

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E444C
RGB	46, 68, 76
RGB Percent	18%, 27%, 30%
CMY	0.8197, 0.7333, 0.7020
CMYK	0.39, 0.10, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	196°, 25%, 24%
HSV	196°, 39%, 30%
XYZ	4.4978, 5.2375, 7.6082
YIQ	62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

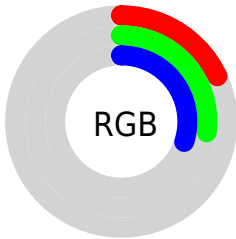
Format	Color
RYB	46, 59, 76
Decimal	3032140
CIELab	27.40, -6.22, -7.55
CIElCh	27, 9.781, 230.501
Yxy	5.2375, 0.2593, 0.3020
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281222220 (0xFF2E444C)
YUV	62.3340, 6.7373, -14.3249
Hunter-Lab	22.8856, -4.9687, -3.6907

Details

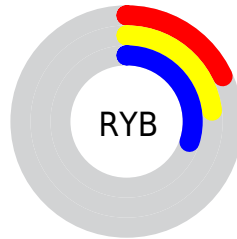
The YIQ color **62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **59.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770**, and **18.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.7680, -19.8980, -2.8260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260**.

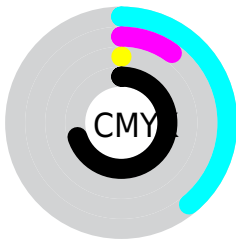
Distribution



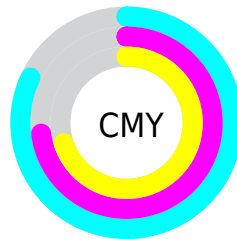
- Red (18%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 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 62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 62.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.2200, -15.3590,
-2.4870

■ 110.1490,
-16.5970, -2.0770

■ 18.6220, -16.5510,
-2.9110

■ 135.8500,
-17.1930, -2.2890

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 161.8500,
-17.1930, -2.2890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.9640,
-17.5140, -1.9780

■ 216.6650,
-18.1100, -2.1900

■ 244.8670,

-15.8630, -4.3670

■ 62.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 62.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 58.7680, -19.8980,
-2.8260

■ 65.9000, -11.4620,
-1.5260

■ 55.5010, -23.5200,
-3.2640

■ 69.1670, -7.8400,
-1.0880

■ 51.9350, -27.7380,
-3.9140

■ 72.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 48.6680, -31.3600,
-4.3520

■ 76.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.1020, -35.5780,
-5.0020

■ 79.5660, 4.2180,
0.6500

■ 41.5360, -39.7960,
-5.6520

■ 83.1320, 8.4360,
1.3000

■ 86.3990, 12.0580,
1.7380

■ 89.9650, 16.2760,
2.3880

■ 93.2320, 19.8980,
2.8260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.9380, -14.6250, -4.7770



62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



63.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870

Triad

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



62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



66.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



63.9910, 4.2190, -4.8770

Complementary

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



62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



59.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760

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.



64.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230



62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



65.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400

Square

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



62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



65.7710, 2.3830, 6.3750



65.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160



62.9300, -2.9790, -6.5870

Rectangle

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



62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



64.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170



65.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160



64.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290

Sweetspot

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



62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



93.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



64.4080, -10.4970, -13.5130



47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



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.



62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



78.2020, -24.1160, -3.4760



53.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



55.6530, -53.3670, -7.5030



124.8360, -120.0300, -16.3340

Inverse Universe

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



57.4780, 10.8180, 13.2020



70.6300, 16.5020, 20.3260



67.8840, 11.8300, -5.1460



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



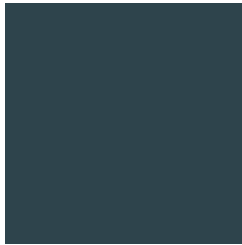
39.0480, 36.7170, 44.9490



87.9220, 83.1520, 101.0080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

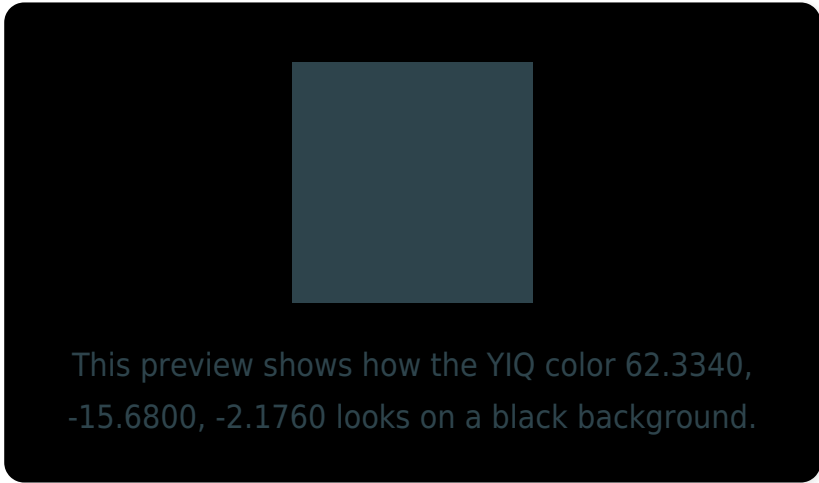
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

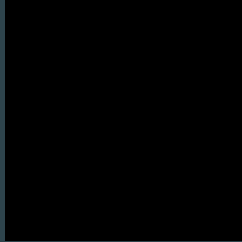
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

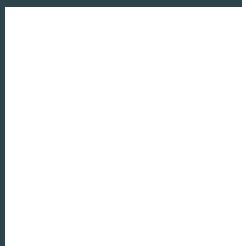
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.3340, -15.6800,

-2.1760.

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

62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Protanopia

64.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

Deuteranopia

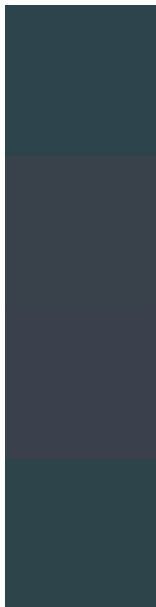
65.1940, -3.3020, 4.7780



Tritanopia

61.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Protanomaly

63.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030

Deuteranomaly

64.2750, -8.0240, 2.2480

Tritanomaly

61.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 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(46, 68, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 68, 76)  
}
```

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(46, 68, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 68, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 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(46, 68, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 68, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 68, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 68, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 68, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 68, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 68, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 68,  
76) }
```

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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