

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.1600, -33.4660,
-21.2580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.1600, -33.4660,
-21.2580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	11553F
RGB	17, 85, 63
RGB Percent	7%, 33%, 25%
CMY	0.9335, 0.6665, 0.7531
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.26, 0.67
HSL	161°, 67%, 20%
HSV	161°, 80%, 33%
XYZ	4.3775, 6.9788, 5.8146
YIQ	62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

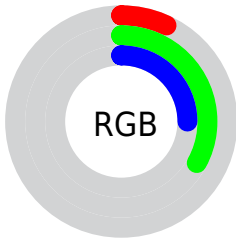
Format	Color
R_{YB}	17, 58, 85
Decimal	1135935
CIE _{Lab}	31.76, -26.63, 7.03
CIE _{LCh}	32, 27.542, 165.218
Yxy	6.9788, 0.2549, 0.4064
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279326015 (0xFF11553F)
YUV	62.1600, 0.4141, -39.6053
Hunter-Lab	26.4174, -16.6522, 5.4421

Details

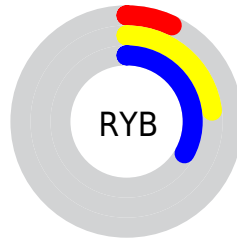
The YIQ color **62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **39.8400, 33.4660, 21.2580**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.4270, -29.8440, -20.8200**, and **25.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1270, -37.8670, -24.0990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.8940, -29.6610, -18.6290**.

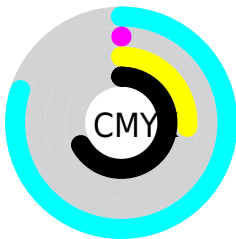
Distribution



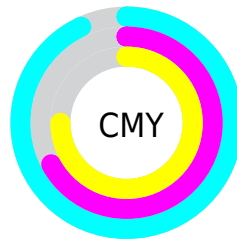
- Red (7%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580 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 62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

62.1600, -33.4660,
-21.2580

62.1600, -33.4660,
-21.2580

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

40.4810, -29.9360,
-19.1520

113.4270,
-29.8440, -20.8200

25.2870, -17.4660,
-13.8660

139.9000,
-29.7980, -21.6540

7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

166.4870,
-30.0730, -22.1770

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

194.0740,
-30.3480, -22.7000

222.6610,
-30.6230, -23.2230

239.5080,

-25.3980, -13.2860

■ 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 62.1600, -33.4660,
-21.2580

■ 62.1600, -33.4660,
-21.2580

■ 59.1270, -37.8670,
-24.0990

■ 64.8940, -29.6610,
-18.6290

■ 56.3930, -41.6720,
-26.7280

■ 67.8130, -24.9390,
-16.0990

■ 70.5470, -21.1340,
-13.4700

■ 73.5800, -16.7330,
-10.6290

■ 76.3140, -12.9280,
-8.0000

■ 79.3470, -8.5270,
-5.1590

■ 81.9670, -4.4010,
-2.8410

■ 85.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 87.7340, 3.8050,
2.6290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.8830, -4.7650, -18.2770



62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580



60.1720, -50.9350, -18.5430

Triad

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



62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580



73.7160, -22.1470, 10.4050



74.7130, 34.6610, 5.1010

Complementary

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



62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580



39.8400, 33.4660, 21.2580

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.



75.4390, 32.9170, 14.6850



62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580



77.3340, 2.6560, 17.9520

Square

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



62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580



60.1840, -59.2360, -5.7640



76.4410, 21.4080, 19.5200



73.7410, 28.2900, -6.0940

Rectangle

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



62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580



61.1810, -55.1540, -13.6660



76.4410, 21.4080, 19.5200



74.8210, 34.4770, 8.4370

Sweetspot

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



62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580



100.9010, -13.2030, -8.5230



63.7930, -4.9920, -30.6880



50.6460, -7.9310, -4.9470



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580



74.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460



58.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630



41.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



71.0170, -52.5370, -33.5690



156.0710, -115.6640, -73.4560

Inverse Universe

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



39.8400, 33.4660, 21.2580



39.5700, 52.2620, 33.0460



43.7890, 37.5030, 8.6630



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



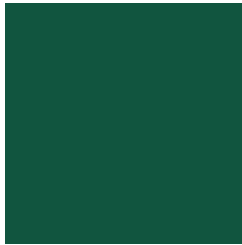
35.9830, 52.5370, 33.5690



78.9290, 115.6640, 73.4560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

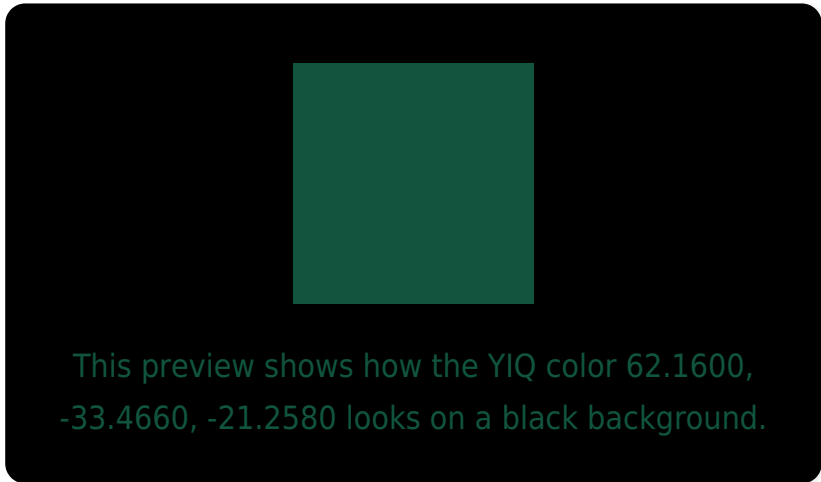
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1600, -33.4660,

-21.2580.

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

62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580

Protanopia

73.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

Deuteranopia

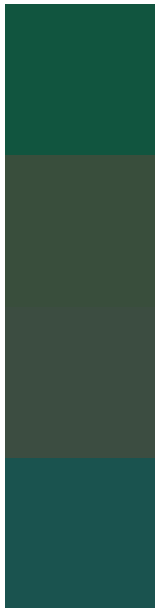
75.2030, 9.6740, 0.8900



Tritanopia

67.4350, -32.3220, -8.9460

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580

Protanomaly

69.6690, -6.7380, -10.0500

Deuteranomaly

70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360

Tritanomaly

65.5010, -32.6880, -13.3280

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.9120, -11.7360, -7.5760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580 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(17, 85, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 85, 63)  
}
```

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(17, 85, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 85, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580 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(17, 85, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 85, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 85, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 85, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 85, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 85, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.1600, -33.4660, -21.2580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 85, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 85,  
63) }
```

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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