

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.3360, -9.9940,
-6.1060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31453F
RGB	49, 69, 63
RGB Percent	19%, 27%, 25%
CMY	0.8079, 0.7294, 0.7530
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.09, 0.73
HSL	162°, 17%, 23%
HSV	162°, 29%, 27%
XYZ	4.2916, 5.2687, 5.4921
YIQ	62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

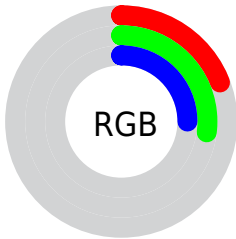
Format	Color
R_{YB}	49, 61, 69
Decimal	3228991
CIE Lab	27.49, -9.40, 1.08
CIE LCh	27, 9.461, 173.437
Yxy	5.2687, 0.2851, 0.3500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281419071 (0xFF31453F)
YUV	62.3360, 0.3274, -11.6957
Hunter-Lab	22.9536, -6.7952, 1.8813

Details

The YIQ color **62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **55.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.0370, -10.5900, -6.3180**, and **18.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.0150, -13.5240, -8.2120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000**.

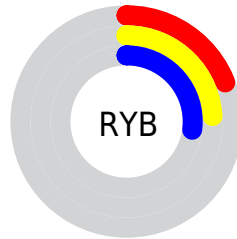
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (27%)

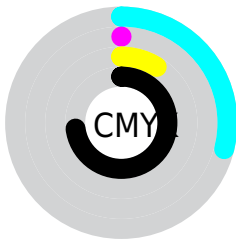
Blue (25%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (27%)

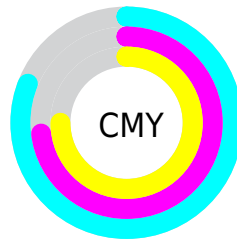


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060 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 62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.3360, -9.9940,
-6.1060

■ 62.3360, -9.9940,
-6.1060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.3360, -9.9940,
-6.1060

■ 110.0370,
-10.5900, -6.3180

■ 18.8520, -11.5070,
-6.2190

■ 135.6240,
-10.8650, -6.8410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 161.6240,
-10.8650, -6.8410

■ 188.9120,
-11.7360, -7.5760

■ 216.9120,
-11.7360, -7.5760

■ 244.9120,

-11.7360, -7.5760

■ 62.3360, -9.9940,
-6.1060

■ 62.3360, -9.9940,
-6.1060

■ 60.0150, -13.5240,
-8.2120

■ 64.6570, -6.4640,
-4.0000

■ 57.6940, -17.0540,
-10.3180

■ 66.9780, -2.9340,
-1.8940

■ 55.3730, -20.5840,
-12.4240

■ 69.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 53.0520, -24.1140,
-14.5300

■ 71.6200, 4.1260,
2.3180

■ 50.7310, -27.6440,
-16.6360

■ 73.6420, 7.0600,
4.2120

■ 48.7090, -30.5780,
-18.5300

■ 75.9630, 10.5900,
6.3180

■ 46.2740, -33.7870,
-20.9470

■ 78.3980, 13.7990,
8.7350

■ 45.9750, -34.3830,
-21.1590

■ 80.7190, 17.3290,
10.8410

■ 83.0400, 20.8590,
12.9470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060



61.9380, -14.6250, -4.7770

Triad

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



62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060



65.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540



65.8720, 12.1040, 0.9040

Complementary

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



62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060



55.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

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.



65.8660, 12.2410, 3.9290



62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060



66.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870

Square

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



62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060



64.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



66.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



64.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470

Rectangle

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



62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060



62.2200, -15.3590, -2.4870



66.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



65.6980, 12.6540, 1.9500

Sweetspot

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



62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060



86.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



62.5340, -1.9240, -9.1880



44.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



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.



62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060



78.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710



60.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



66.0930, -49.6950, -30.0070



151.3750, -113.4640, -69.2720

Inverse Universe

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



55.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



68.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710



57.3280, 10.8200, 2.1480



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.0210, 49.3740, 30.3180



75.6250, 113.4640, 69.2720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

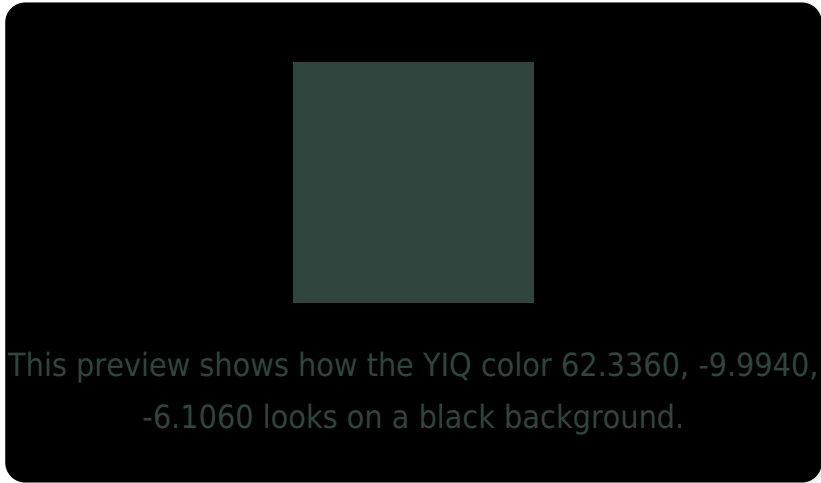
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

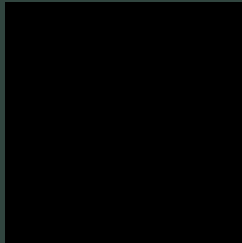
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060.

-6.1060.

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

62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

Protanopia

64.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970

Deuteranopia

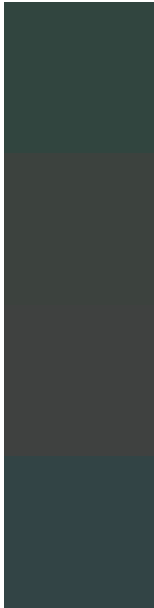
65.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



Tritanopia

63.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

Protanomaly

63.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160

Deuteranomaly

64.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

Tritanomaly

62.7320, -11.0490, -3.5050

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060 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(49, 69, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 69, 63)  
}
```

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(49, 69, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 69, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060 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(49, 69, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 69, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 69, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 69, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 69, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 69, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 69, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 69,  
63) }
```

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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