

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.2560, -33.3760,  
-11.8720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.2560, -33.3760,  
-11.8720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	174F4F
RGB	23, 79, 79
RGB Percent	9%, 31%, 31%
CMY	0.9099, 0.6901, 0.6903
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	180°, 55%, 20%
HSV	180°, 71%, 31%
XYZ	4.5603, 6.3411, 8.3743
YIQ	62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

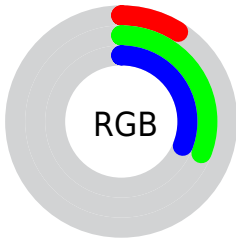
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	23, 51, 79
Decimal	1527631
CIELab	30.26, -17.70, -5.30
CIElCh	30, 18.475, 196.669
Yxy	6.3411, 0.2366, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279717711 (0xFF174F4F)
YUV	62.2560, 8.2548, -34.4275
Hunter-Lab	25.1816, -11.7421, -2.0901

# Details

The YIQ color **62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **39.7440, 33.3760, 11.8720**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240**, and **23.9480, -20.5850, -6.8970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.6480, -28.6080, -10.1760**.

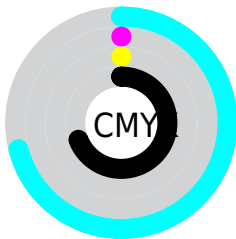
# Distribution



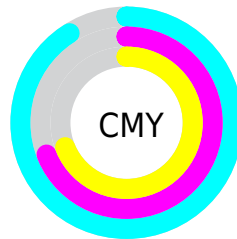
- Red (9%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720 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 62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.2560, -33.3760,  
-11.8720

62.2560, -33.3760,  
-11.8720

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

39.2560, -33.3760,  
-11.8720

112.4520,  
-30.9920, -11.0240

23.9480, -20.5850,  
-6.8970

138.7400,  
-31.8630, -11.7590

2.6560, -4.7230,  
2.9970

165.1530,  
-31.5880, -11.2360

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

192.4410,  
-32.4590, -11.9710

220.5550,  
-32.7800, -11.6600

241.5450,

-26.8200, -9.5400

250.2160, -9.5360,  
-3.3920

62.2560, -33.3760,  
-11.8720

62.2560, -33.3760,  
-11.8720

59.8640, -38.1440,  
-13.5680

64.6480, -28.6080,  
-10.1760

57.4720, -42.9120,  
-15.2640

67.0400, -23.8400,  
-8.4800

55.3790, -47.0840,  
-16.7480

69.4320, -19.0720,  
-6.7840

71.8240, -14.3040,  
-5.0880

73.9170, -10.1320,  
-3.6040

■ 76.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

■ 78.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 81.0930, 4.1720,  
1.4840

■ 83.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.3300, -19.0250, -13.1450



62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720



62.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180

# Triad

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



62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720



73.3460, 2.3820, 11.9020



70.8310, 19.3490, -3.7470

# Complementary

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



62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720



39.7440, 33.3760, 11.8720

# 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.



71.4990, 23.5200, 3.2640



62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720



73.1040, 14.8070, 12.4950

# Square

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



62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720



71.5120, -12.8850, 7.7470



72.4160, 22.5560, 9.7240



69.5800, 9.6300, -9.3300



# Rectangle

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



62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720



65.8360, -31.7730, -2.3730



72.4160, 22.5560, 9.7240



70.7820, 21.0450, -1.4430

# Sweetspot

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



62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720



95.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520



56.1710, -14.8040, -29.0760



47.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720



75.9870, -51.8520, -18.4440



46.4070, -25.9510, 2.2490



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



71.5020, -60.7920, -21.6240



161.1160, -136.7590, -49.0710



# Inverse Universe

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



39.7440, 33.3760, 11.8720



41.0130, 51.8520, 18.4440



55.5930, 25.9510, -2.2490



35.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



30.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240



68.7700, 137.0800, 48.7600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

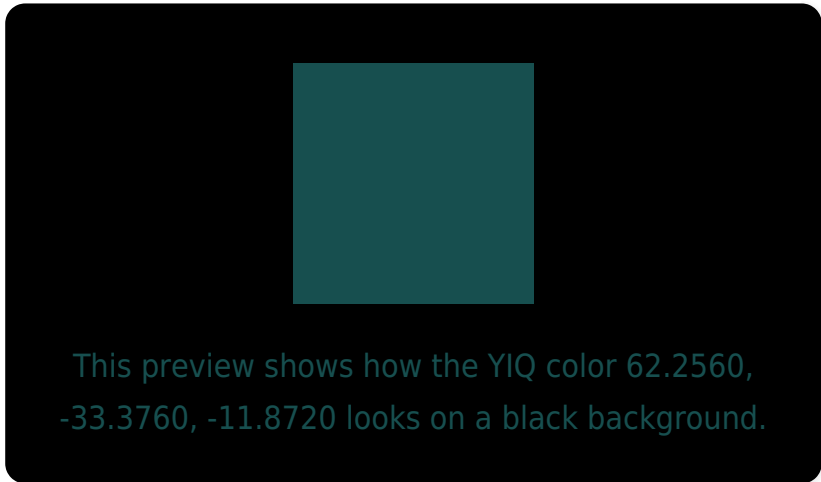
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

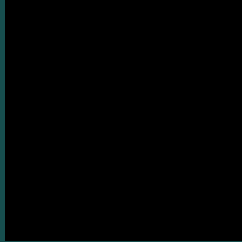
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.2560, -33.3760,

-11.8720.

# 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

62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720

### Protanopia

71.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

### Deuteranopia

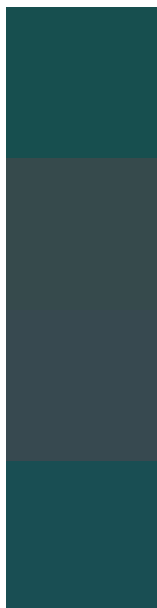
71.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800



## Tritanopia

63.2500, -33.2390, -8.8470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720

## Protanomaly

68.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180

## Deuteranomaly

68.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

## Tritanomaly

62.7230, -33.1930, -9.6810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720 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(23, 79, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 79, 79)  
}
```

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(23, 79, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 79, 79) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720 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(23, 79, 79) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 79, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(23, 79, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 79, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 79, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 79, 79)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 79, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 79,  
79) }
```

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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