

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.3810, -32.2300,
-10.6140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140)
contains.

YIQ(62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(62.3810, -32.2300,
-10.6140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	194E50
RGB	25, 78, 80
RGB Percent	10%, 31%, 31%
CMY	0.9021, 0.6940, 0.6864
CMYK	0.69, 0.02, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	182°, 52%, 21%
HSV	182°, 69%, 31%
XYZ	4.5728, 6.2369, 8.5459
YIQ	62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

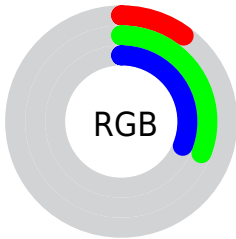
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 52, 80
Decimal	1658448
CIE Lab	30.00, -16.43, -6.32
CIE LCh	30, 17.606, 201.023
Yxy	6.2369, 0.2363, 0.3222
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279848528 (0xFF194E50)
YUV	62.3810, 8.6862, -32.7831
Hunter-Lab	24.9738, -11.0199, -2.8069

Details

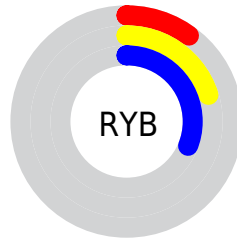
The YIQ color **62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **42.6190, 32.2300, 10.6140**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.2780, -30.4420, -9.9780**, and **23.4750, -20.6310, -6.0630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.9890, -36.9980, -12.3100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.7730, -27.4620, -8.9180**.

Distribution



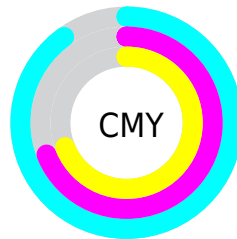
- Red (10%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140 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 62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.3810, -32.2300,
-10.6140

■ 62.3810, -32.2300,
-10.6140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.7830, -33.4220,
-11.0380

■ 112.2780,
-30.4420, -9.9780

■ 23.4750, -20.6310,
-6.0630

■ 137.9790,
-31.0380, -10.1900

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 164.9790,
-31.0380, -10.1900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 192.5660,
-31.3130, -10.7130

■ 220.3810,
-32.2300, -10.6140

■ 241.8440,

-26.2240, -9.3280

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 62.3810, -32.2300,
-10.6140

■ 62.3810, -32.2300,
-10.6140

■ 59.9890, -36.9980,
-12.3100

■ 64.7730, -27.4620,
-8.9180

■ 57.0100, -41.4910,
-13.4830

■ 67.7520, -22.9690,
-7.7450

■ 54.6180, -46.2590,
-15.1790

■ 70.1440, -18.2010,
-6.0490

■ 54.3190, -46.8550,
-15.3910

■ 72.5360, -13.4330,
-4.3530

■ 74.9280, -8.6650,
-2.6570

■ 77.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 80.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 82.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

■ 85.6700, 9.8570,
3.0810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.6720, -19.9880, -12.2120



62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140



63.0590, -34.0190, -5.7230

Triad

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



62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140



72.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040



70.0480, 17.2400, -4.0720

Complementary

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



62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140



42.6190, 32.2300, 10.6140

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.



71.3740, 22.3740, 2.0060



62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140



72.7620, 15.7700, 11.5620

Square

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



62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140



71.4800, -9.8590, 7.9730



72.1770, 21.7310, 8.1550



68.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440

Rectangle

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



62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140



66.0430, -27.9220, -0.5780



72.1770, 21.7310, 8.1550



70.7710, 19.5780, -2.3900

Sweetspot

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



62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140



97.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410



57.5130, -15.7670, -28.1430



49.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450



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.



62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140



76.6390, -50.7520, -16.3520



46.5320, -24.8050, 3.5070



39.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



71.2570, -61.4800, -20.1680



157.9360, -136.0720, -45.0000

Inverse Universe

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



47.4870, 15.7670, 28.1430



53.4750, 25.2090, 44.2570



58.4680, 24.8050, -3.5070



38.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



42.9090, 30.1590, 53.6710



94.9040, 66.3680, 118.8480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

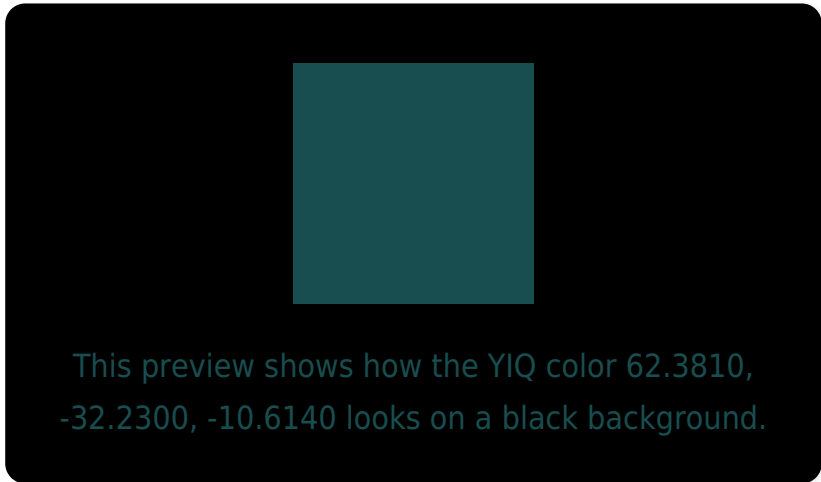
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

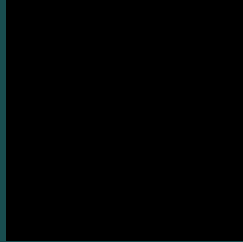
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

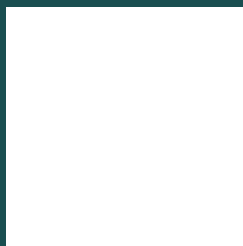
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.3810, -32.2300,

-10.6140.

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

62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140

Protanopia

70.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

Deuteranopia

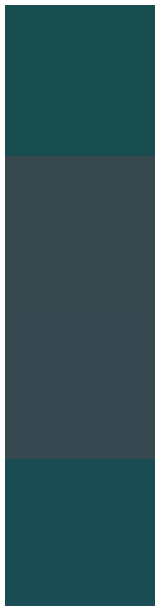
71.3790, -2.3850, 4.6790



Tritanopia

62.8480, -32.0470, -8.4230

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140

Protanomaly

67.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840

Deuteranomaly

67.9430, -13.0210, -0.8050

Tritanomaly

62.4350, -32.3220, -8.9460

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140 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(25, 78, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 78, 80)  
}
```

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(25, 78, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 78, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140 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(25, 78, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 78, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 78, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 78, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 78, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 78, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 78, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 78,  
80) }
```

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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