

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.4460, -57.2180,  
-9.2980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	02546E
RGB	2, 84, 110
RGB Percent	1%, 33%, 43%
CMY	0.9923, 0.6704, 0.5689
CMYK	0.98, 0.24, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	194°, 97%, 22%
HSV	194°, 98%, 43%
XYZ	6.0085, 7.4830, 15.8615
YIQ	62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

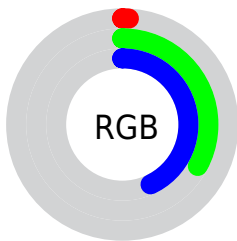
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	2, 49, 110
Decimal	152686
CIELab	32.88, -11.52, -20.95
CIELCh	33, 23.912, 241.202
Yxy	7.4830, 0.2047, 0.2549
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278342766 (0xFF02546E)
YUV	62.4460, 23.4441, -53.0111
Hunter-Lab	27.3551, -8.6643, -15.2300

# Details

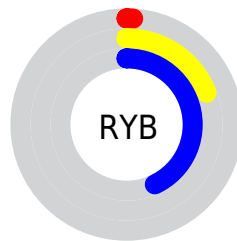
The YIQ color **62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **49.5540, 57.2180, 9.2980**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.9530, -45.3440, -4.2240**, and **29.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.4960, -51.4870, -8.5350**.

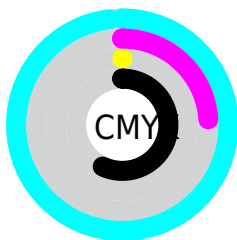
# Distribution



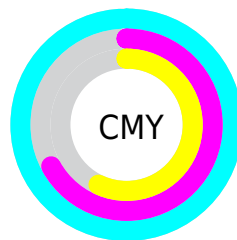
- Red (1%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980 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 62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.4460, -57.2180,  
-9.2980

62.4460, -57.2180,  
-9.2980

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

45.4970, -44.0600,  
-5.4680

118.9530,  
-45.3440, -4.2240

29.9610, -30.6270,  
-1.1150

145.3660,  
-45.0690, -3.7010

15.7130, -18.0650,  
2.5030

172.7790,  
-44.7940, -3.1780

2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

200.4800,  
-45.3900, -3.3900

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

226.4280,  
-39.6120, -8.9880

242.1430,

-25.6280, -9.1160

250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

62.4460, -57.2180,  
-9.2980

62.4460, -57.2180,  
-9.2980

61.8480, -58.4100,  
-9.7220

67.4960, -51.4870,  
-8.5350

71.9590, -45.4810,  
-7.2490

77.0090, -39.7500,  
-6.4860

82.0590, -34.0190,  
-5.7230

86.5220, -28.0130,  
-4.4370

■ 91.5720, -22.2820,  
-3.6740

■ 96.0350, -16.2760,  
-2.3880

■ 101.0850,  
-10.5450, -1.6250

■ 106.1350, -4.8140,  
-0.8620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.0130, -54.7410, -15.6450



62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980



74.1340, -29.4360, 4.8360

# Triad

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



62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980



78.6600, 24.9850, 15.2650



73.7810, 4.4500, -14.5740

# Complementary

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



62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980



49.5540, 57.2180, 9.2980

# 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.



75.6690, 19.6250, -8.7510



62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980



78.0810, 30.8090, 8.8330

# Square

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



62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980



80.1840, 11.8260, 16.9620



77.3160, 28.2890, -0.5670



70.9620, -15.1730, -16.8770



# Rectangle

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



62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980



78.0220, -14.2610, 10.6590



77.3160, 28.2890, -0.5670



74.3580, 10.1350, -12.9770

# Sweetspot

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



62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980



124.5720, -22.2820, -3.6740



68.2460, -37.7250, -48.7090



60.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980



80.2850, -75.8780, -12.5340



31.3350, -42.6430, 18.4210



53.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



67.0970, -63.5450, -10.2730



138.5140, -130.9870, -21.5070



# Inverse Universe

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



43.6400, 38.0460, 48.3980



55.1830, 50.2390, 64.2150



80.6650, 42.6430, -18.4210



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



46.2540, 42.3090, 53.7410



95.2850, 86.8640, 110.8320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

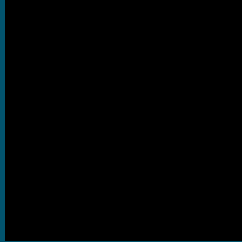
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.4460, -57.2180,

-9.2980.

# 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

62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980

### Protanopia

77.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360

### Deuteranopia

77.1030, -18.9830, 8.1290



## Tritanopia

61.0840, -53.5030, -16.0550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980

## Protanomaly

71.9120, -28.9310, 1.1890

## Deuteranomaly

71.8730, -33.1950, 1.3730

## Tritanomaly

61.4800, -54.5580, -13.4540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.0560, -20.7690, -3.5610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980 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(2, 84, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 84, 110)  
}
```

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(2, 84, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 84, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980 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(2, 84, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 84, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 84, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 84, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 84, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 84, 110)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.4460, -57.2180, -9.2980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 84, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 84,  
110) }
```

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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