

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.9250, -4.5830,
-10.5590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	344732
RGB	52, 71, 50
RGB Percent	20%, 28%, 20%
CMY	0.7961, 0.7215, 0.8039
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.30, 0.72
HSL	114°, 17%, 24%
HSV	114°, 30%, 28%
XYZ	4.2449, 5.4674, 3.8491
YIQ	62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

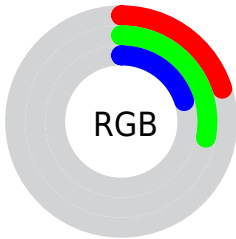
Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 71, 69
Decimal	3426098
CIE _{Lab}	28.03, -12.38, 10.27
CIE _{LCh}	28, 16.081, 140.313
Yxy	5.4674, 0.3130, 0.4032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281616178 (0xFF344732)
YUV	62.9250, -6.3720, -9.5812
Hunter-Lab	23.3826, -8.5146, 6.6077

Details

The YIQ color **62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **58.0750, 4.5830, 10.5590**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.3980, -4.5370, -11.3930**, and **19.5830, -3.6200, -11.4920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.3330, -5.9120, -14.0080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100**.

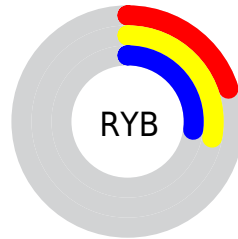
Distribution



 Red (20%)

 Green (28%)

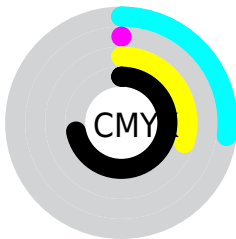
 Blue (20%)




 Red (20%)

 Yellow (28%)

 Blue (27%)

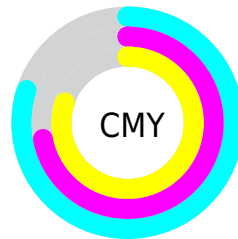


 Cyan (27%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (30%)

 Black (72%)



 Cyan (80%)

 Magenta (72%)

 Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590 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 62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.9250, -4.5830,
-10.5590

■ 62.9250, -4.5830,
-10.5590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.0390, -4.9040,
-10.2480

■ 110.9850, -4.8120,
-11.9160

■ 19.5830, -3.6200,
-11.4920

■ 135.9850, -4.8120,
-11.9160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 162.5720, -5.0870,
-12.4390

■ 189.5720, -5.0870,
-12.4390

■ 217.1590, -5.3620,
-12.9620

■ 245.4580, -4.7660,

-12.7500

■ 62.9250, -4.5830,
-10.5590

■ 62.9250, -4.5830,
-10.5590

■ 60.3330, -5.9120,
-14.0080

■ 65.5170, -3.2540,
-7.1100

■ 57.4420, -7.8370,
-17.6690

■ 68.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 54.8500, -9.1660,
-21.1180

■ 71.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.9590, -11.0910,
-24.7790

■ 73.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 49.2530, -12.0990,
-28.5390

■ 76.5970, 2.9330,
7.4210

■ 46.3620, -14.0240,
-32.2000

■ 79.4880, 4.8580,
11.0820

■ 43.7700, -15.3530,
-35.6490

■ 82.0800, 6.1870,
14.5310

■ 84.6720, 7.5160,
17.9800

■ 87.5630, 9.4410,
21.6410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.5520, 6.8330, -8.1990



62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590



61.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410

Triad

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



62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590



63.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



67.2800, 19.9430, 7.5190

Complementary

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



62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590



58.0750, 4.5830, 10.5590

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.



67.8650, 13.9820, 10.9260



62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590



66.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510

Square

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



62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590



59.7390, -30.1220, -4.7620



67.8900, 3.6660, 10.6580



66.7050, 19.9440, 1.9920

Rectangle

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



62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590



59.5020, -25.2610, -10.2610



67.8900, 3.6660, 10.6580



67.7360, 18.6590, 8.7630

Sweetspot

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



62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590



88.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



67.4320, 7.2910, -5.4850



43.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590



79.2680, -7.2870, -16.6230



63.2390, -8.3430, -8.4950



34.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



60.8040, -21.8610, -49.8690



139.5280, -49.9090, -114.2690

Inverse Universe

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



58.0750, 4.5830, 10.5590



71.7320, 7.2870, 16.6230



57.7610, 8.3430, 8.4950



33.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



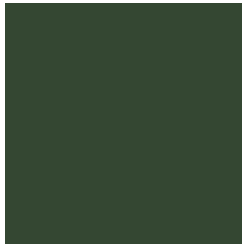
38.1960, 21.8610, 49.8690



87.4720, 49.9090, 114.2690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

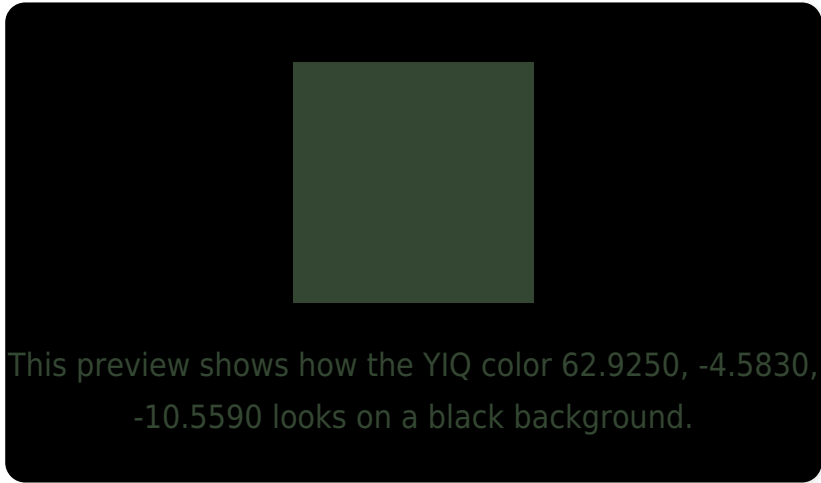
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590.

-10.5590.

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

62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590

Protanopia

65.4430, 8.7580, -4.5380

Deuteranopia

65.9320, 11.8750, -0.4530



Tritanopia

64.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590

Protanomaly

64.6380, 3.7150, -6.7570

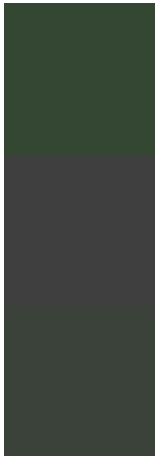
Deuteranomaly

64.8880, 6.0070, -4.2410

Tritanomaly

64.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590 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(52, 71, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 71, 50)  
}
```

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(52, 71, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 71, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590 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(52, 71, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 71, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 71, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 71, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 71, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 71, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 71, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 71,  
50) }
```

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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