

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.1850, 8.9440,  
-18.9280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3B4814
RGB	59, 72, 20
RGB Percent	23%, 28%, 8%
CMY	0.7687, 0.7176, 0.9215
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.72, 0.72
HSL	75°, 56%, 18%
HSV	75°, 72%, 28%
XYZ	4.2468, 5.6153, 1.5228
YIQ	62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

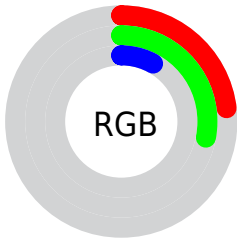
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	20, 72, 33
Decimal	3885076
CIE Lab	28.42, -14.04, 28.40
CIE LCh	28, 31.683, 116.311
Yxy	5.6153, 0.3730, 0.4932
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282075156 (0xFF3B4814)
YUV	62.1850, -20.7972, -2.7932
Hunter-Lab	23.6966, -9.4790, 12.7777

# Details

The YIQ color **62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **29.8150, -8.9440, 18.9280**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.2560, 10.1820, -19.3380**, and **20.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.7890, 9.9990, -21.5290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.5810, 7.8890, -16.3270**.

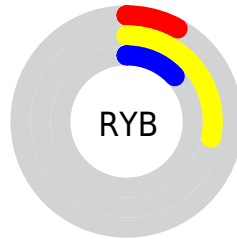
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (28%)

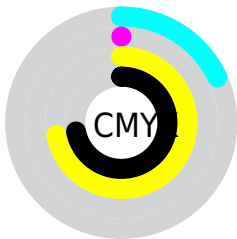
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (13%)

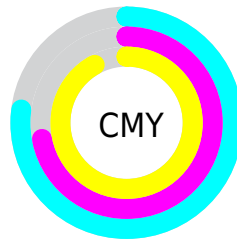


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (72%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280 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 62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.1850, 8.9440,  
-18.9280

62.1850, 8.9440,  
-18.9280

254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

39.8260, 8.5770,  
-17.7830

110.2560, 10.1820,  
-19.3380

20.3120, -1.4190,  
-12.8350

136.0280, 10.8240,  
-19.9600

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

162.5010, 10.8700,  
-20.7940

189.6860, 11.7870,  
-20.8930

217.4580, 12.4290,  
-21.5150

244.8710, 12.7040,

-20.9920

251.3520, 10.2720,  
-9.9520

62.1850, 8.9440,  
-18.9280

62.1850, 8.9440,  
-18.9280

60.7890, 9.9990,  
-21.5290

63.5810, 7.8890,  
-16.3270

59.3930, 11.0540,  
-24.1300

64.9770, 6.8340,  
-13.7260

58.4100, 12.3840,  
-26.2080

66.1880, 4.8620,  
-11.0260

67.5840, 3.8070,  
-8.4250

68.9800, 2.7520,  
-5.8240

■ 70.3760, 1.6970,  
-3.2230

■ 71.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 72.9830, -1.3300,  
2.0780

■ 74.3790, -2.3850,  
4.6790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.6820, 26.7780, -11.7340



62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280



57.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300

# Triad

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



62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280



56.8100, -55.2470, -6.4710



67.1000, 29.7980, 21.6540

# Complementary

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



62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280



29.8150, -8.9440, 18.9280

# 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.



69.3460, 11.5500, 21.9660



62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280



54.9010, -56.7610, -1.0570

# Square

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



62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280



56.4050, -49.9730, -13.9490



67.8850, -15.1330, 15.4510



66.1360, 38.1440, 13.5680



# Rectangle

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



62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280



52.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890



67.8850, -15.1330, 15.4510



67.7020, 25.1670, 22.9830

# Sweetspot

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



62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280



90.2250, 3.4400, -7.2800



43.1790, 27.4170, 4.2250



45.7350, 2.0640, -4.3680



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.



62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280



78.6720, 14.4020, -29.7420



54.4110, -6.5520, -24.4400



35.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



80.5380, 17.4750, -35.8770



184.0790, 38.8950, -82.6810



# Inverse Universe

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



29.8150, -8.9440, 18.9280



27.6270, -13.8060, 29.9540



37.5890, 6.5520, 24.4400



32.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



18.7610, -16.8790, 36.0890



42.9210, -38.8950, 82.6810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

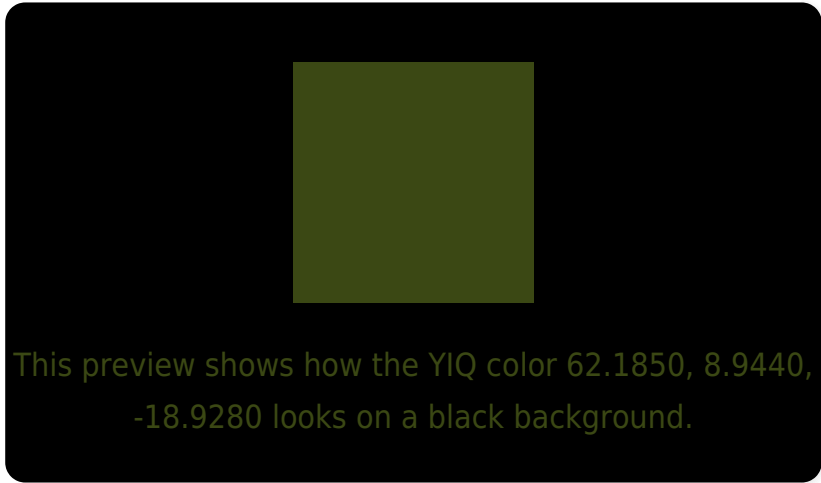
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

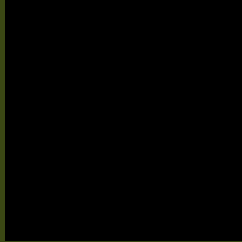
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1850, 8.9440,

-18.9280.

# 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

62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280

### Protanopia

63.9200, 20.1760, -13.2320

### Deuteranopia

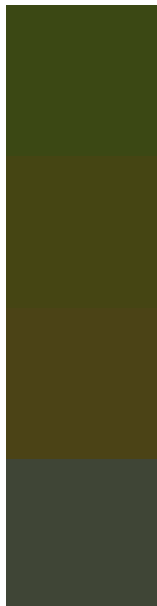
65.3060, 25.0810, -8.5110



**Tritanopia**

67.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280

## Protanomaly

63.3000, 16.0500, -15.5500

## Deuteranomaly

64.2620, 19.2130, -12.2990

## Tritanomaly

65.4960, 1.2390, -5.9370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.3390, 3.1190, -6.9690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280 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(59, 72, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 72, 20)  
}
```

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(59, 72, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 72, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280 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(59, 72, 20) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 72, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 72, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 72, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 72, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 72, 20)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.1850, 8.9440, -18.9280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 72, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 72,  
20) }
```

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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