

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.0000, -27.5040,
-30.1920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920)
contains.

YIQ(63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(63.0000, -27.5040,
-30.1920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	125A2A
RGB	18, 90, 42
RGB Percent	7%, 35%, 16%
CMY	0.9296, 0.6469, 0.8354
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.53, 0.65
HSL	140°, 67%, 21%
HSV	140°, 80%, 35%
XYZ	4.3248, 7.6126, 3.4302
YIQ	63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

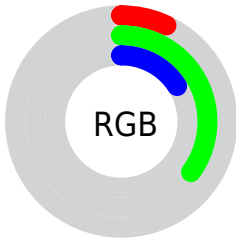
Format	Color
RYB	18, 72, 90
Decimal	1202730
CIELab	33.16, -33.40, 21.60
CIELCh	33, 39.778, 147.116
Yxy	7.6126, 0.2814, 0.4954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279392810 (0xFF125A2A)
YUV	63.0000, -10.3530, -39.4650
Hunter-Lab	27.5909, -20.3046, 11.9425

Details

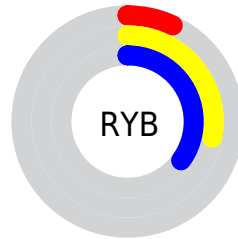
The YIQ color $63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006633 . A complement of this color would be $45.0000, 27.5040, 30.1920$, and the grayscale version is $63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $114.9250, -22.9190, -30.6870$, and $25.2410, -11.8250, -22.4890$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $59.6250, -30.9420, -33.9660$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $66.3750, -24.0660, -26.4180$.

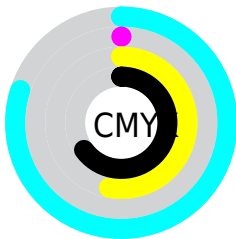
Distribution



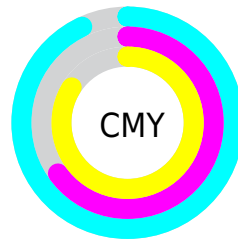
- Red (7%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920 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 63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.0000, -27.5040,
-30.1920

■ 63.0000, -27.5040,
-30.1920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.0220, -24.5700,
-28.2980

■ 114.9250,
-22.9190, -30.6870

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 141.3980,
-22.8730, -31.5210

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 167.9850,
-23.1480, -32.0440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.7570,
-22.5060, -32.6660

■ 224.0450,
-23.3770, -33.4010

■ 237.3700,

-16.5020, -20.3260

■ 249.2330, -8.2060,
-5.4700

■ 63.0000, -27.5040,
-30.1920

■ 63.0000, -27.5040,
-30.1920

■ 59.6250, -30.9420,
-33.9660

■ 66.3750, -24.0660,
-26.4180

■ 56.2500, -34.3800,
-37.7400

■ 69.7500, -20.6280,
-22.6440

■ 73.1250, -17.1900,
-18.8700

■ 76.5000, -13.7520,
-15.0960

■ 79.8750, -10.3140,
-11.3220

■ 83.2500, -6.8760,
-7.5480

■ 86.6250, -3.4380,
-3.7740

■ 90.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 93.3750, 3.4380,
3.7740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.3390, 11.1460, -25.7980



63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



63.0270, -49.3290, -25.6250

Triad

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



63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



64.7950, -68.0860, 0.4420



75.5180, 48.8720, 17.3840

Complementary

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



63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



45.0000, 27.5040, 30.1920

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.



76.9920, 39.1500, 28.3820



63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



78.4810, -19.6270, 19.8050

Square

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



63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



67.6500, -66.4800, -6.6400



80.1280, 15.4000, 29.2880



75.5970, 46.4910, -0.0450

Rectangle

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



63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



65.5350, -56.3910, -18.7830



80.1280, 15.4000, 29.2880



75.4950, 47.6790, 22.4870

Sweetspot

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



63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



106.5760, -10.9100, -11.5340



74.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800



52.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920



74.9620, -42.6770, -47.0690



67.1040, -39.0600, -18.9960



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



68.7880, -42.1270, -46.0230



148.1250, -90.5340, -99.3820

Inverse Universe

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



45.0000, 27.5040, 30.1920



47.0380, 42.6770, 47.0690



40.8960, 39.0600, 18.9960



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



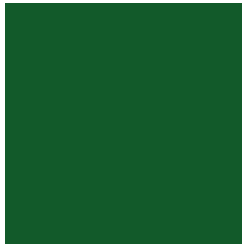
41.2120, 42.1270, 46.0230



88.8750, 90.5340, 99.3820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

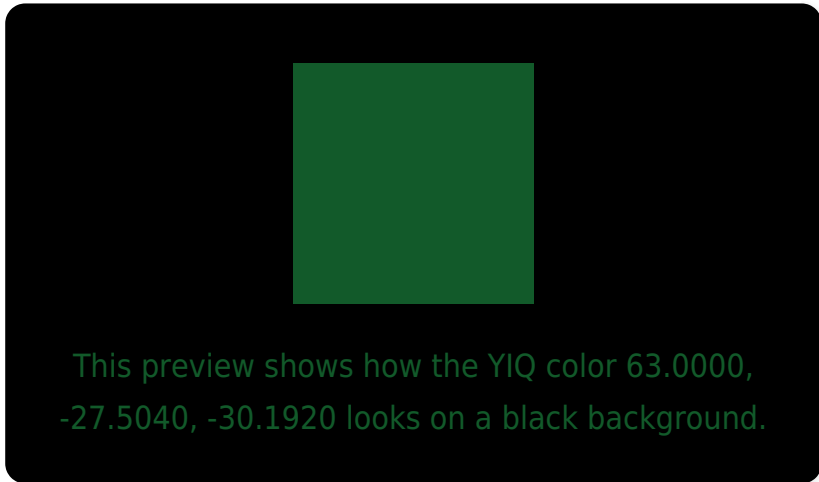
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

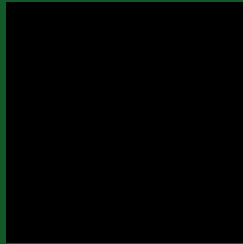
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.0000, -27.5040,

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

63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920

Protanopia

75.8320, 17.6080, -10.7440

Deuteranopia

77.0870, 21.5040, -4.2560



Tritanopia

71.7450, -30.2590, -7.7870

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920

Protanomaly

70.8190, 1.2870, -17.8250

Deuteranomaly

72.1230, 3.4870, -13.6410

Tritanomaly

68.7740, -29.2030, -15.9150

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.1740, -9.7180, -11.1100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920 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(18, 90, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 90, 42)  
}
```

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(18, 90, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 90, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920 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(18, 90, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 90, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(18, 90, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 90, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 90, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 90, 42)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.0000, -27.5040, -30.1920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 90, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 90,  
42) }
```

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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