

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.6770, -1.1890,
-17.0050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	334A23
RGB	51, 74, 35
RGB Percent	20%, 29%, 14%
CMY	0.8001, 0.7098, 0.8627
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.53, 0.71
HSL	95°, 36%, 21%
HSV	95°, 53%, 29%
XYZ	4.1171, 5.7235, 2.4784
YIQ	62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

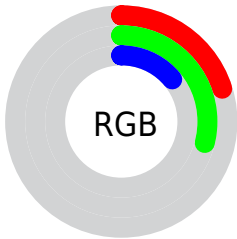
Format	Color
R_YB	35, 74, 58
Decimal	3361315
CIE Lab	28.70, -17.09, 20.40
CIE LCh	29, 26.609, 129.961
Yxy	5.7235, 0.3342, 0.4646
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281551395 (0xFF334A23)
YUV	62.6770, -13.6448, -10.2407
Hunter-Lab	23.9239, -11.1483, 10.6046

Details

The YIQ color **62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **46.3230, 1.1890, 17.0050**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.9220, -0.5010, -18.4610**, and **18.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.6830, -1.3260, -20.0300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.6710, -1.0520, -13.9800**.

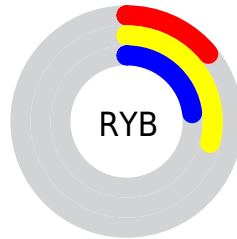
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (29%)

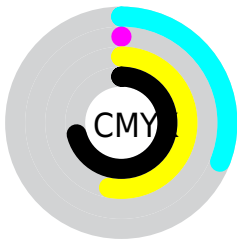
Blue (14%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (23%)

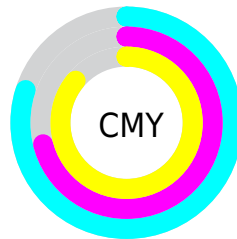


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (53%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050 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 62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.6770, -1.1890,
-17.0050

■ 62.6770, -1.1890,
-17.0050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.2040, -1.2350,
-16.1710

■ 110.9220, -0.5010,
-18.4610

■ 18.8060, -5.8660,
-14.8420

■ 136.5090, -0.7760,
-18.9840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 162.3950, -0.4550,
-19.2950

■ 189.8680, -0.4090,
-20.1290

■ 217.7540, -0.0880,
-20.4400

■ 243.4060, 1.0120,

-18.3480

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

■ 62.6770, -1.1890,
-17.0050

■ 62.6770, -1.1890,
-17.0050

■ 60.6830, -1.3260,
-20.0300

■ 64.6710, -1.0520,
-13.9800

■ 58.2760, -1.7380,
-23.5780

■ 67.0780, -0.6400,
-10.4320

■ 56.2820, -1.8750,
-26.6030

■ 69.0720, -0.5030,
-7.4070

■ 53.8750, -2.2870,
-30.1510

■ 71.1800, -0.6870,
-4.0710

■ 52.4080, -2.4700,
-32.3420

■ 73.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 75.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

■ 77.8740, 0.5950,
5.7390

■ 79.8680, 0.7320,
8.7640

■ 81.9760, 0.5480,
12.1000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.2940, 16.1870, -12.5250



62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050



57.2210, -26.2680, -19.5480

Triad

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



62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050



55.5220, -54.3760, -5.7360



68.1120, 29.5240, 15.6040

Complementary

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



62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050



46.3230, 1.1890, 17.0050

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.



69.7610, 17.5110, 18.5590



62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050



65.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640

Square

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



62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050



55.8010, -51.0280, -11.3480



69.8280, -1.7910, 15.9450



67.2830, 33.0560, 6.6560

Rectangle

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



62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050



53.4240, -42.9570, -19.9570



69.8280, -1.7910, 15.9450



68.6110, 26.6810, 17.5690

Sweetspot

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



62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050



92.4850, -0.2280, -6.8840



60.1620, 16.9190, -3.7610



45.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050



79.2820, -1.8750, -26.6030



58.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640



36.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



72.4320, -3.0180, -44.4420



163.1160, -7.2260, -100.3620

Inverse Universe

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



46.3230, 1.1890, 17.0050



53.7180, 1.8750, 26.6030



50.7650, 11.6880, 19.4640



35.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



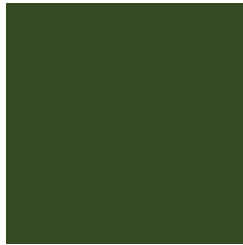
29.5680, 3.0180, 44.4420



66.8840, 7.2260, 100.3620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

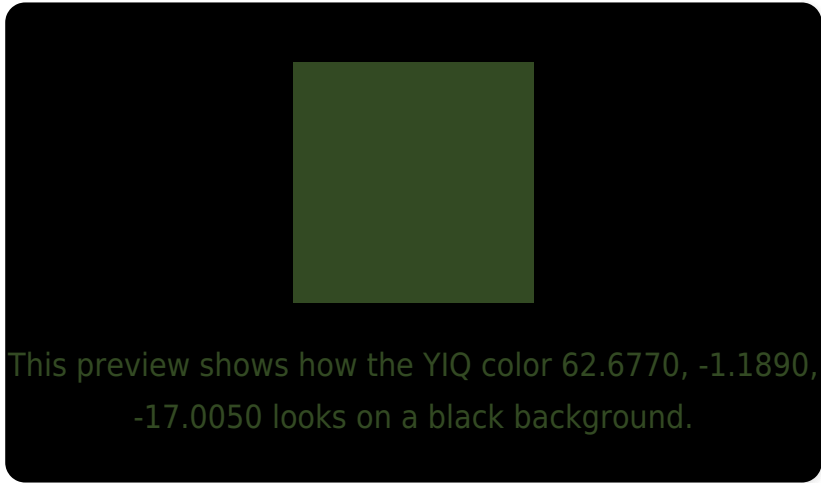
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

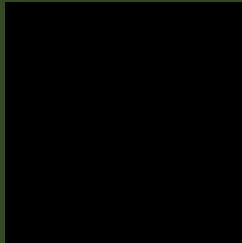
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050.

-17.0050.

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

62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050

Protanopia

66.1030, 15.4070, -9.4010

Deuteranopia

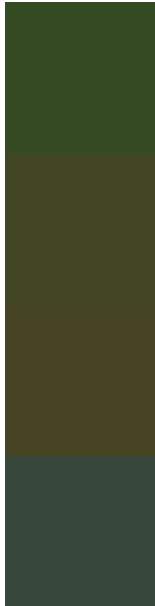
66.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810



Tritanopia

66.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050

Protanomaly

64.7000, 9.1720, -12.0440

Deuteranomaly

65.2490, 12.0600, -9.3160

Tritanomaly

64.9620, -6.0050, -6.8130

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050 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(51, 74, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 74, 35)  
}
```

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(51, 74, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 74, 35) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050 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(51, 74, 35) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 74, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 74, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 74, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 74, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 74, 35)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 74, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 74,  
35) }
```

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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