

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.4890, -15.2190,
-16.0430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.4890, -15.2190,
-16.0430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	264D34
RGB	38, 77, 52
RGB Percent	15%, 30%, 20%
CMY	0.8511, 0.6980, 0.7961
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.32, 0.70
HSL	142°, 34%, 23%
HSV	142°, 51%, 30%
XYZ	4.0729, 5.9694, 4.1851
YIQ	62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

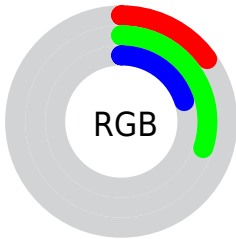
Format	Color
RYB	38, 67, 77
Decimal	2510132
CIELab	29.34, -20.44, 10.67
CIElCh	29, 23.058, 152.442
Yxy	5.9694, 0.2863, 0.4196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280700212 (0xFF264D34)
YUV	62.4890, -5.1711, -21.4769
Hunter-Lab	24.4324, -13.0004, 6.9467

Details

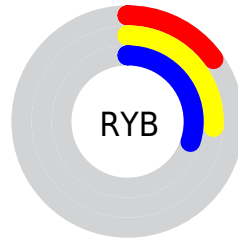
The YIQ color **62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **52.5110, 15.2190, 16.0430**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.9620, -15.1730, -16.8770**, and **20.1690, -11.3220, -15.0820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.5270, -18.3820, -19.2940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920**.

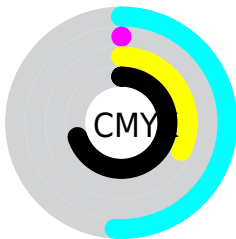
Distribution



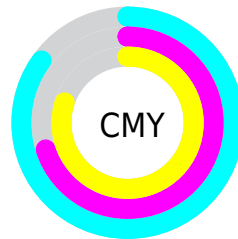
- Red (15%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430 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 62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.4890, -15.2190,
-16.0430

■ 62.4890, -15.2190,
-16.0430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.4180, -16.4570,
-15.6330

■ 110.9620,
-15.1730, -16.8770

■ 20.1690, -11.3220,
-15.0820

■ 136.5490,
-15.4480, -17.4000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.0220,
-15.4020, -18.2340

■ 190.3100,
-16.2730, -18.9690

■ 218.1960,
-15.9520, -19.2800

■ 241.6140,

-14.0730, -14.7850

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

62.4890, -15.2190,
-16.0430

62.4890, -15.2190,
-16.0430

59.5270, -18.3820,
-19.2940

65.4510, -12.0560,
-12.7920

56.8640, -20.9490,
-22.3330

68.1140, -9.4890,
-9.7530

53.9020, -24.1120,
-25.5840

71.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020

50.9400, -27.2750,
-28.8350

74.0380, -3.1630,
-3.2510

48.3910, -30.1630,
-31.5630

76.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 79.6630, 2.5670,
3.0390

■ 82.6250, 5.7300,
6.2900

■ 85.4730, 9.2140,
9.2300

■ 88.1360, 11.7810,
12.2690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640



62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430



54.6630, -42.1320, -18.3880

Triad

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



62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430



65.9170, -27.3270, 5.1610



69.7710, 28.7460, 7.6740

Complementary

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



62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430



52.5110, 15.2190, 16.0430

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.



70.5350, 23.8390, 14.0070



62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430



70.6810, -5.8710, 12.7930

Square

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



62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430



55.4250, -52.7250, -8.1250



71.6570, 11.8720, 16.1280



68.8320, 26.7760, -0.6800

Rectangle

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



62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430



55.1340, -47.7720, -15.2920



71.6570, 11.8720, 16.1280



69.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870

Sweetspot

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



62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430



93.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670



68.3680, 4.1750, -15.0970



47.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



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.



62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430



76.7280, -23.5620, -24.5380



64.6550, -21.3180, -10.1340



36.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



64.0920, -39.9270, -41.8390



144.3580, -89.5720, -94.7880

Inverse Universe

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



52.5110, 15.2190, 16.0430



61.3860, 23.2410, 24.8490



50.3450, 21.3180, 10.1340



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



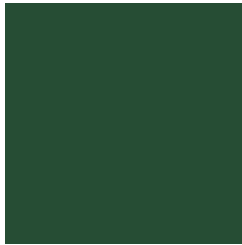
37.9080, 39.9270, 41.8390



85.5280, 89.8930, 94.4770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

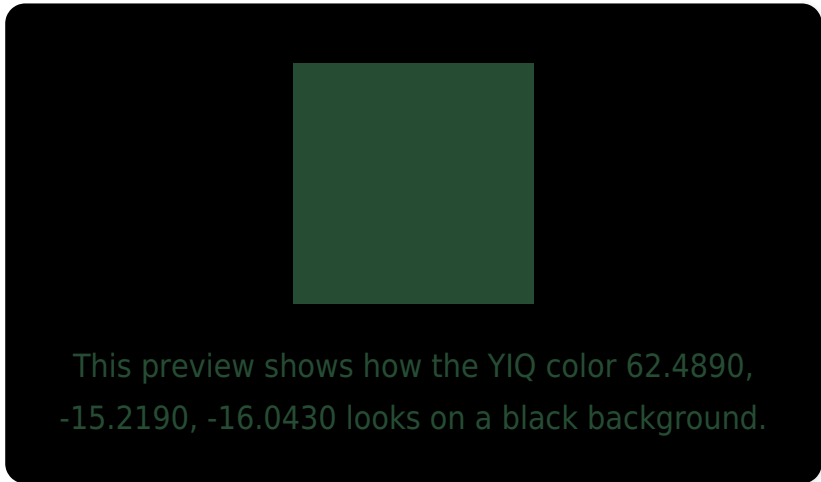
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.4890, -15.2190,

-16.0430.

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

62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430

Protanopia

68.1010, 9.7210, -5.4710

Deuteranopia

68.8180, 12.1960, -0.7640



Tritanopia

66.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430

Protanomaly

66.0890, 0.8270, -9.4850

Deuteranomaly

66.5670, 2.4770, -6.3470

Tritanomaly

64.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430 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(38, 77, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 77, 52)  
}
```

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(38, 77, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 77, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430 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(38, 77, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 77, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 77, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 77, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 77, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 77, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 77, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 77,  
52) }
```

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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