

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.1950, 12.1520,
-10.9840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44431F
RGB	68, 67, 31
RGB Percent	27%, 26%, 12%
CMY	0.7334, 0.7372, 0.8784
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.54, 0.73
HSL	58°, 37%, 19%
HSV	58°, 54%, 27%
XYZ	4.6382, 5.3420, 2.0843
YIQ	63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

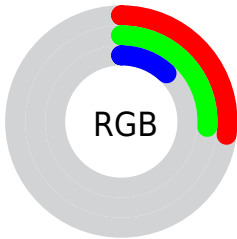
Format	Color
R_YB	32, 68, 31
Decimal	4473631
CIE Lab	27.69, -5.59, 21.82
CIE LCh	28, 22.528, 104.378
Yxy	5.3420, 0.3845, 0.4428
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282663711 (0xFF44431F)
YUV	63.1950, -15.8721, 4.2140
Hunter-Lab	23.1129, -4.6265, 10.8322

Details

The YIQ color **63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **35.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.1520, 13.7110, -11.7050**, and **21.5520, 6.8330, -8.1990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.9930, 9.9050, -8.8070**.

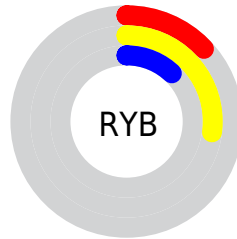
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (26%)

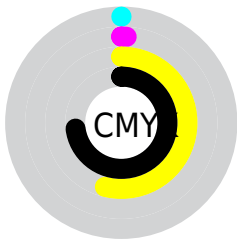
Blue (12%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (12%)

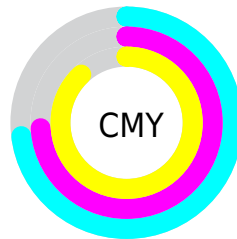


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840 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 63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.1950, 12.1520,
-10.9840

■ 63.1950, 12.1520,
-10.9840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.7820, 11.8770,
-11.5070

■ 111.1520, 13.7110,
-11.7050

■ 21.5520, 6.8330,
-8.1990

■ 136.3370, 14.6280,
-11.8040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.1090, 15.2700,
-12.4260

■ 189.9950, 15.5910,
-12.7370

■ 218.1800, 16.5080,
-12.8360

■ 246.4790, 17.1040,

-12.6240

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310

■ 63.1950, 12.1520,
-10.9840

■ 63.1950, 12.1520,
-10.9840

■ 62.3970, 14.3990,
-13.1610

■ 63.9930, 9.9050,
-8.8070

■ 61.5990, 16.6460,
-15.3380

■ 64.7910, 7.6580,
-6.6300

■ 60.3280, 18.8470,
-16.6810

■ 66.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 59.5300, 21.0940,
-18.8580

■ 66.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

■ 59.0740, 22.3780,
-20.1020

■ 67.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 68.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 69.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 69.9380, -5.4570,
5.2870

■ 71.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.5710, 23.0170, -4.1430



63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



60.8880, -3.1610, -14.3050

Triad

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



63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



52.9970, -48.6440, -10.5000



67.4680, 16.7780, 15.3220

Complementary

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



63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



35.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840

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.



67.6280, 1.6480, 14.1920



63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



57.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400

Square

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



63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



51.7600, -43.7830, -15.9990



64.7010, -17.7910, 8.5530



66.7370, 26.0860, 11.8300

Rectangle

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



63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



58.4180, -16.4570, -15.6330



64.7010, -17.7910, 8.5530



67.5430, 12.1930, 15.8170

Sweetspot

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



63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



87.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540



42.1770, 21.7310, 8.1550



44.9740, 2.8890, -2.7990



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



81.8010, 18.8930, -17.5150



58.6990, 1.7450, -15.1110



32.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



84.1810, 31.9620, -28.5980



194.9420, 73.5540, -66.5260

Inverse Universe

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



35.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840



38.7860, -19.1680, 16.9920



40.3010, -1.7450, 15.1110



30.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



12.8190, -31.9620, 28.5980



29.0580, -73.5540, 66.5260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

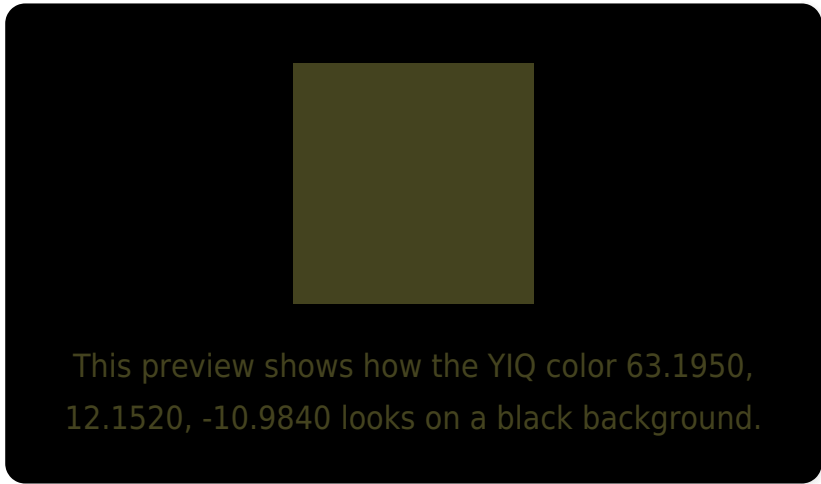
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

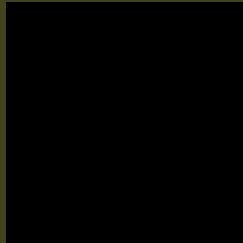
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840.



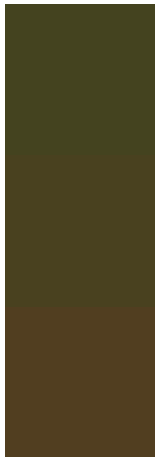
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840.

-10.9840.

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

63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840

Protanopia

63.5160, 15.6820, -8.8780

Deuteranopia

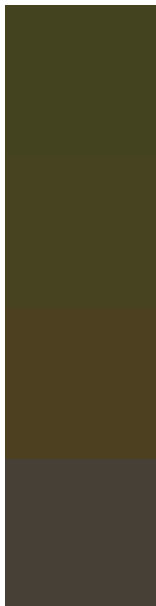
64.2610, 20.9540, -5.3020



Tritanopia

66.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840

Protanomaly

63.5050, 14.2150, -9.8250

Deuteranomaly

63.9400, 17.4240, -7.4080

Tritanomaly

65.0670, 7.0610, -1.3150

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.8170, 4.7690, -3.8310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840 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(68, 67, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 67, 31)  
}
```

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(68, 67, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 67, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840 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(68, 67, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 67, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(68, 67, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 67, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 67, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 67, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 67, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 67,  
31) }
```

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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