

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.2900, -12.3800,
4.1000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	353F53
RGB	53, 63, 83
RGB Percent	21%, 25%, 33%
CMY	0.7922, 0.7529, 0.6746
CMYK	0.36, 0.24, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	220°, 22%, 27%
HSV	220°, 36%, 33%
XYZ	4.8065, 4.9366, 8.8798
YIQ	62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

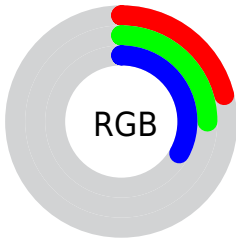
Format	Color
R _Y B	53, 61, 83
Decimal	3489619
CIE Lab	26.55, 1.48, -13.36
CIE LCh	27, 13.446, 276.315
Yxy	4.9366, 0.2581, 0.2651
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281679699 (0xFF353F53)
YUV	62.2900, 10.2100, -8.1473
Hunter-Lab	22.2184, -0.2674, -8.1430

Details

The YIQ color **62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **73.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.9310, -12.7470, 5.2450**, and **19.3500, -12.6090, 2.7430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.3760, -15.4980, 5.5420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.2040, -9.2620, 2.6580**.

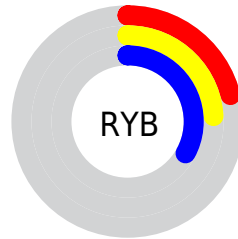
Distribution



 Red (21%)

 Green (25%)

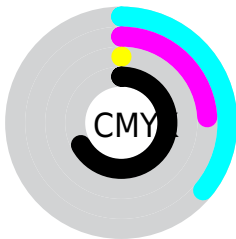
 Blue (33%)



 Red (21%)

 Yellow (24%)

 Blue (33%)

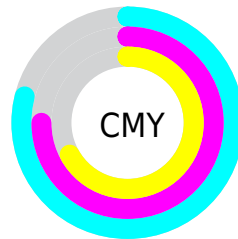


 Cyan (36%)

 Magenta (24%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (67%)



 Cyan (79%)

 Magenta (75%)

 Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000 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 62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.2900, -12.3800,
4.1000

■ 62.2900, -12.3800,
4.1000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.1760, -12.0590,
3.7890

■ 109.9310,
-12.7470, 5.2450

■ 19.3500, -12.6090,
2.7430

■ 135.6320,
-13.3430, 5.0330

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 161.7460,
-13.6640, 5.3440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.7460,
-13.6640, 5.3440

■ 216.8600,
-13.9850, 5.6550

■ 243.1500, -9.1700,

0.9900

■ 62.2900, -12.3800,
4.1000

■ 62.2900, -12.3800,
4.1000

■ 56.3760, -15.4980,
5.5420

■ 68.2040, -9.2620,
2.6580

■ 50.7500, -19.4870,
6.2490

■ 73.8300, -5.2730,
1.9510

■ 44.8360, -22.6050,
7.6910

■ 79.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 39.5090, -25.9980,
8.6100

■ 85.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 33.5950, -29.1160,
10.0520

■ 90.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

■ 27.9690, -33.1050,
10.7590

■ 96.6110, 8.3450,
-2.5590

■ 25.8980, -34.3430,
11.1690

■ 102.5250, 11.4630,
-4.0010

■ 107.8520, 14.8560,
-4.9200

■ 114.0650, 18.5700,
-6.1500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.6370, -20.9070, -1.0590



62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000



63.6720, -1.6520, 7.9160

Triad

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



62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000



63.5030, 17.6970, 4.1690



59.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300

Complementary

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



62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000



73.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000

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.



61.0290, 1.0560, -8.1280



62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000



62.6720, 15.5430, -0.8490

Square

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



62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000



64.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



62.1010, 9.7210, -5.4710



58.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520

Rectangle

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



62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000



64.3200, 5.2710, 9.1030



62.1010, 9.7210, -5.4710



59.7940, -5.5920, -8.7920

Sweetspot

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



62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000



98.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400



72.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810



48.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000



75.0490, -18.8910, 6.4610



57.6160, -7.2460, 10.1780



38.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



32.5150, -43.3300, 14.3500



71.6470, -95.6470, 31.8810

Inverse Universe

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



63.1100, 14.6700, 9.4700



76.4640, 22.6010, 14.4170



78.0850, 6.6500, -10.3900



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



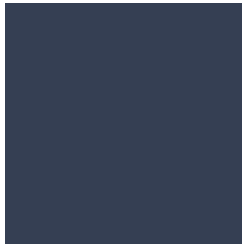
35.3850, 51.3450, 33.1450



78.1460, 113.5550, 73.1310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

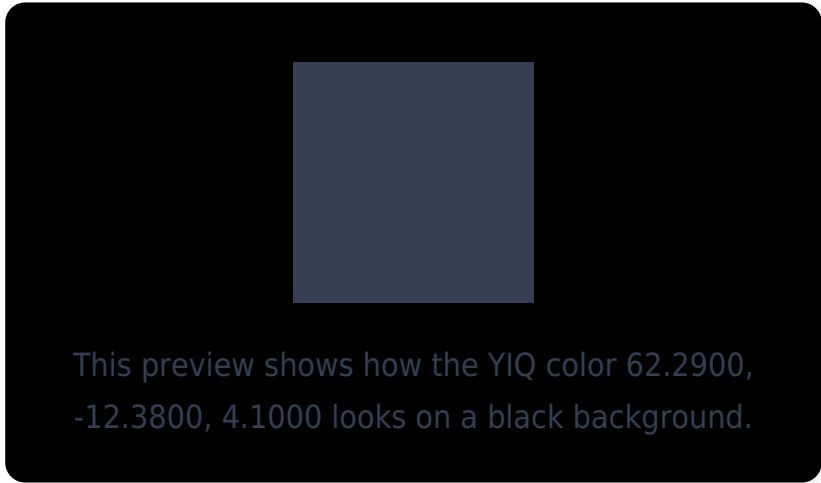
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

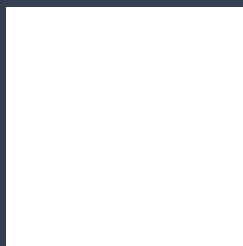
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000.



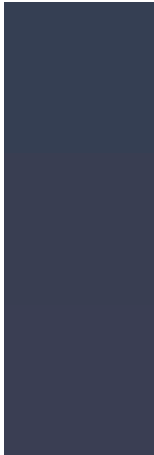
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.2900, -12.3800,

4.1000.

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

62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000

Protanopia

62.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

Deuteranopia

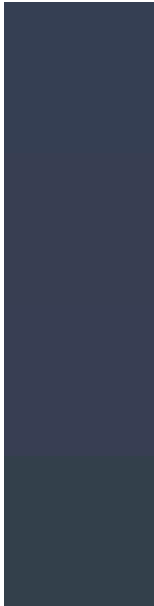
63.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830



Tritanopia

61.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000

Protanomaly

62.4860, -9.9960, 4.9480

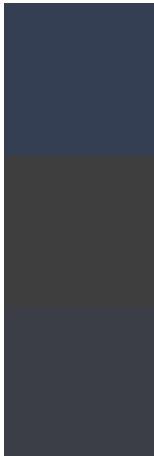
Deuteranomaly

62.6000, -10.3170, 5.2590

Tritanomaly

61.3670, -11.2790, 0.6650

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000

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 62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000 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(53, 63, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 63, 83)  
}
```

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(53, 63, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 63, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000 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(53, 63, 83) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 63, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 63, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 63, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 63, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 63, 83)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 63, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 63,  
83) }
```

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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