

Converting Colors

YIQ(63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(63.5990, -9.7170,
-16.6370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C4D2E
RGB	44, 77, 46
RGB Percent	17%, 30%, 18%
CMY	0.8275, 0.6980, 0.8196
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.40, 0.70
HSL	124°, 27%, 24%
HSV	124°, 43%, 30%
XYZ	4.1855, 6.0418, 3.5300
YIQ	63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

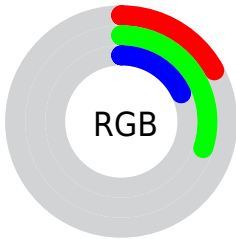
Format	Color
RYB	44, 75, 77
Decimal	2903342
CIELab	29.52, -19.63, 14.71
CIElCh	30, 24.529, 143.162
Yxy	6.0418, 0.3042, 0.4392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281093422 (0xFF2C4D2E)
YUV	63.5990, -8.6763, -17.1883
Hunter-Lab	24.5801, -12.6200, 8.6914

Details

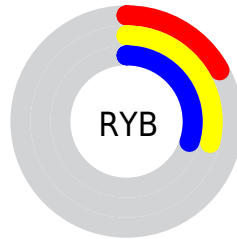
The YIQ color **63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **57.4010, 9.7170, 16.6370**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940**, and **19.3710, -9.0750, -17.2590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640**.

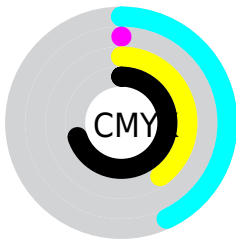
Distribution



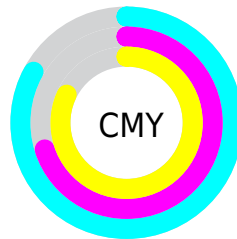
- Red (17%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370 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 63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.5990, -9.7170,
-16.6370

■ 63.5990, -9.7170,
-16.6370

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.8270, -10.3590,
-16.0150

■ 111.6590, -9.9460,
-17.9940

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 137.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 164.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 191.3060,
-10.4500, -19.8740

■ 219.1920,
-10.1290, -20.1850

■ 242.4960, -7.9290,

-16.0010

254.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 63.5990, -9.7170,
-16.6370

■ 63.5990, -9.7170,
-16.6370

■ 60.4090, -12.2380,
-20.5100

■ 66.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 57.5180, -14.1630,
-24.1710

■ 69.6800, -5.2710,
-9.1030

■ 54.2140, -16.3630,
-28.3550

■ 72.9840, -3.0710,
-4.9190

■ 51.0240, -18.8840,
-32.2280

■ 76.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 47.8340, -21.4050,
-36.1010

■ 79.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

■ 45.7690, -22.7800,
-38.7160

■ 82.2550, 3.8960,
6.4880

■ 85.5590, 6.0960,
10.6720

■ 88.7490, 8.6170,
14.5450

■ 91.6400, 10.5420,
18.2060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.3470, 8.6680, -13.9240



63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370



56.6590, -36.3090, -19.2930

Triad

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



63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370



63.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220



70.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

Complementary

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



63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370



57.4010, 9.7170, 16.6370

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.



71.0450, 22.4630, 16.9190



63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370



70.0330, -12.7940, 11.6060

Square

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



63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370



56.4850, -52.9540, -9.4820



71.8460, 6.9660, 16.9340



69.3810, 29.6640, 2.0480

Rectangle

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



63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370



55.2650, -46.7630, -17.0590



71.8460, 6.9660, 16.9340



70.4600, 28.4240, 13.5120

Sweetspot

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



63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370



94.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



72.6400, 9.4010, -10.6870



47.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



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.



63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370



78.6920, -14.7130, -25.2170



65.4230, -14.8530, -11.6610



36.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



60.5580, -29.9760, -51.4800



136.6060, -67.7440, -115.9360

Inverse Universe

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



57.4010, 9.7170, 16.6370



69.3080, 14.7130, 25.2170



55.5770, 14.8530, 11.6610



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



41.4420, 29.9760, 51.4800



93.2800, 68.0650, 115.6250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

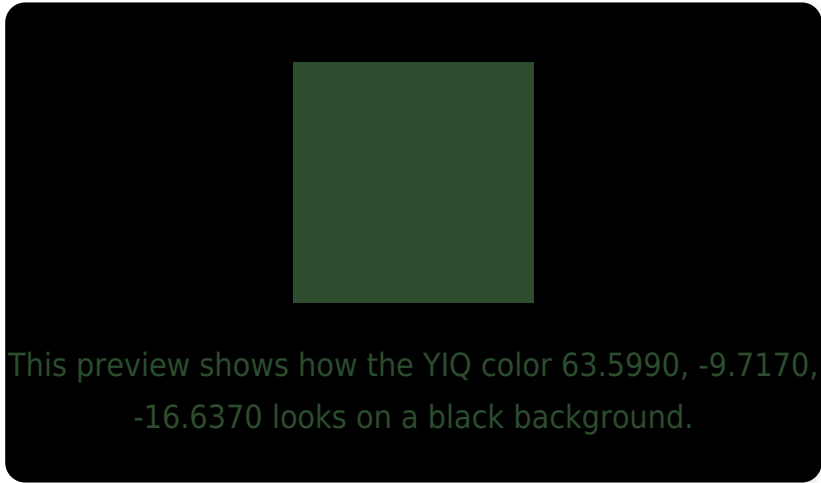
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

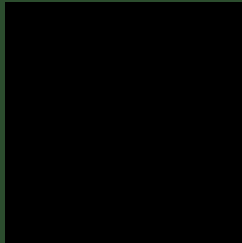
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370.

-16.6370.

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

63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370

Protanopia

68.1290, 12.5180, -6.6020

Deuteranopia

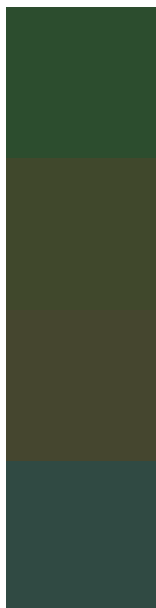
69.0310, 15.9100, -1.9940



Tritanopia

67.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370

Protanomaly

66.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040

Deuteranomaly

67.0790, 6.7870, -7.3650

Tritanomaly

65.4280, -13.2490, -7.6890

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370 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(44, 77, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 77, 46)  
}
```

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(44, 77, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 77, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370 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(44, 77, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 77, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 77, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 77, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 77, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 77, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 77, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 77,  
46) }
```

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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