050, -12.8698, -25.5251
Hunter-Lab	25.4710, -16.8003, 11.5169

# Details

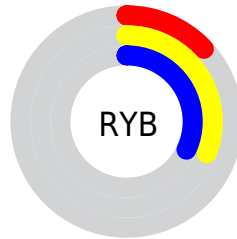
The YIQ color **62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **52.8950, 14.4380, 24.6940**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.6490, -13.1540, -25.9380**, and **21.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.8010, -16.6380, -28.8780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100**.

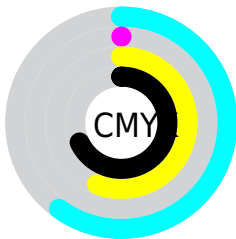
# Distribution



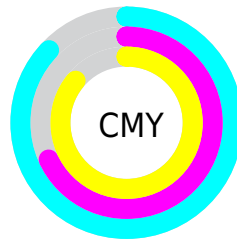
- Red (13%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940 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 62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.1050, -14.4380,  
-24.6940

62.1050, -14.4380,  
-24.6940

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

37.7240, -17.7390,  
-25.4430

111.6490,  
-13.1540, -25.9380

21.7190, -10.1750,  
-19.3510

137.1220,  
-13.1080, -26.7720

2.3480, -1.1000,  
-2.0920

163.7090,  
-13.3830, -27.2950

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

191.1820,  
-13.3370, -28.1290

219.3560,  
-13.8870, -29.1750

238.8500, -9.1660,

-21.1180

250.4140, -1.4660,  
-6.4740

62.1050, -14.4380,  
-24.6940

62.1050, -14.4380,  
-24.6940

58.8010, -16.6380,  
-28.8780

65.4090, -12.2380,  
-20.5100

55.6110, -19.1590,  
-32.7510

68.5990, -9.7170,  
-16.6370

52.0080, -21.9550,  
-37.1470

72.2020, -6.9210,  
-12.2410

48.7040, -24.1550,  
-41.3310

75.5060, -4.7210,  
-8.0570

78.6960, -2.2000,  
-4.1840

■ 82.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 85.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

■ 88.9070, 4.9960,  
8.5800

■ 92.0970, 7.5170,  
12.4530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.0560, 13.6210, -21.0910



62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940



57.0770, -43.5980, -24.8620

# Triad

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



62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940



59.5630, -61.6210, -1.0850



70.8100, 42.1780, 17.5540

# Complementary

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



62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940



52.8950, 14.4380, 24.6940

# 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.



72.1050, 31.4020, 25.6260



62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940



71.2800, -23.6150, 14.9850

# Square

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



62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940



61.8310, -59.7400, -7.6440



74.3720, 8.6610, 24.7650



70.3670, 41.4470, 3.2630



# Rectangle

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



62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940



59.2430, -49.6970, -18.9530



74.3720, 8.6610, 24.7650



70.6620, 39.8390, 21.3990

# Sweetspot

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



62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940



99.2670, -5.5460, -9.6260



75.8160, 14.5370, -15.6630



49.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940



75.7690, -22.7800, -38.7160



64.8410, -22.1420, -17.2300



39.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



62.3190, -30.8010, -53.0490



137.7800, -68.2940, -116.9820



# Inverse Universe

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



52.8950, 14.4380, 24.6940



61.2310, 22.7800, 38.7160



50.1590, 22.1420, 17.2300



38.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



42.5670, 31.1220, 52.7380

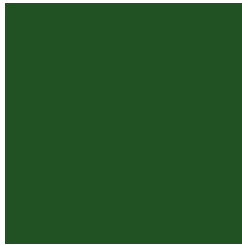


94.2200, 68.2940, 116.9820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

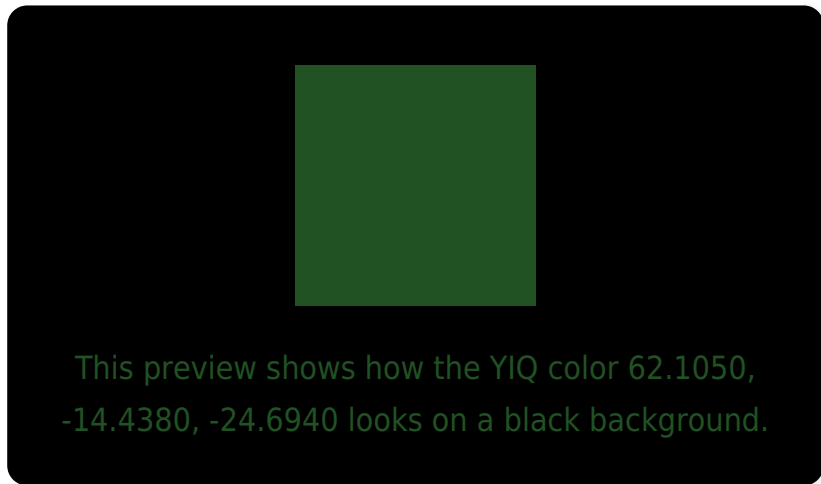
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

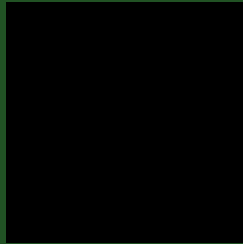
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1050, -14.4380,

-24.6940.

# 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

62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940

### Protanopia

69.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330

### Deuteranopia

71.3750, 20.6330, -4.9910



## Tritanopia

68.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940

## Protanomaly

67.3250, 5.7340, -15.8180

## Deuteranomaly

68.2160, 7.6590, -12.1570

## Tritanomaly

66.1560, -18.4750, -12.0990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.7940, -5.5920, -8.7920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940 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(33, 82, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 82, 36)  
}
```

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(33, 82, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 82, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940 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(33, 82, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 82, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 82, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 82, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 82, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 82, 36)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 82, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 82,  
36) }
```

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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