

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	374434
RGB	55, 68, 52
RGB Percent	22%, 27%, 20%
CMY	0.7844, 0.7333, 0.7961
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.24, 0.73
HSL	109°, 13%, 24%
HSV	109°, 24%, 27%
XYZ	4.2623, 5.1948, 4.0269
YIQ	62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

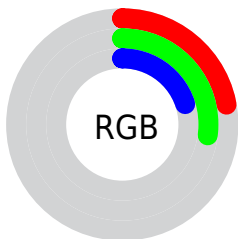
Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 68, 65
Decimal	3621940
CIE Lab	27.28, -8.92, 7.99
CIE LCh	27, 11.979, 138.160
Yxy	5.1948, 0.3161, 0.3853
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281812020 (0xFF374434)
YUV	62.2890, -5.0725, -6.3925
Hunter-Lab	22.7920, -6.5053, 5.4790

Details

The YIQ color **62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **57.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.7620, -2.5660, -8.5660**, and **19.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.6970, -3.9410, -11.1810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830**.

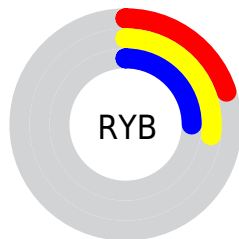
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (27%)

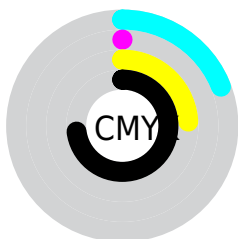
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (25%)

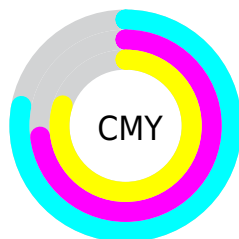


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320 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 62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 62.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.4030, -2.9330,
-7.4210

■ 109.7620, -2.5660,
-8.5660

■ 19.0610, -1.9700,
-8.3540

■ 135.3490, -2.8410,
-9.0890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 161.3490, -2.8410,
-9.0890

■ 188.3490, -2.8410,
-9.0890

■ 215.9360, -3.1160,
-9.6120

■ 244.8220, -2.7950,

-9.9230

■ 62.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 62.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 59.6970, -3.9410,
-11.1810

■ 64.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830

■ 57.4040, -4.6740,
-14.4180

■ 67.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 54.9260, -6.3240,
-17.5560

■ 69.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 52.6330, -7.0570,
-20.7930

■ 71.9450, 1.8330,
5.3290

■ 50.0410, -8.3860,
-24.2420

■ 74.5370, 3.1620,
8.7780

■ 47.7480, -9.1190,
-27.4790

■ 76.8300, 3.8950,
12.0150

■ 45.1560, -10.4480,
-30.9280

■ 79.4220, 5.2240,
15.4640

■ 43.8030, -10.9520,
-32.8080

■ 81.6010, 6.2780,
18.3900

■ 84.1930, 7.6070,
21.8390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.5350, 5.5030, -6.1210



62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320



60.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870

Triad

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



62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320



62.7410, -15.2680, 1.3720



65.5890, 14.5790, 5.6110

Complementary

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



62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320



57.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320

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.



65.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320



64.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850

Square

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



62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320



61.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



65.8250, 2.2910, 8.0430



65.2530, 15.4050, 1.6530

Rectangle

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



62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320



60.6880, -16.9170, -7.2930



65.8250, 2.2910, 8.0430



65.9310, 13.6160, 6.5440

Sweetspot

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



62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320



86.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



64.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070



44.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320



80.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



61.9620, -6.0050, -6.8130



31.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



62.3210, -15.9470, -46.9150



144.0460, -36.5680, -108.2480

Inverse Universe

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



57.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



73.1290, 4.4910, 12.2270



58.0380, 6.0050, 6.8130



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



34.6790, 15.9470, 46.9150



79.9540, 36.5680, 108.2480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

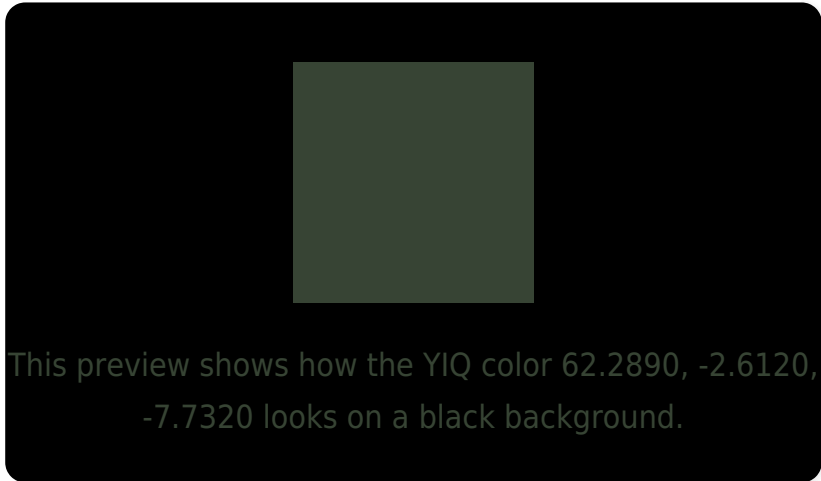
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320.

-7.7320.

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

62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320

Protanopia

63.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940

Deuteranopia

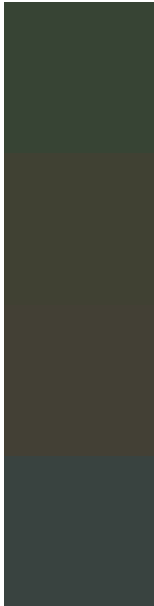
64.5620, 10.0410, -0.2550



Tritanopia

64.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320

Protanomaly

63.1050, 3.8980, -4.5660

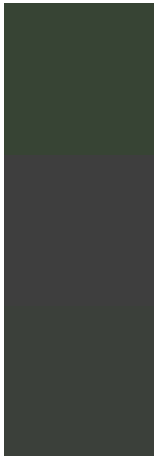
Deuteranomaly

63.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850

Tritanomaly

63.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320 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(55, 68, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 68, 52)  
}
```

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(55, 68, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 68, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

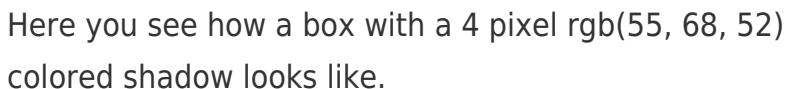
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(55, 68, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 68, 52) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 68, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 68, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 68, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 68, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 68, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 68,  
52) }
```

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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