

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.5590, -30.5760,  
-29.5840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(63.5590, -30.5760,  
-29.5840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	105B2F
RGB	16, 91, 47
RGB Percent	6%, 36%, 18%
CMY	0.9375, 0.6430, 0.8158
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.48, 0.64
HSL	145°, 70%, 21%
HSV	145°, 82%, 36%
XYZ	4.4692, 7.8023, 3.9574
YIQ	63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

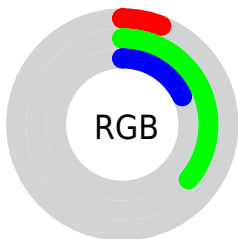
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	16, 69, 91
Decimal	1071919
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.57, -33.19, 19.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 38.346, 149.932
Yxy	7.8023, 0.2754, 0.4808
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279261999 (0xFF105B2F)
YUV	63.5590, -8.1636, -41.7092
Hunter-Lab	27.9326, -20.3221, 11.1528

# Details

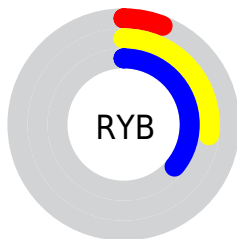
The YIQ color **63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **43.4410, 30.5760, 29.5840**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.8970, -25.7160, -29.5560**, and **25.8280, -12.1000, -23.0120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.2980, -34.3350, -33.0470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.8200, -26.8170, -26.1210**.

# Distribution



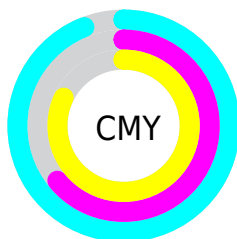
- Red (6%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840 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 63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.5590, -30.5760,  
-29.5840

■ 63.5590, -30.5760,  
-29.5840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 42.1790, -26.4500,  
-27.2660

■ 115.8970,  
-25.7160, -29.5560

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

■ 142.3700,  
-25.6700, -30.3900

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,  
-10.9830

■ 169.1420,  
-25.0280, -31.0120


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 196.7290,  
-25.3030, -31.5350


■ 224.9030,  
-25.8530, -32.5810


■ 237.9400,


-18.1070, -18.7710


 249.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040


 63.5590, -30.5760,  
-29.5840


 63.5590, -30.5760,  
-29.5840


 60.2980, -34.3350,  
-33.0470


 66.8200, -26.8170,  
-26.1210

 57.7490, -37.2230,  
-35.7750

 70.1950, -23.3790,  
-22.3470

 73.4560, -19.6200,  
-18.8840

 76.7170, -15.8610,  
-15.4210

 80.0920, -12.4230,  
-11.6470

■ 83.6520, -8.0680,  
-7.9720

■ 86.9130, -4.3090,  
-4.5090

■ 90.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

■ 93.5490, 2.8880,  
2.7280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.0120, 7.7530, -24.8790



63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840



63.4830, -50.6130, -24.3810

# Triad

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



63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840



64.0940, -67.4900, 0.6540



76.8660, 47.7720, 15.2920

# Complementary

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



63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840



43.4410, 30.5760, 29.5840

# 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.



77.9380, 39.2420, 26.7140



63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840



80.3460, -14.8130, 20.6670

# Square

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



63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840



67.7640, -66.8010, -6.3290



80.9710, 17.2800, 28.2560



76.8740, 44.1530, -1.7270



# Rectangle

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



63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840



65.8770, -57.3540, -17.8500



80.9710, 17.2800, 28.2560



77.4300, 46.3040, 19.8720

# Sweetspot

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



63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840



106.3910, -11.8270, -11.4350



73.4800, 6.1950, -29.6850



52.3640, -7.1970, -7.2370



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.



63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840



74.5640, -47.3080, -45.7400



67.7770, -42.4530, -18.0770



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



69.7000, -44.6950, -43.5350



150.2910, -96.6330, -93.4730



# Inverse Universe

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



43.4410, 30.5760, 29.5840



43.4360, 47.3080, 45.7400



39.2230, 42.4530, 18.0770



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



40.1860, 45.0160, 43.2240

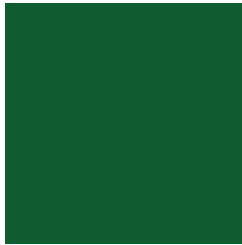


86.7090, 96.6330, 93.4730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

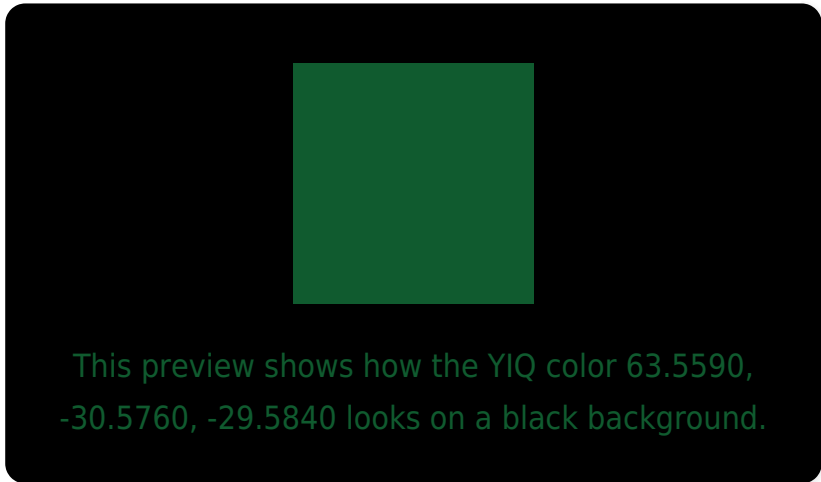
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

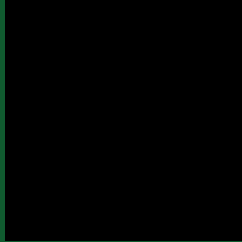
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.5590, -30.5760,

-29.5840.

# 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

63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840

### Protanopia

77.2880, 16.3240, -9.5000

### Deuteranopia

78.2440, 19.6240, -3.2240



## Tritanopia

72.1470, -31.4510, -8.2110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840

## Protanomaly

71.9760, -0.5930, -16.7930

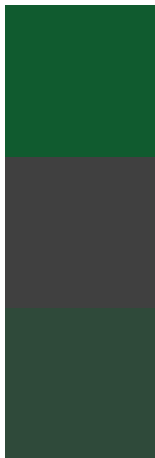
## Deuteranomaly

72.9810, 1.0110, -12.8210

## Tritanomaly

68.9910, -31.3120, -16.2400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840 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(16, 91, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 91, 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(16, 91, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 91, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840 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(16, 91, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 91, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(16, 91, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 91, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 91, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 91, 47)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 91, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 91,  
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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