

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.0710, -17.0980,
-20.5380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380)
contains.

YIQ(63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380)	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(63.0710, -17.0980,
-20.5380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	22512F
RGB	34, 81, 47
RGB Percent	13%, 32%, 18%
CMY	0.8668, 0.6823, 0.8157
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.42, 0.68
HSL	137°, 41%, 23%
HSV	137°, 58%, 32%
XYZ	4.1153, 6.4324, 3.7129
YIQ	63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

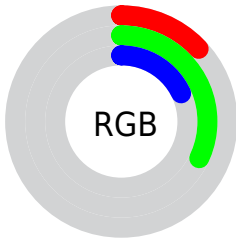
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 71, 81
Decimal	2249007
CIE _{Lab}	30.48, -24.76, 15.28
CIE _{LCh}	30, 29.098, 148.325
Y _{xy}	6.4324, 0.2886, 0.4511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280439087 (0xFF22512F)
YUV	63.0710, -7.9230, -25.4953
Hunter-Lab	25.3623, -15.4201, 9.0739

Details

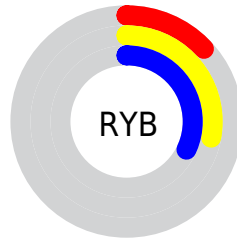
The YIQ color **63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **51.9290, 17.0980, 20.5380**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940**, and **21.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.9950, -19.9400, -24.1000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.1470, -14.2560, -16.9760**.

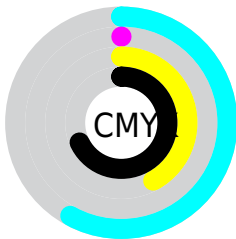
Distribution



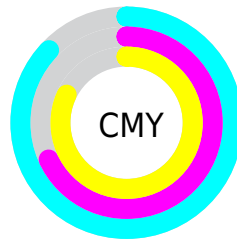
- Red (13%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380 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 63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.0710, -17.0980,
-20.5380

■ 63.0710, -17.0980,
-20.5380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.1030, -20.1240,
-20.7640

■ 112.3160,
-16.4100, -21.9940

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 137.9030,
-16.6850, -22.5170

■ 1.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 164.4900,
-16.9600, -23.0400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 191.9630,
-16.9140, -23.8740

■ 219.6640,
-17.5100, -24.0860

■ 240.0330,

-13.9350, -17.2870

251.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

63.0710, -17.0980,
-20.5380

63.0710, -17.0980,
-20.5380

59.9950, -19.9400,
-24.1000

66.1470, -14.2560,
-16.9760

56.9190, -22.7820,
-27.6620

69.2230, -11.4140,
-13.4140

53.8430, -25.6240,
-31.2240

72.2990, -8.5720,
-9.8520

50.8810, -28.7870,
-34.4750

75.2610, -5.4090,
-6.6010

50.0550, -29.3370,
-35.5210

78.3370, -2.5670,
-3.0390

■ 81.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 84.7880, 3.7130,
4.2970

■ 87.8640, 6.5550,
7.8590

■ 90.9400, 9.3970,
11.4210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.4560, 6.7430, -17.5850



63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380



56.7010, -45.2950, -21.6390

Triad

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



63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380



64.2400, -44.4740, 2.0380



71.4130, 35.8060, 11.8860

Complementary

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



63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380



51.9290, 17.0980, 20.5380

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.



72.4480, 28.6980, 19.5620



63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380



72.7390, -11.7860, 15.3660

Square

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



63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380



59.5000, -57.3100, -7.6300



73.7050, 11.9170, 20.8210



70.9530, 33.7450, -0.3270

Rectangle

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



63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380



58.4110, -50.1100, -16.9740



73.7050, 11.9170, 20.8210



71.9230, 34.4300, 14.7980

Sweetspot

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



63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380



98.1360, -6.5550, -7.8590



71.7550, 7.3390, -17.3730



49.7990, -3.9880, -4.8200



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380



76.8320, -27.0910, -32.1710



65.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



39.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



64.9410, -38.1840, -45.8960



143.4800, -84.3440, -101.4320

Inverse Universe

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



51.9290, 17.0980, 20.5380



59.1680, 27.0910, 32.1710



49.3070, 24.4810, 13.3850



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



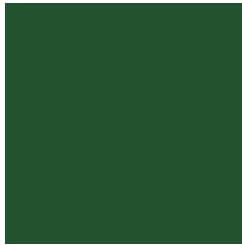
40.0590, 38.1840, 45.8960



88.5200, 84.3440, 101.4320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

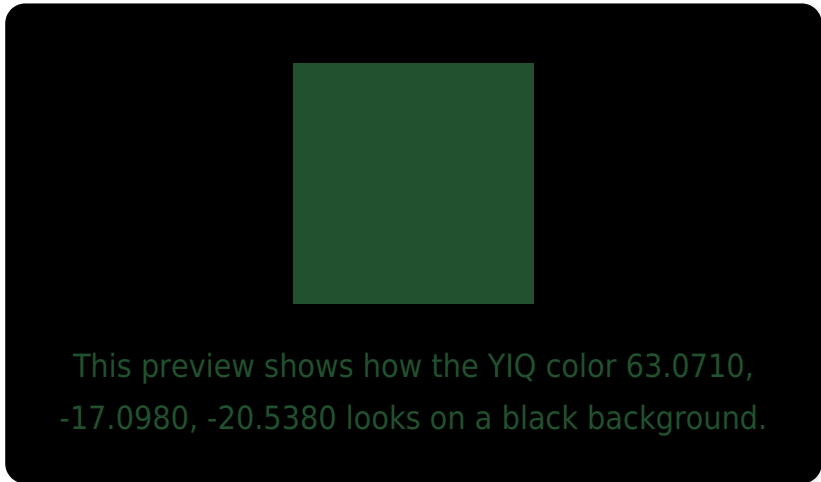
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

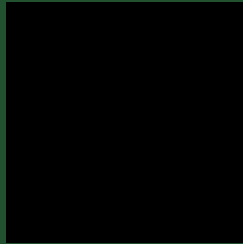
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.0710, -17.0980,

-20.5380.

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

63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380

Protanopia

70.4880, 12.8850, -7.7470

Deuteranopia

71.0310, 15.9100, -1.9940



Tritanopia

67.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380

Protanomaly

67.5790, 2.2030, -12.3970

Deuteranomaly

68.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480

Tritanomaly

65.7260, -20.0800, -10.5440

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.1360, -6.5550, -7.8590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380 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(34, 81, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 81, 47)  
}
```

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(34, 81, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 81, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380 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(34, 81, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 81, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 81, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 81, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 81, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 81, 47)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 81, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 81,  
47) }
```

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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