

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A3F46
RGB	58, 63, 70
RGB Percent	23%, 25%, 27%
CMY	0.7726, 0.7529, 0.7255
CMYK	0.17, 0.10, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	215°, 9%, 25%
HSV	215°, 17%, 27%
XYZ	4.6277, 4.8968, 6.4945
YIQ	62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

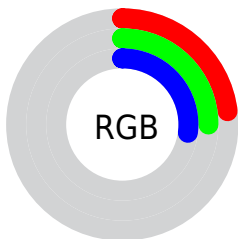
Format	Color
R_{YB}	58, 62, 70
Decimal	3817286
CIE Lab	26.44, -0.35, -4.97
CIE LCh	26, 4.985, 265.986
Yxy	4.8968, 0.2889, 0.3057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282007366 (0xFF3A3F46)
YUV	62.3030, 3.7946, -3.7737
Hunter-Lab	22.1288, -1.3964, -1.9107

Details

The YIQ color **62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **65.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050**, and **20.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090**.

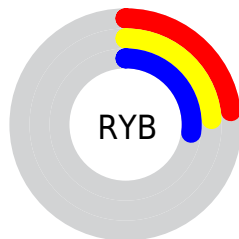
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (25%)

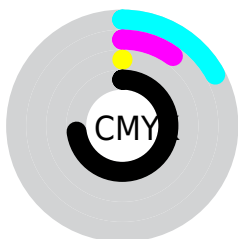
Blue (27%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (27%)

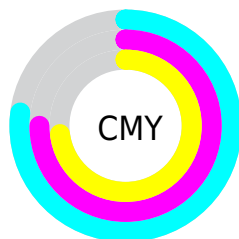


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170 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 62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 62.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 110.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 20.1890, -4.9060,
0.8060

■ 135.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 161.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 188.2320, -6.4650,
1.5270

■ 216.2320, -6.4650,
1.5270

■ 244.2320, -6.4650,

1.5270

■ 62.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 62.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 57.8620, -8.2990,
1.7250

■ 66.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 53.4210, -11.3710,
2.3330

■ 71.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 48.9800, -14.4430,
2.9410

■ 75.6260, 3.9890,
-0.7070

■ 44.5390, -17.5150,
3.5490

■ 80.0670, 7.0610,
-1.3150

■ 40.0980, -20.5870,
4.1570

■ 84.5080, 10.1330,
-1.9230

■ 35.6570, -23.6590,
4.7650

■ 88.9490, 13.2050,
-2.5310

■ 30.6290, -26.4560,
5.8960

■ 93.9770, 16.0020,
-3.6620

■ 26.1880, -29.5280,
6.5040

■ 98.4180, 19.0740,
-4.2700

■ 25.0030, -30.4450,
6.6030

■ 102.8590, 22.1460,
-4.8780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650



62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



63.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

Triad

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



62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



63.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210



61.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380

Complementary

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



62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



65.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170

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.



61.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



62.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410

Square

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



62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



63.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



62.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



61.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650

Rectangle

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



62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



63.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



62.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



61.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370

Sweetspot

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



62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



88.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



65.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



43.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



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.



62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



79.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250



59.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



33.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



35.3530, -43.0540, 9.3460



81.6430, -98.9920, 20.9120

Inverse Universe

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



62.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



79.5930, 8.7560, 6.5160



68.3330, 3.2560, -3.9440



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



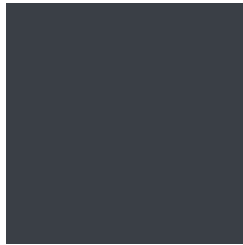
34.2750, 45.8430, 33.7390



78.7030, 104.7970, 77.6690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

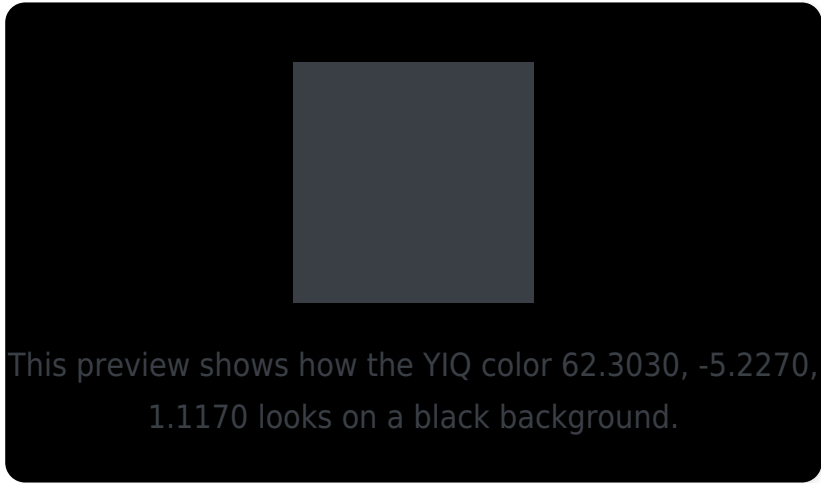
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

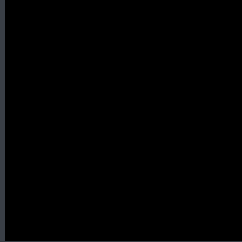
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

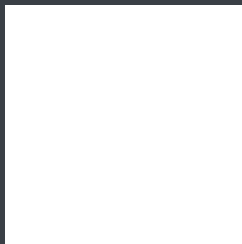
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170.

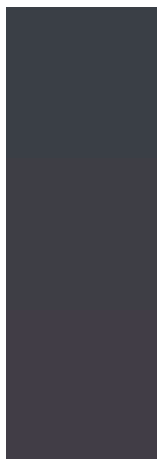


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.3030, -5.2270,

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

62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

Protanopia

62.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Deuteranopia

63.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



Tritanopia

62.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

Protanomaly

62.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Deuteranomaly

62.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Tritanomaly

62.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170 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(58, 63, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 63, 70)  
}
```

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(58, 63, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 63, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170 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(58, 63, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 63, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 63, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 63, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 63, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 63, 70)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 63, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 63,  
70) }
```

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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