

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.2300, -12.1510,
5.4570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	363E55
RGB	54, 62, 85
RGB Percent	21%, 24%, 33%
CMY	0.7882, 0.7568, 0.6667
CMYK	0.36, 0.27, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	224°, 22%, 27%
HSV	224°, 36%, 33%
XYZ	4.8831, 4.8855, 9.2764
YIQ	62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

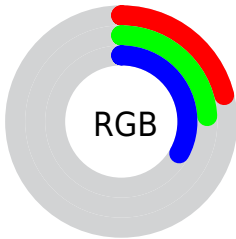
Format	Color
R_{YB}	54, 60, 85
Decimal	3554901
CIE Lab	26.41, 3.09, -14.89
CIE LCh	26, 15.208, 281.728
Yxy	4.8855, 0.2564, 0.2565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281744981 (0xFF363E55)
YUV	62.2300, 11.2256, -7.2177
Hunter-Lab	22.1031, 0.7544, -9.4112

Details

The YIQ color **62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **76.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020**, and **19.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.3160, -15.2690, 6.8990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.1440, -9.0330, 4.0150**.

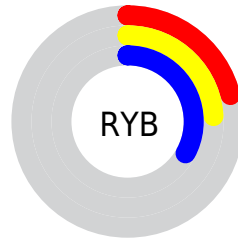
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (24%)

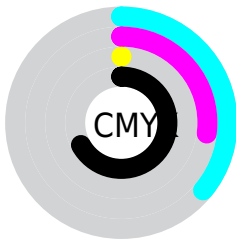
Blue (33%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (33%)

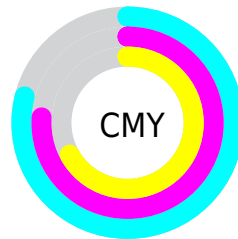


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570 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 62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.2300, -12.1510,
5.4570

■ 62.2300, -12.1510,
5.4570

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.1160, -11.8300,
5.1460

■ 109.8710,
-12.5180, 6.6020

■ 19.2900, -12.3800,
4.1000

■ 135.5720,
-13.1140, 6.3900

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 161.6860,
-13.4350, 6.7010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.8000,
-13.7560, 7.0120

■ 216.8000,
-13.7560, 7.0120

■ 242.8620, -8.2990,

1.7250

■ 62.2300, -12.1510,
5.4570

■ 62.2300, -12.1510,
5.4570

■ 56.3160, -15.2690,
6.8990

■ 68.1440, -9.0330,
4.0150

■ 49.5160, -18.7080,
8.6520

■ 74.9440, -5.5940,
2.2620

■ 43.6020, -21.8260,
10.0940

■ 80.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 37.3890, -25.5400,
11.3240

■ 87.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 30.8880, -28.3830,
13.2890

■ 93.5720, 4.0810,
-2.3750

■ 24.6750, -32.0970,
14.5190

■ 99.7850, 7.7950,
-3.6050

■ 22.6040, -33.3350,
14.9290

■ 105.6990, 10.9130,
-5.0470

■ 111.9120, 14.6270,
-6.2770

■ 118.4130, 17.4700,
-8.2420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



64.0960, 0.0900, 9.3860

Triad

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



62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



63.4600, 19.2560, 3.4480



58.1460, -12.5150, -9.9790

Complementary

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



62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



76.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570

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.



59.7190, -1.0070, -9.2870



62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



62.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820

Square

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



62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



63.7250, 17.1920, 7.8160



61.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



56.5130, -23.7940, -9.3140

Rectangle

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



62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



64.6300, 7.3340, 10.2620



61.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



58.8860, -8.8470, -10.3750

Sweetspot

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



62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



101.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630



74.8190, -15.9080, -9.0600



50.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



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.



62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



74.2170, -19.3040, 8.4400



59.6270, -5.7790, 11.1250



40.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



28.6340, -42.0470, 18.6330



62.5970, -92.2100, 41.1820

Inverse Universe

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



64.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600



77.1330, 25.0310, 14.4310



79.3730, 5.7790, -11.1250



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



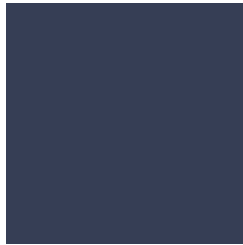
35.1850, 54.7840, 31.3920



77.2190, 120.4790, 68.7910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

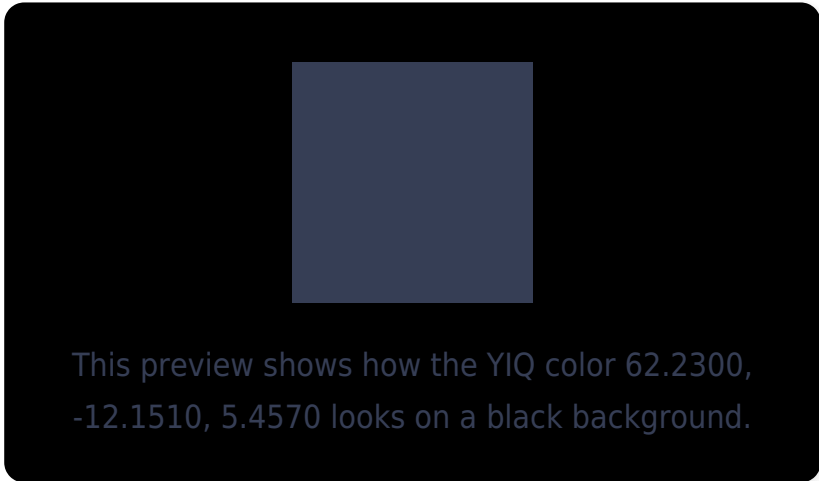
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

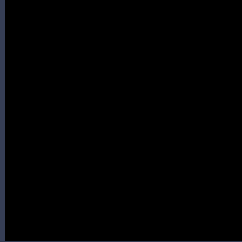
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570.

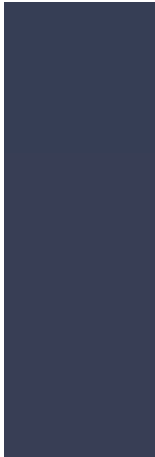


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.2300, -12.1510,

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

62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570

Protanopia

62.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810

Deuteranopia

62.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810



Tritanopia

61.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570

Protanomaly

62.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690

Deuteranomaly

62.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690

Tritanomaly

61.3670, -11.2790, 0.6650

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570 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(54, 62, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 62, 85)  
}
```

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(54, 62, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 62, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570 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(54, 62, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 62, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 62, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 62, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 62, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 62, 85)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 62, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 62,  
85) }
```

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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