

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.1160, -30.1660,  
-14.9820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(62.1160, -30.1660,  
-14.9820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	185046
RGB	24, 80, 70
RGB Percent	9%, 31%, 27%
CMY	0.9060, 0.6862, 0.7256
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.13, 0.69
HSL	169°, 54%, 20%
HSV	169°, 70%, 31%
XYZ	4.3508, 6.3764, 6.7911
YIQ	62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

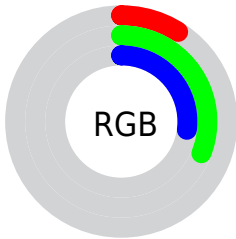
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	24, 55, 80
Decimal	1593414
CIE Lab	30.34, -20.89, 0.59
CIE LCh	30, 20.901, 178.393
Yxy	6.3764, 0.2484, 0.3640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279783494 (0xFF185046)
YUV	62.1160, 3.8868, -33.4277
Hunter-Lab	25.2514, -13.4345, 1.7307

# Details

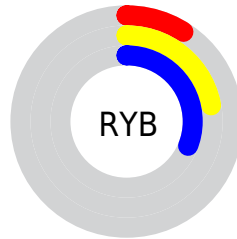
The YIQ color **62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **41.8840, 30.1660, 14.9820**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.4860, -28.3320, -15.1800**, and **23.6230, -18.2920, -9.9080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.6100, -34.6130, -16.9890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.6220, -25.7190, -12.9750**.

# Distribution



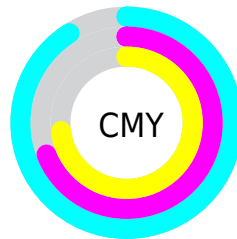
- Red (9%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820 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 62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.1160, -30.1660,  
-14.9820

62.1160, -30.1660,  
-14.9820

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

38.9310, -31.0830,  
-14.8830

112.4860,  
-28.3320, -15.1800

23.6230, -18.2920,  
-9.9080

138.1870,  
-28.9280, -15.3920

1.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

164.7740,  
-29.2030, -15.9150

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

192.3610,  
-29.4780, -16.4380

220.0620,  
-30.0740, -16.6500

241.4310,

-26.4990, -9.8510

249.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040

62.1160, -30.1660,  
-14.9820

62.1160, -30.1660,  
-14.9820

59.6100, -34.6130,  
-16.9890

64.6220, -25.7190,  
-12.9750

56.9900, -38.7390,  
-19.3070

67.2420, -21.5930,  
-10.6570

54.4840, -43.1860,  
-21.3140

69.7480, -17.1460,  
-8.6500

72.3680, -13.0200,  
-6.3320

74.8740, -8.5730,  
-4.3250

■ 77.4940, -4.4470,  
-2.0070

■ 80.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 82.5060, 4.4470,  
2.0070

■ 85.1260, 8.5730,  
4.3250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.9950, -10.7720, -14.0360



62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



56.7640, -49.6060, -15.0940

# Triad

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



62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



72.8440, -7.8880, 10.8000



71.2880, 25.4920, 0.5640

# Complementary

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



62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



41.8840, 30.1660, 14.9820

# 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.



72.5150, 26.5910, 8.1830



62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



73.7490, 8.6170, 14.5450

# Square

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



62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



68.4610, -26.0430, 3.9170



73.1540, 20.5380, 13.2580



70.3530, 17.6990, -6.8850



# Rectangle

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



62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



58.1000, -50.4320, -11.1360



73.1540, 20.5380, 13.2580



72.0540, 26.2710, 2.9670

# Sweetspot

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



62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



97.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080



59.8620, -9.4400, -27.1680



49.4720, -7.3810, -3.9010



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.



62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820



76.8640, -47.3120, -23.6320



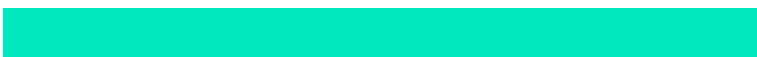
52.6900, -28.4260, -2.4580



39.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



71.4390, -56.4810, -28.1690



157.8440, -124.7900, -62.2460



# Inverse Universe

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



41.8840, 30.1660, 14.9820



45.0220, 47.6330, 23.3210



51.3100, 28.4260, 2.4580



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



33.5610, 56.4810, 28.1690

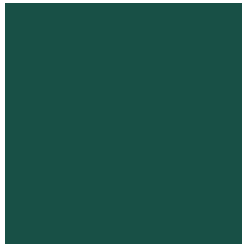


74.1560, 124.7900, 62.2460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

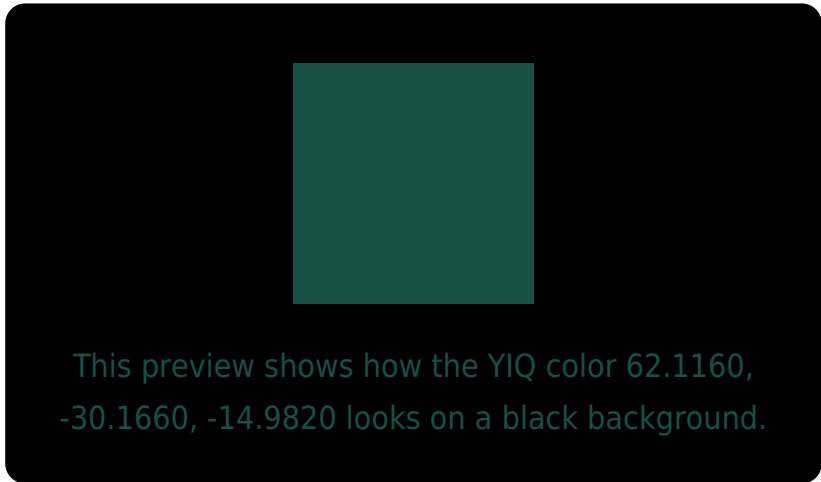
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

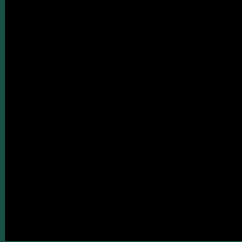
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1160, -30.1660,

-14.9820.

# 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

62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820

### Protanopia

71.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300

### Deuteranopia

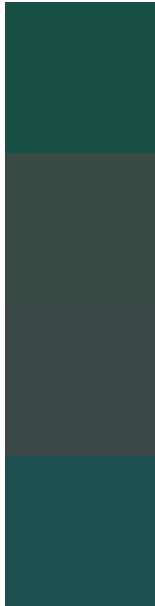
72.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



## Tritanopia

64.6310, -29.9380, -8.0980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820

## Protanomaly

67.8200, -8.4810, -5.9930

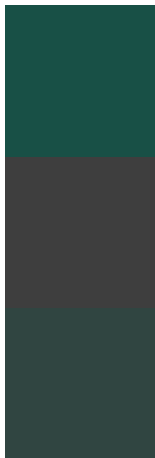
## Deuteranomaly

68.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020

## Tritanomaly

63.7510, -30.3960, -10.8120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.2650, -11.2320, -5.6960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820 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(24, 80, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 80, 70)  
}
```

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(24, 80, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 80, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820 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(24, 80, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 80, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 80, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 80, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 80, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 80, 70)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.1160, -30.1660, -14.9820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 80, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 80,  
70) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor