

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.8610, -43.2300,  
-31.5340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.8610, -43.2300,  
-31.5340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	025F39
RGB	2, 95, 57
RGB Percent	1%, 37%, 22%
CMY	0.9924, 0.6273, 0.7766
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.40, 0.63
HSL	155°, 96%, 19%
HSV	155°, 98%, 37%
XYZ	4.8576, 8.4990, 5.2506
YIQ	62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

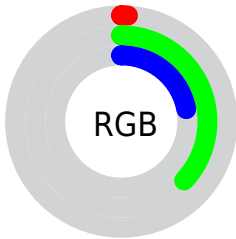
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	2, 60, 95
Decimal	155449
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.00, -34.28, 15.14
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 37.474, 156.177
Yxy	8.4990, 0.2611, 0.4568
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278345529 (0xFF025F39)
YUV	62.8610, -2.8895, -53.3751
Hunter-Lab	29.1530, -21.2755, 9.7287

# Details

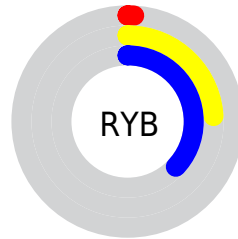
The YIQ color **62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **34.1390, 43.2300, 31.5340**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.8900, -33.0060, -29.5980**, and **29.1850, -17.4190, -20.2270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.1490, -44.1010, -32.2690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.0080, -39.1500, -28.3820**.

# Distribution



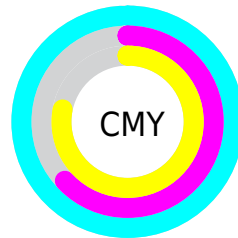
- Red (1%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340 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 62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 62.8610, -43.2300,  
-31.5340

■ 62.8610, -43.2300,  
-31.5340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 45.6670, -30.7600,  
-26.2480

■ 117.8900,  
-33.0060, -29.5980

■ 29.1850, -17.4190,  
-20.2270

■ 144.7760,  
-32.6850, -29.9090

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

■ 172.2490,  
-32.6390, -30.7430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 199.8360,  
-32.9140, -31.2660


■ 226.5480,  
-32.0430, -30.5310


■ 238.5250,


-24.0680, -15.3640


 249.0200,  
-11.9200, -4.2400


 62.8610, -43.2300,  
-31.5340


 62.8610, -43.2300,  
-31.5340


 62.1490, -44.1010,  
-32.2690

 66.0080, -39.1500,  
-28.3820

 69.4540, -34.4740,  
-25.0180

 72.6010, -30.3940,  
-21.8660

 76.0470, -25.7180,  
-18.5020

 79.0800, -21.3170,  
-15.6610

■ 82.5260, -16.6410,  
-12.2970

■ 85.6730, -12.5610,  
-9.1450

■ 89.1190, -7.8850,  
-5.7810

■ 92.2660, -3.8050,  
-2.6290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.1900, 1.3800, -25.0200



62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340



66.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630

# Triad

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



62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340



74.4660, -50.8020, 6.5900



80.5730, 47.0390, 12.0550

# Complementary

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



62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340



34.1390, 43.2300, 31.5340

# 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.



81.7270, 41.2140, 24.0140



62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340



84.7060, -7.0190, 22.5890

# Square

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



62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340



69.6220, -69.2770, -5.5090



84.1950, 22.4610, 27.9730



80.2110, 41.5860, -4.7660



# Rectangle

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



62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340



69.2510, -61.3430, -17.1430



84.1950, 22.4610, 27.9730



80.7350, 46.7630, 17.0590

# Sweetspot

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



62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340



109.9390, -16.3660, -11.7740



68.2520, -2.3310, -40.3710



53.6950, -9.6270, -7.2510



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340



79.8220, -56.6620, -41.4140



62.4970, -53.2280, -15.5320



46.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



73.2680, -51.9860, -38.0500



157.0680, -111.5820, -81.3580



# Inverse Universe

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



34.1390, 43.2300, 31.5340



42.1780, 56.6620, 41.4140



34.5030, 53.2280, 15.5320



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



38.7320, 51.9860, 38.0500



82.9320, 111.5820, 81.3580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

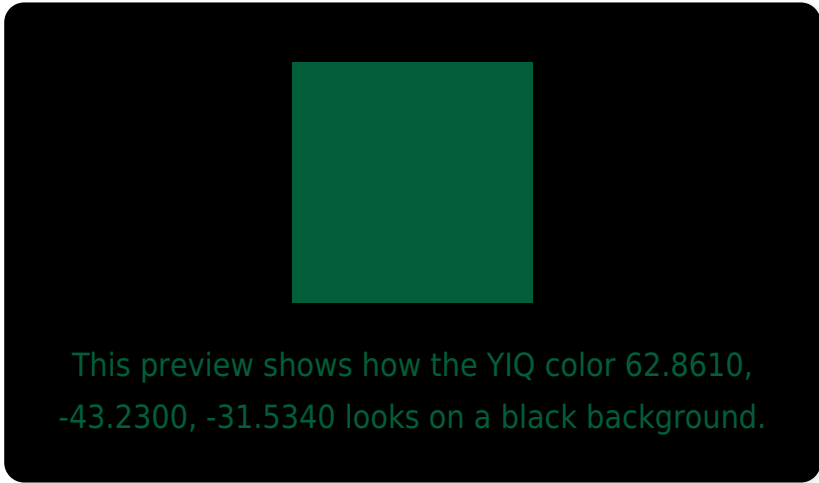
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.8610, -43.2300,



# 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

62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340

### Protanopia

80.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340

### Deuteranopia

82.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



## Tritanopia

74.4670, -35.3480, -9.1720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340

## Protanomaly

74.5670, -6.6910, -16.4110

## Deuteranomaly

75.2730, -5.6830, -12.6510

## Tritanomaly

70.3430, -38.2350, -17.4270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340 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(2, 95, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 95, 57)  
}
```

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(2, 95, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 95, 57) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340 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(2, 95, 57) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 95, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(2, 95, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 95, 57); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 95, 57); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 95, 57) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 95, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 95,  
57) }
```

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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