

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.1080, -10.4930,
-35.6210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.1080, -10.4930,
-35.6210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F590E
RGB	31, 89, 14
RGB Percent	12%, 35%, 5%
CMY	0.8786, 0.6509, 0.9451
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.84, 0.65
HSL	106°, 73%, 20%
HSV	106°, 84%, 35%
XYZ	4.2173, 7.4711, 1.6354
YIQ	63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

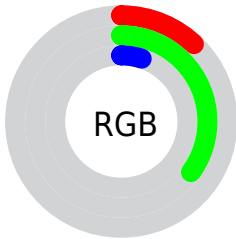
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 89, 72
Decimal	2054414
CIE _{Lab}	32.86, -33.57, 34.89
CIE _{LCh}	33, 48.420, 133.900
Yxy	7.4711, 0.3165, 0.5607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280244494 (0xFF1F590E)
YUV	63.1080, -24.2102, -28.1587
Hunter-Lab	27.3333, -20.2919, 15.5859

Details

The YIQ color **63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **39.8920, 10.4930, 35.6210**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.4780, -8.6590, -35.8190**, and **25.2410, -11.8250, -22.4890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.9890, -11.7760, -39.9040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.2270, -9.2100, -31.3380**.

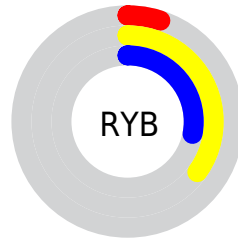
Distribution



Red (12%)

Green (35%)

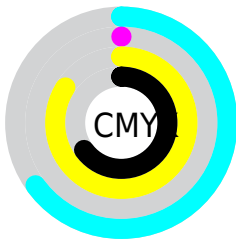
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (28%)

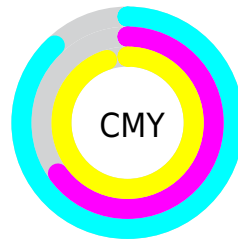


Cyan (65%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (88%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210 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 63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.1080, -10.4930,
-35.6210

■ 63.1080, -10.4930,
-35.6210

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,
-33.9950

■ 114.4780, -8.6590,
-35.8190

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 140.3640, -8.3380,
-36.1300

■ 10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 167.4240, -8.5670,
-37.4870

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.1960, -7.9250,
-38.1090

■ 223.6690, -7.8790,
-38.9430

■ 237.4670, -0.9580,

-26.7020

■ 249.3300, 7.3380,
-11.8460

■ 63.1080, -10.4930,
-35.6210

■ 63.1080, -10.4930,
-35.6210

■ 59.9890, -11.7760,
-39.9040

■ 66.2270, -9.2100,
-31.3380

■ 58.2230, -12.5550,
-42.3070

■ 69.3460, -7.9270,
-27.0550

■ 72.4650, -6.6440,
-22.7720

■ 75.5840, -5.3610,
-18.4890

■ 78.4040, -4.6740,
-14.4180

■ 81.4090, -3.0700,
-10.4460

■ 84.5280, -1.7870,
-6.1630

■ 87.6470, -0.5040,
-1.8800

■ 90.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.8690, 24.2130, -25.8270



63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210



60.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340

Triad

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



63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210



68.2830, -72.3960, 1.4600



69.9680, 56.8930, 31.7170

Complementary

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



63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210



39.8920, 10.4930, 35.6210

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.



74.5440, 37.9560, 39.0120



63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210



64.0330, -65.5200, 9.0080

Square

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



63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210



69.4110, -67.3050, -8.2090



79.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410



72.5650, 58.6850, 10.2450

Rectangle

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



63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210



64.4120, -51.8510, -23.9710



79.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410



70.5640, 52.3990, 36.0710

Sweetspot

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



63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210



105.1160, -3.8030, -13.6830



70.4710, 28.7500, -14.4340



52.7620, -2.5660, -8.5660



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.



63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210



75.2790, -16.1290, -54.6330



60.3050, -27.0450, -33.0050



41.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



69.9850, -15.1210, -50.8730



153.7920, -33.0370, -111.6690

Inverse Universe

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



39.8920, 10.4930, 35.6210



39.7210, 16.1290, 54.6330



42.6950, 27.0450, 33.0050



40.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



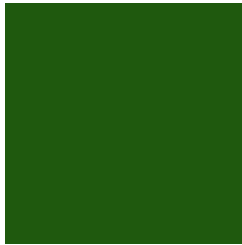
37.0150, 15.1210, 50.8730



81.2080, 33.0370, 111.6690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

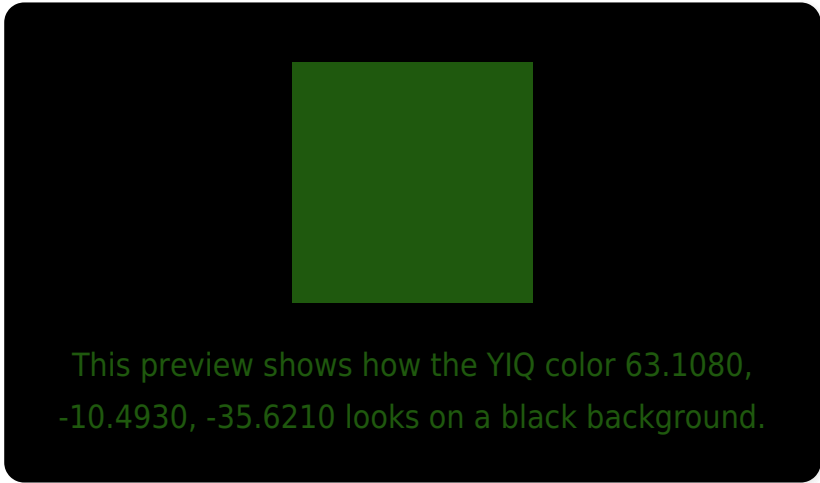
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.1080, -10.4930,

-35.6210.

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

63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210

Protanopia

72.4660, 27.1460, -18.4060

Deuteranopia

74.4760, 30.3540, -10.4620



Tritanopia

73.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210

Protanomaly

68.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270

Deuteranomaly

70.4800, 15.3630, -19.6210

Tritanomaly

69.2220, -18.8410, -16.4810

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210 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(31, 89, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 89, 14)  
}
```

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(31, 89, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 89, 14) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210 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(31, 89, 14) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 89, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 89, 14)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 89, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 89, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 89, 14)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.1080, -10.4930, -35.6210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 89, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 89,  
14) }
```

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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