

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.4560, -10.4520,
-8.8200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F473B
RGB	47, 71, 59
RGB Percent	18%, 28%, 23%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7215, 0.7687
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.17, 0.72
HSL	150°, 20%, 23%
HSV	150°, 34%, 28%
XYZ	4.2146, 5.4274, 4.9620
YIQ	62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

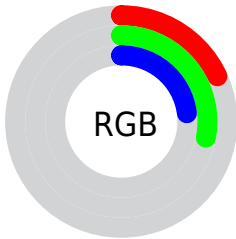
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 63, 71
Decimal	3098427
CIE _{Lab}	27.92, -12.33, 4.28
CIE _{LCh}	28, 13.056, 160.841
Yxy	5.4274, 0.2886, 0.3716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281288507 (0xFF2F473B)
YUV	62.4560, -1.7038, -13.5549
Hunter-Lab	23.2967, -8.4769, 3.6794

Details

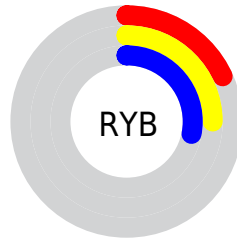
The YIQ color **62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **55.5440, 10.4520, 8.8200**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.6300, -11.0020, -9.8660**, and **18.9720, -11.9650, -8.9330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.9070, -13.3400, -11.5480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.0050, -7.5640, -6.0920**.

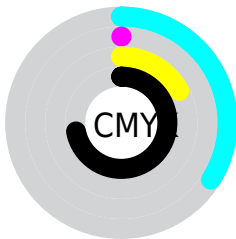
Distribution



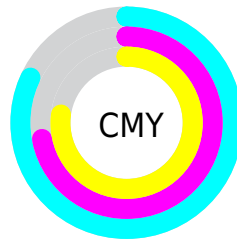
- Red (18%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200 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 62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

62.4560, -10.4520,
-8.8200

62.4560, -10.4520,
-8.8200

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

39.8690, -10.1770,
-8.2970

110.6300,
-11.0020, -9.8660

18.9720, -11.9650,
-8.9330

135.6300,
-11.0020, -9.8660

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

162.2170,
-11.2770, -10.3890

188.9180,
-11.8730, -10.6010

216.9180,
-11.8730, -10.6010

244.9180,

-11.8730, -10.6010

■ 62.4560, -10.4520,
-8.8200

■ 62.4560, -10.4520,
-8.8200

■ 59.9070, -13.3400,
-11.5480

■ 65.0050, -7.5640,
-6.0920

■ 57.4720, -16.5490,
-13.9650

■ 67.4400, -4.3550,
-3.6750

■ 54.9230, -19.4370,
-16.6930

■ 69.9890, -1.4670,
-0.9470

■ 52.4880, -22.6460,
-19.1100

■ 72.4240, 1.7420,
1.4700

■ 49.6400, -26.1300,
-22.0500

■ 74.9730, 4.6300,
4.1980

■ 47.2050, -29.3390,
-24.4670

■ 77.7070, 8.4350,
6.8270

■ 45.6670, -30.7600,
-26.2480

■ 80.2560, 11.3230,
9.5550

■ 82.6910, 14.5320,
11.9720

■ 85.2400, 17.4200,
14.7000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.6590, -0.7780, -7.9300



62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



61.4920, -19.3010, -8.1410

Triad

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



62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



66.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250



66.6770, 17.1470, 3.1230

Complementary

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



62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



55.5440, 10.4520, 8.8200

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.



67.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680



62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



67.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290

Square

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



62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



63.6480, -19.4400, -0.1120



67.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300



65.9600, 14.6720, -1.5840

Rectangle

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



62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



61.1050, -22.4650, -5.8650



67.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300



66.7310, 17.0550, 4.7910

Sweetspot

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



62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



88.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



64.6760, 0.5520, -10.0080



43.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



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.



62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



78.4720, -16.5490, -13.9650



63.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880



34.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



63.8130, -43.2750, -36.2270



146.1310, -98.6980, -83.5780

Inverse Universe

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



55.5440, 10.4520, 8.8200



67.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



54.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



35.3010, 42.9540, 36.5380



80.8690, 98.6980, 83.5780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

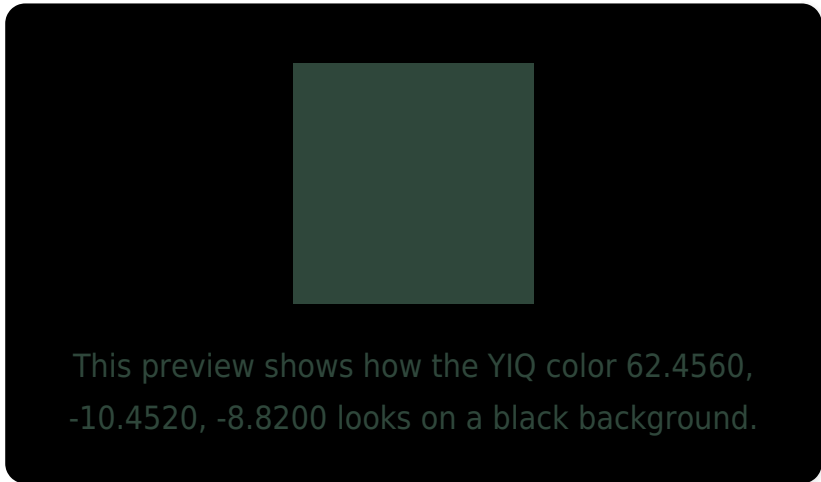
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

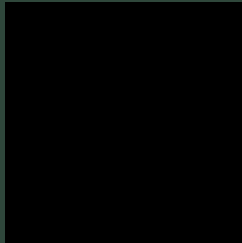
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.4560, -10.4520,

-8.8200.

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

62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

Protanopia

65.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740

Deuteranopia

66.0610, 7.1980, 1.7100



Tritanopia

63.8890, -12.9290, -2.4730

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

Protanomaly

64.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050

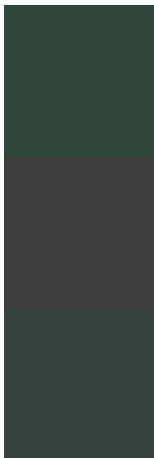
Deuteranomaly

64.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900

Tritanomaly

63.6070, -12.1950, -4.7630

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200 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(47, 71, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 71, 59)  
}
```

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(47, 71, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 71, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200 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(47, 71, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 71, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 71, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 71, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 71, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 71, 59)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 71, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 71,  
59) }
```

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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