

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.7500, 41.2660,
-9.9820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	603A00
RGB	96, 58, 0
RGB Percent	38%, 23%, 0%
CMY	0.6235, 0.7726, 0.9998
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 1.00, 0.62
HSL	36°, 100%, 19%
HSV	36°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	6.3379, 5.5122, 0.7314
YIQ	62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

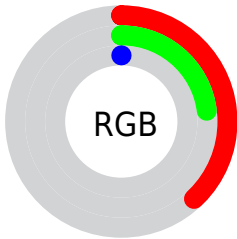
Format	Color
R_{YB}	63, 96, 0
Decimal	6306304
CIE _{Lab}	28.15, 12.47, 38.07
CIE _{LCh}	28, 40.056, 71.866
Yxy	5.5122, 0.5037, 0.4381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284496384 (0xFF603A00)
YUV	62.7500, -30.9357, 29.1603
Hunter-Lab	23.4780, 7.0995, 14.5874

Details

The YIQ color **62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **33.2500, -41.2660, 9.9820**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.3700, 45.3920, -7.6640**, and **22.5480, 21.8240, 0.9600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.2380, 36.9560, -8.9640**.

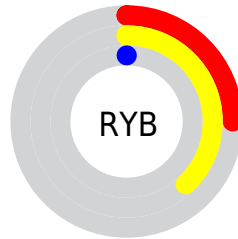
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (23%)

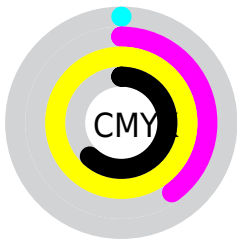
Blue (0%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (0%)

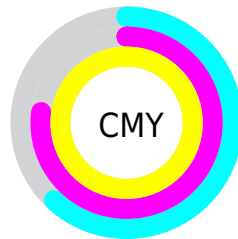


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820 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 62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

62.7500, 41.2660,
-9.9820

62.7500, 41.2660,
-9.9820

252.3780, 7.3830,
-7.1530

42.0620, 31.8200,
-3.9880

112.3700, 45.3920,
-7.6640

22.5480, 21.8240,
0.9600

138.1530, 47.5010,
-7.3390

3.5880, 7.1520,
2.5440

164.8220, 49.9310,
-7.3250

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

192.6050, 52.0400,
-7.0000

217.0880, 46.1260,
-9.9540

236.6020, 29.7590,

-16.2010

■ 249.1860, 16.3710,
-15.8610

■ 62.7500, 41.2660,
-9.9820

■ 66.2380, 36.9560,
-8.9640

■ 69.6120, 32.9670,
-8.2570

■ 72.5130, 28.9320,
-6.7160

■ 75.8870, 24.9430,
-6.0090

■ 79.3750, 20.6330,
-4.9910

■ 82.8630, 16.3230,
-3.9730

■ 86.2370, 12.3340,
-3.2660

■ 89.1380, 8.2990,
-1.7250

■ 92.5120, 4.3100,
-1.0180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.1770, 48.0940, 9.4540



62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820



61.4330, 22.7450, -21.2470

Triad

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



62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820



56.4390, -47.3130, -18.1050



68.2230, -1.1050, 25.5430

Complementary

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



62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820



33.2500, -41.2660, 9.9820

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.



57.1070, -51.1690, 7.7350



62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820



58.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400

Square

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



62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820



51.6170, -36.4910, -27.0110



58.2750, -60.7500, -0.3500



65.5980, 28.6960, 30.6160

Rectangle

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



62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820



58.3600, 6.6530, -26.9710



58.2750, -60.7500, -0.3500



67.3570, -13.3460, 21.6140

Sweetspot

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



62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820



111.8630, 16.3230, -3.9730



33.0360, 45.0180, 32.1700



56.0950, 9.8580, -2.4460



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.



62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820



81.4000, 53.8750, -12.7250



82.0660, 24.8560, -31.9760



46.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



73.4040, 48.0520, -11.8200



156.8750, 103.1650, -24.9550

Inverse Universe

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



33.2500, -41.2660, 9.9820



43.6000, -53.8750, 12.7250



13.9340, -24.8560, 31.9760



45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



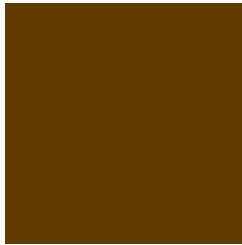
38.5960, -48.0520, 11.8200



83.1250, -103.1650, 24.9550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

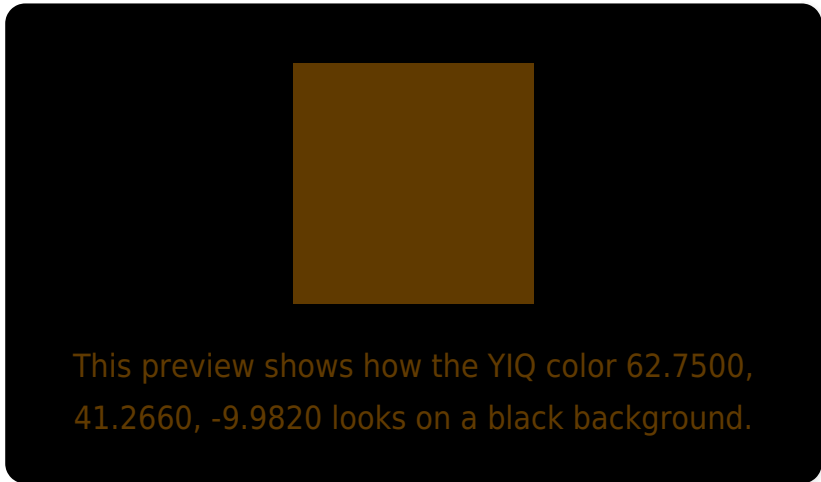
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.7500, 41.2660,

-9.9820.

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

62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820

Protanopia

62.8510, 24.6240, -16.7520

Deuteranopia

62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520



Tritanopia

67.6120, 24.9400, 10.5720

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820

Protanomaly

62.8410, 30.5840, -14.6320

Deuteranomaly

63.0050, 35.9940, -13.5580

Tritanomaly

65.5060, 30.8100, 3.3060

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.7920, 15.0850, -3.5630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820 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(96, 58, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 58, 0)  
}
```

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(96, 58, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 58, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820 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(96, 58, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 58, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 58, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 58, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 58, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 58, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.7500, 41.2660, -9.9820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 58, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 58,  
0) }
```

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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