

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.9830, 33.0600,  
-15.4520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	554000
RGB	85, 64, 0
RGB Percent	33%, 25%, 0%
CMY	0.6667, 0.7490, 0.9998
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 1.00, 0.67
HSL	45°, 100%, 17%
HSV	45°, 100%, 33%
XYZ	5.5797, 5.5973, 0.7876
YIQ	62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

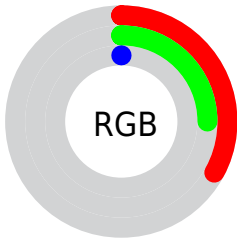
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	28, 85, 0
Decimal	5586944
CIE Lab	28.37, 3.06, 37.65
CIE LCh	28, 37.777, 85.351
Yxy	5.5973, 0.4663, 0.4678
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283777024 (0xFF554000)
YUV	62.9830, -31.0506, 19.3089
Hunter-Lab	23.6586, 0.6952, 14.5872

# Details

The YIQ color **62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **22.0170, -33.0600, 15.4520**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.0050, 35.9940, -13.5580**, and **23.3790, 14.8100, -4.0860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.1830, 29.6210, -13.6990**.

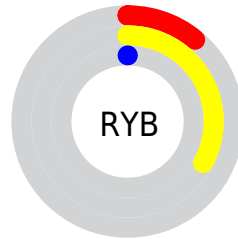
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (25%)

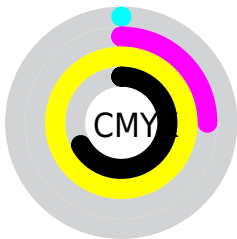
Blue (0%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (0%)

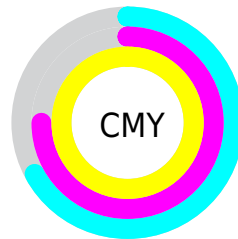


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520 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 62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.9830, 33.0600,  
-15.4520

62.9830, 33.0600,  
-15.4520

252.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

42.5940, 24.2100,  
-9.2460

112.0050, 35.9940,  
-13.5580

23.3790, 14.8100,  
-4.0860

138.3750, 37.8280,  
-13.7560

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

164.8590, 39.3410,  
-13.6430

192.3430, 40.8540,  
-13.5300

220.4140, 42.0920,  
-13.9400

240.8250, 27.5130,

-19.5510

■ 249.3000, 16.0500,  
-15.5500

■ 62.9830, 33.0600,  
-15.4520

■ 65.1830, 29.6210,  
-13.6990

■ 67.2690, 26.5030,  
-12.2570

■ 69.4690, 23.0640,  
-10.5040

■ 71.5550, 19.9460,  
-9.0620

■ 74.3420, 16.2320,  
-7.8320

■ 76.4280, 13.1140,  
-6.3900

■ 78.6280, 9.6750,  
-4.6370

■ 80.7140, 6.5570,  
-3.1950

■ 82.9140, 3.1180,  
-1.4420

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.2700, 43.0980, 0.8740



62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520



60.5780, 11.9710, -24.2290

# Triad

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



62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520



57.3340, -51.2110, -13.5390



68.8780, 13.1080, 26.7720

# Complementary

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



62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520



22.0170, -33.0600, 15.4520

# 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.



66.8290, -20.7270, 17.7130



62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520



58.7820, -58.0440, -5.3400

# Square

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



62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520



53.9140, -41.5810, -22.8690



56.5140, -59.9250, 1.2190



65.3120, 35.2530, 27.4210



# Rectangle

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



62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520



57.1010, -8.6150, -25.5990



56.5140, -59.9250, 1.2190



68.8490, 2.8840, 24.8360

# Sweetspot

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



62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520



101.5420, 12.7930, -6.0790



27.8090, 43.9190, 24.5510



50.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520



81.6110, 42.7350, -20.0890



69.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870



41.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



79.5400, 41.4970, -19.6790



174.1640, 91.3850, -42.7510



# Inverse Universe

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



22.0170, -33.0600, 15.4520



28.3890, -42.7350, 20.0890



15.9690, -14.7690, 30.8870



40.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



27.4600, -41.4970, 19.6790

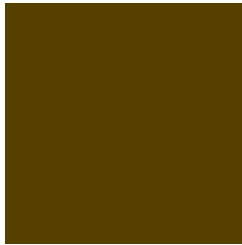


60.8360, -91.3850, 42.7510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

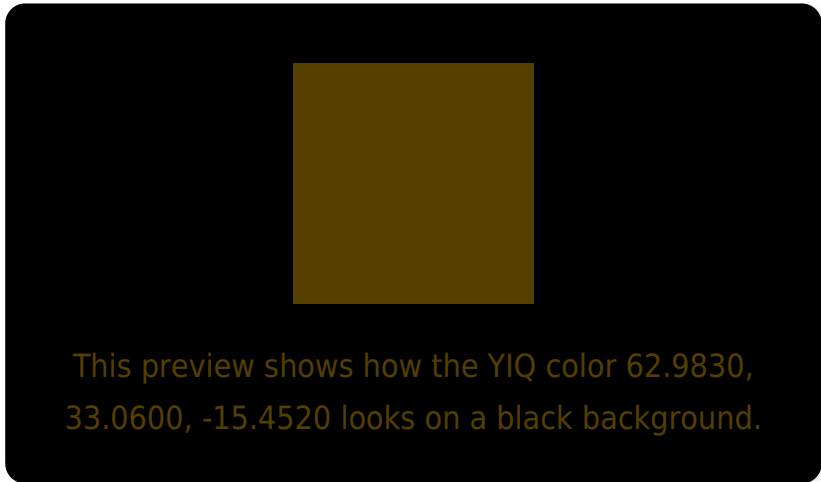
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

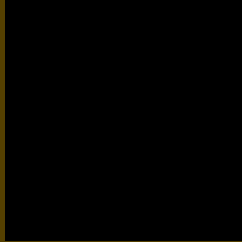
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.9830, 33.0600,

-15.4520.

# 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

62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520

### Protanopia

63.2100, 24.9910, -17.8970

### Deuteranopia

63.2110, 32.4180, -14.8300



## Tritanopia

68.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520

## Protanomaly

63.2920, 27.6960, -17.3600

## Deuteranomaly

63.0970, 32.7390, -15.1410

## Tritanomaly

66.4940, 21.9160, -0.7080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520 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(85, 64, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 64, 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(85, 64, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 64, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520 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(85, 64, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 64, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 64, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 64, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 64, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 64, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 64, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 64,  
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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