

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(63.0400, -6.6450,  
-17.2450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E4C29
RGB	46, 76, 41
RGB Percent	18%, 30%, 16%
CMY	0.8197, 0.7019, 0.8392
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.46, 0.70
HSL	111°, 30%, 23%
HSV	111°, 46%, 30%
XYZ	4.1112, 5.9110, 3.0221
YIQ	63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

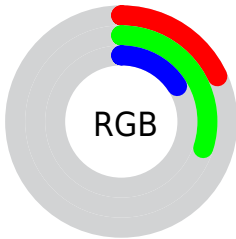
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	41, 76, 71
Decimal	3034153
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.19, -19.26, 17.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	29, 25.922, 137.974
Yxy	5.9110, 0.3152, 0.4531
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281224233 (0xFF2E4C29)
YUV	63.0400, -10.8657, -14.9441
Hunter-Lab	24.3125, -12.3630, 9.6489

# Details

The YIQ color **63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **53.9600, 6.6450, 17.2450**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.3990, -6.2780, -18.3900**, and **19.0830, -8.2040, -16.5240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.0350, -8.2490, -21.2170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.7460, -5.6370, -13.4850**.

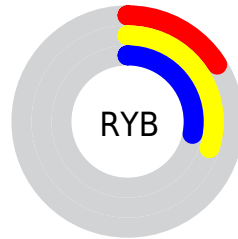
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (30%)

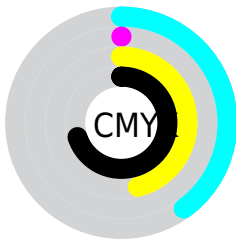
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (28%)

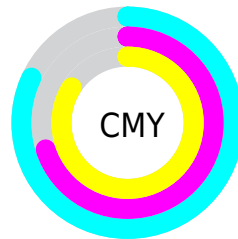


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (70%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450 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 63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.0400, -6.6450,  
-17.2450

■ 63.0400, -6.6450,  
-17.2450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 40.2680, -7.2870,  
-16.6230

■ 111.3990, -6.2780,  
-18.3900

■ 19.0830, -8.2040,  
-16.5240

■ 136.8720, -6.2320,  
-19.2240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.4590, -6.5070,  
-19.7470

■ 190.0460, -6.7820,  
-20.2700

■ 218.5190, -6.7360,  
-21.1040

■ 242.4100, -4.8110,

-17.4430

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

63.0400, -6.6450,  
-17.2450

63.0400, -6.6450,  
-17.2450

60.0350, -8.2490,  
-21.2170

65.7460, -5.6370,  
-13.4850

57.4430, -9.5780,  
-24.6660

68.6370, -3.7120,  
-9.8240

54.4380, -11.1820,  
-28.6380

71.6420, -2.1080,  
-5.8520

51.8460, -12.5110,  
-32.0870

74.2340, -0.7790,  
-2.4030

48.8410, -14.1150,  
-36.0590

77.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

■ 47.9010, -14.3440,  
-37.4160

■ 79.9450, 1.8330,  
5.3290

■ 82.8360, 3.7580,  
8.9900

■ 85.5420, 4.7660,  
12.7500

■ 88.4330, 6.6910,  
16.4110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.6140, 12.2900, -13.4860



63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



56.2030, -35.0250, -20.5370

# Triad

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



63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



56.9570, -51.1670, -3.3190



69.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920

# Complementary

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



63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



53.9600, 6.6450, 17.2450

# 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.



70.5010, 21.1790, 18.1630



63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



68.5700, -18.8000, 10.3200

# Square

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



63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



56.3710, -52.6330, -9.7930



71.2910, 4.2150, 17.2310



68.8050, 31.4060, 3.5180



# Rectangle

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



63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



54.8090, -45.4790, -18.3030



71.2910, 4.2150, 17.2310



69.5140, 28.3320, 15.1800

# Sweetspot

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



63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



94.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750



69.0750, 12.6100, -8.2700



47.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



79.0900, -10.0820, -26.5460



62.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730



36.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



64.0600, -19.7060, -50.3780



144.8770, -43.5820, -113.2940



# Inverse Universe

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



53.9600, 6.6450, 17.2450



65.2090, 10.6780, 26.7580



54.0870, 13.4770, 14.5730



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



37.9400, 19.7060, 50.3780



85.1230, 43.5820, 113.2940



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

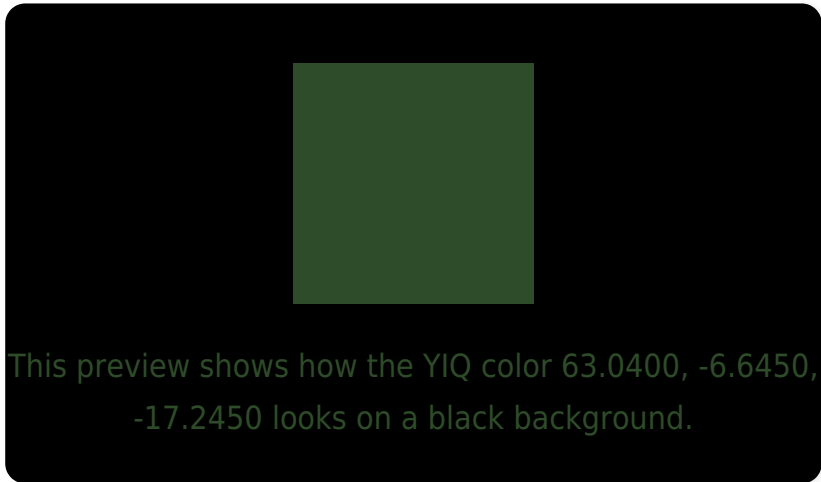
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450.

-17.2450.

# 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

63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450

### Protanopia

67.2600, 13.5270, -8.3690

### Deuteranopia

68.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380



## Tritanopia

67.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450

## Protanomaly

65.8460, 5.8250, -11.9590

## Deuteranomaly

66.9220, 8.6670, -8.3970

## Tritanomaly

65.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450 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(46, 76, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 76, 41)  
}
```

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(46, 76, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 76, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450 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(46, 76, 41) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 76, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 76, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 76, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 76, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 76, 41)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 76, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 76,  
41) }
```

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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