

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.5010, -33.8290,  
-42.2210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.5010, -33.8290,  
-42.2210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	04631C
RGB	4, 99, 28
RGB Percent	2%, 39%, 11%
CMY	0.9846, 0.6116, 0.8903
CMYK	0.96, 0.00, 0.72, 0.61
HSL	135°, 92%, 20%
HSV	135°, 96%, 39%
XYZ	4.7242, 9.0403, 2.5933
YIQ	62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

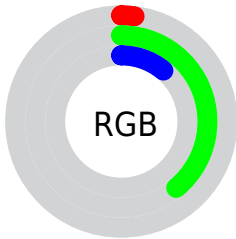
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	4, 80, 99
Decimal	287516
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.06, -40.57, 32.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 51.805, 141.544
Yxy	9.0403, 0.2888, 0.5527
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278477596 (0xFF04631C)
YUV	62.5010, -17.0090, -51.3054
Hunter-Lab	30.0671, -24.5714, 15.9332

# Details

The YIQ color **62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **40.4990, 33.8290, 42.2210**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.5300, -23.6050, -40.2850**, and **29.9370, -14.0250, -26.6730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.9630, -35.2500, -44.0020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.2890, -30.1160, -37.9240**.

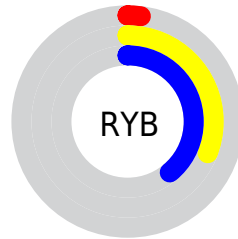
# Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (39%)

Blue (11%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (39%)

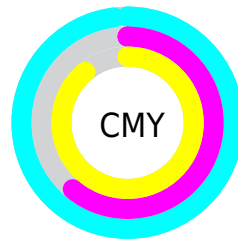


Cyan (96%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (72%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210 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 62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 62.5010, -33.8290,  
-42.2210

■ 62.5010, -33.8290,  
-42.2210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 43.7800, -21.3130,  
-37.7690

■ 118.5300,  
-23.6050, -40.2850

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,  
-26.6730

■ 145.4870,  
-22.0460, -41.0060

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,  
-15.1670

■ 172.9600,  
-22.0000, -41.8400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 200.4330,  
-21.9540, -42.6740


■ 224.5090,  
-19.1120, -39.1120


■ 236.0730,


-11.4120, -24.4680


 248.0500, -3.4370,  
-9.3010


 62.5010, -33.8290,  
-42.2210


 62.5010, -33.8290,  
-42.2210


 60.9630, -35.2500,  
-44.0020

 66.2890, -30.1160,  
-37.9240

 70.1910, -26.7240,  
-33.3160

 73.9790, -23.0110,  
-29.0190

 77.8810, -19.6190,  
-24.4110

 81.3700, -16.5020,  
-20.3260

■ 85.1580, -12.7890,  
-16.0290

■ 89.0600, -9.3970,  
-11.4210

■ 92.8480, -5.6840,  
-7.1240

■ 96.7500, -2.2920,  
-2.5160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.4290, 19.4000, -32.2160



62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210



68.5550, -51.1160, -31.7880

# Triad

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



62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210



73.7430, -79.5030, 3.6090



77.5080, 64.0000, 29.5680

# Complementary

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



62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210



40.4990, 33.8290, 42.2210

# 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.



79.5130, 48.4090, 42.3050



62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210



81.4000, -41.2680, 21.0360

# Square

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



62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210



76.3870, -75.9250, -6.1730



86.1420, 12.7850, 38.1370



79.7300, 62.3540, 4.3220



# Rectangle

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



62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210



71.8610, -60.4250, -22.7690



86.1420, 12.7850, 38.1370



77.0550, 61.2020, 36.2260

# Sweetspot

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



62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210



113.7450, -13.0640, -16.5520



80.9940, 16.1910, -34.6330



55.1850, -8.2510, -10.1630



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210



78.7840, -45.4720, -56.9920



67.8590, -48.9160, -27.6040



46.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



68.9360, -39.7880, -49.8680



147.8340, -85.5810, -106.5490



# Inverse Universe

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



40.4990, 33.8290, 42.2210



49.1020, 45.7930, 56.6810



35.1410, 48.9160, 27.6040



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



43.0640, 39.7880, 49.8680

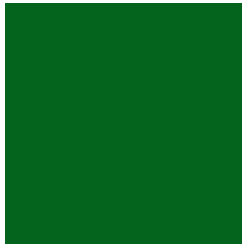


92.1660, 85.5810, 106.5490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

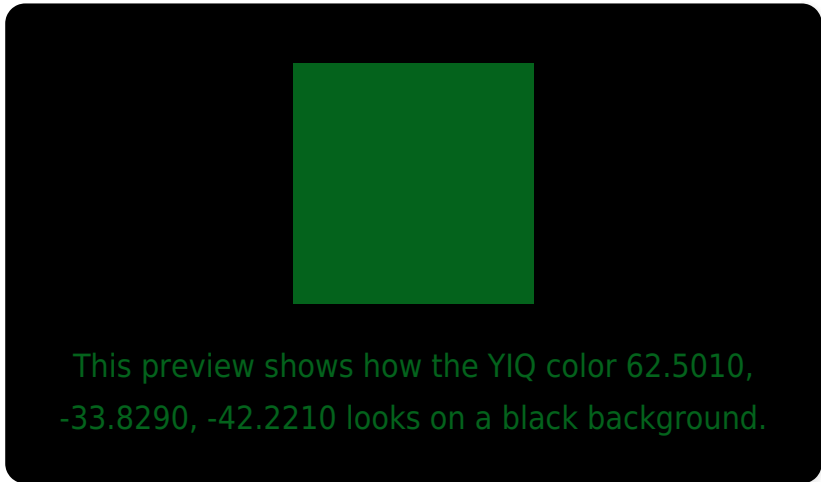
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.5010, -33.8290,



# 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

62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210

### Protanopia

81.0360, 25.5410, -16.8510

### Deuteranopia

82.9320, 29.0700, -9.2180



## Tritanopia

77.6630, -32.9640, -8.3240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210

## Protanomaly

74.2180, 4.1770, -26.1510

## Deuteranomaly

75.6360, 6.0560, -21.6560

## Tritanomaly

72.5730, -33.1910, -20.7350

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.8700, -11.9180, -15.2940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210 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(4, 99, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 99, 28)  
}
```

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(4, 99, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 99, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210 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(4, 99, 28) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 99, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 99, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 99, 28); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 99, 28); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 99, 28) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.5010, -33.8290, -42.2210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 99, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 99,  
28) }
```

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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