

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.5530, -21.2710,
-16.4950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950)
contains.

YIQ(62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950)	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(62.5530, -21.2710,
-16.4950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	204F3A
RGB	32, 79, 58
RGB Percent	13%, 31%, 23%
CMY	0.8746, 0.6901, 0.7726
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.27, 0.69
HSL	153°, 42%, 22%
HSV	153°, 60%, 31%
XYZ	4.1554, 6.2067, 4.9797
YIQ	62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

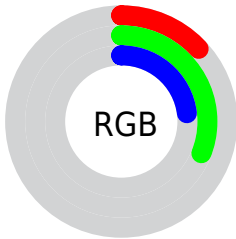
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 62, 79
Decimal	2117434
CIE _{Lab}	29.93, -21.82, 7.66
CIE _{LCh}	30, 23.131, 160.652
Yxy	6.2067, 0.2709, 0.4046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280307514 (0xFF204F3A)
YUV	62.5530, -2.2446, -26.7950
Hunter-Lab	24.9132, -13.8255, 5.5883

Details

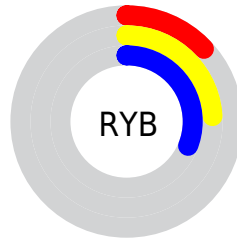
The YIQ color **62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **48.4470, 21.2710, 16.4950**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.9120, -20.9040, -17.6400**, and **21.7820, -14.4860, -12.8060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.4010, -17.7870, -13.5550**.

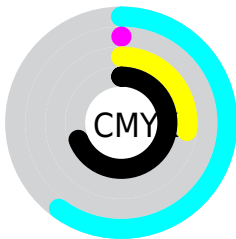
Distribution



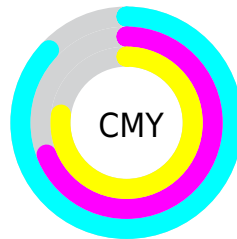
- Red (13%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950 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 62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.5530, -21.2710,
-16.4950

■ 62.5530, -21.2710,
-16.4950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.4710, -23.9760,
-17.0320

■ 111.9120,
-20.9040, -17.6400

■ 21.7820, -14.4860,
-12.8060

■ 137.4990,
-21.1790, -18.1630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 164.0860,
-21.4540, -18.6860

■ 191.0860,
-21.4540, -18.6860

■ 219.3740,
-22.3250, -19.4210

■ 240.9170,

-19.3000, -13.6680

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

62.5530, -21.2710,
-16.4950

62.5530, -21.2710,
-16.4950

59.7050, -24.7550,
-19.4350

65.4010, -17.7870,
-13.5550

56.9710, -28.5600,
-22.0640

68.1350, -13.9820,
-10.9260

54.1230, -32.0440,
-25.0040

70.9830, -10.4980,
-7.9860

51.3890, -35.8490,
-27.6330

73.7170, -6.6930,
-5.3570

76.2660, -3.8050,
-2.6290

■ 79.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 81.8480, 3.4840,
2.9400

■ 84.5820, 7.2890,
5.5690

■ 87.4300, 10.7730,
8.5090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.1440, -1.0060, -14.8140



62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950



55.7380, -46.7170, -17.8930

Triad

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



62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950



69.3200, -21.0920, 7.8040



70.6030, 29.1590, 5.6950

Complementary

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



62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950



48.4470, 21.2710, 16.4950

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.



71.6770, 26.3150, 13.1870



62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950



72.3720, -0.5070, 14.7010

Square

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



62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950



60.6540, -45.9400, -4.4360



72.8100, 15.8150, 16.2550



69.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840

Rectangle

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



62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950



56.4050, -49.9730, -13.9490



72.8100, 15.8150, 16.2550



71.1840, 29.0210, 8.1970

Sweetspot

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



62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950



95.7060, -8.1600, -6.3040



65.8680, -0.4090, -20.1290



47.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870



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.



62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950



76.8240, -32.6400, -25.2160



63.7730, -27.4620, -8.9180



36.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



66.2580, -46.0260, -35.9300



149.4880, -104.0170, -80.7930

Inverse Universe

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



48.4470, 21.2710, 16.4950



55.1760, 32.6400, 25.2160



47.2270, 27.4620, 8.9180



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



35.7420, 46.0260, 35.9300



80.5120, 104.0170, 80.7930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

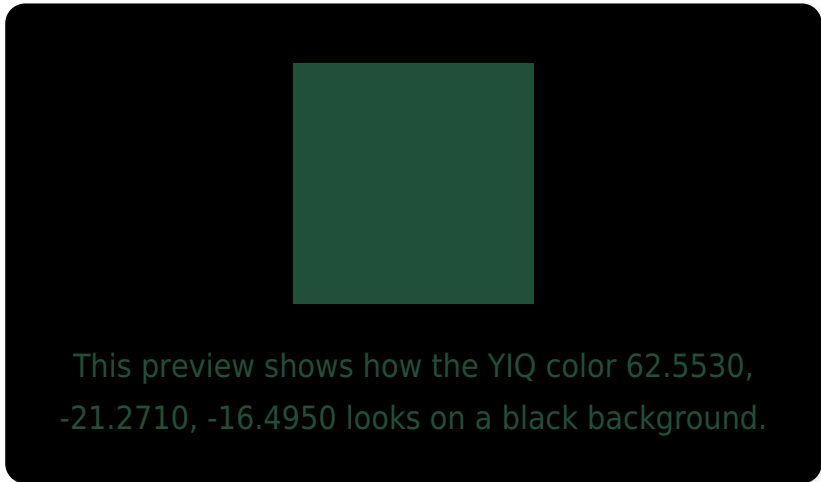
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

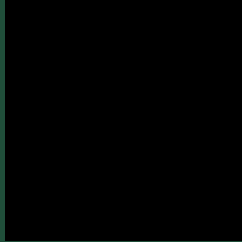
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.5530, -21.2710,

-16.4950.

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

62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950

Protanopia

69.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160

Deuteranopia

70.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680



Tritanopia

65.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950

Protanomaly

66.7620, -2.5660, -8.5660

Deuteranomaly

67.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510

Tritanomaly

64.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.0050, -7.5640, -6.0920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950 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(32, 79, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 79, 58)  
}
```

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(32, 79, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 79, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950 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(32, 79, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 79, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 79, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 79, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 79, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 79, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 79, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 79,  
58) }
```

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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