

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.0010, 16.5950,  
13.1310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	553041
RGB	85, 48, 65
RGB Percent	33%, 19%, 25%
CMY	0.6666, 0.8118, 0.7450
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.24, 0.67
HSL	332°, 28%, 26%
HSV	332°, 44%, 33%
XYZ	5.7594, 4.4269, 5.5540
YIQ	61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

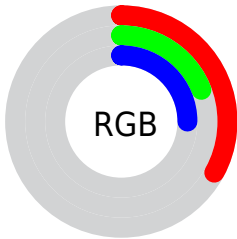
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	85, 48, 65
Decimal	5582913
CIE Lab	25.04, 19.51, -3.42
CIE LCh	25, 19.810, 350.052
Yxy	4.4269, 0.3659, 0.2812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283772993 (0xFF553041)
YUV	61.0010, 1.9715, 21.0471
Hunter-Lab	21.0402, 12.0412, -0.9226

# Details

The YIQ color **61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **71.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.3110, 18.6580, 14.2900**, and **16.0440, 15.0360, 13.8520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.1480, 20.6750, 16.2830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.2670, 12.7900, 10.5020**.

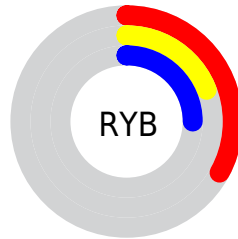
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (19%)

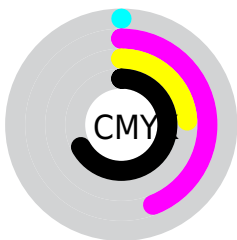
Blue (25%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (25%)

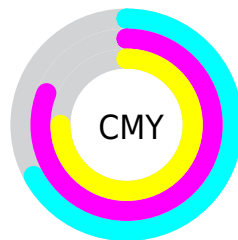


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310 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 61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.0010, 16.5950,  
13.1310

61.0010, 16.5950,  
13.1310

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

38.4030, 15.4030,  
12.7070

109.3110, 18.6580,  
14.2900

16.0440, 15.0360,  
13.8520

134.6100, 19.2540,  
14.5020

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

161.2080, 20.4460,  
14.9260

188.0340, 20.9960,  
15.9720

215.9200, 21.3170,  
15.6610

238.3530, 9.6720,

11.9440

■ 61.0010, 16.5950,  
13.1310

■ 61.0010, 16.5950,  
13.1310

■ 55.1480, 20.6750,  
16.2830

■ 66.2670, 12.7900,  
10.5020

■ 49.9960, 24.1590,  
19.2230

■ 72.0060, 9.0310,  
7.0390

■ 44.1430, 28.2390,  
22.3750

■ 77.2720, 5.2260,  
4.4100

■ 38.9910, 31.7230,  
25.3150

■ 83.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

■ 33.1380, 35.8030,  
28.4670

■ 88.2770, -2.3380,  
-1.6820

■ 29.8610, 38.1410,  
30.1490

■ 94.1300, -6.4180,  
-4.8340

■ 99.8690, -10.1770,  
-8.2970

■ 105.1350,  
-13.9820, -10.9260

■ 110.8740,  
-17.7410, -14.3890

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.3570, 3.8490, 12.8490



61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310



60.1880, 23.1980, 9.1020

# Triad

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



61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310



57.5690, 8.1630, -10.2770



48.0900, -44.4720, -9.0160

# Complementary

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



61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310



71.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310

# 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.



47.1950, -40.5740, -13.5820



61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310



55.2730, -5.6830, -12.6510

# Square

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



61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310



58.7060, 18.2030, -5.0050



51.7640, -23.2430, -13.7950



54.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650



# Rectangle

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



61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310



59.7380, 24.3450, 4.8330



51.7640, -23.2430, -13.7950



47.6340, -43.1880, -10.2600

# Sweetspot

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



61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310



100.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570



58.1980, 0.0430, 15.7470



50.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310



73.0070, 25.6260, 20.1700



59.6500, 21.7770, 7.3210



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



37.5790, 48.0430, 37.9230



82.5770, 105.3920, 83.4080



# Inverse Universe

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



61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310



73.0070, 25.6260, 20.1700



73.3500, -21.7770, -7.3210



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



37.5790, 48.0430, 37.9230

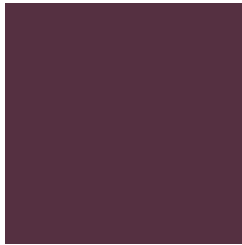


82.5770, 105.3920, 83.4080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

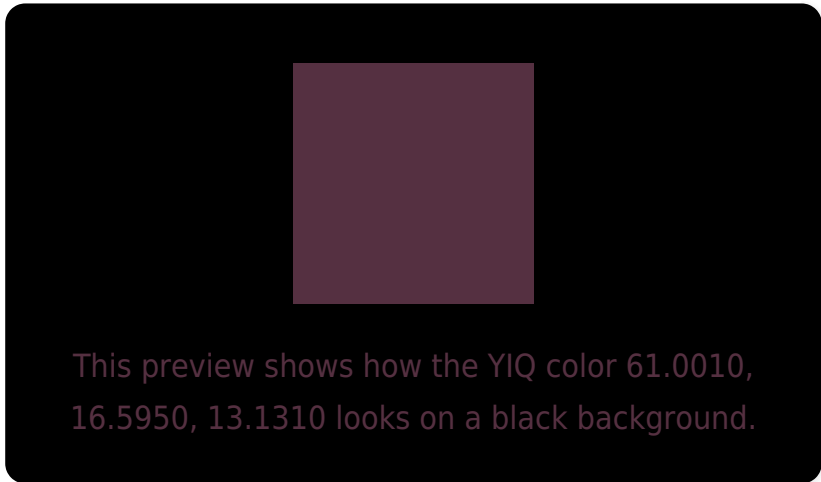
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

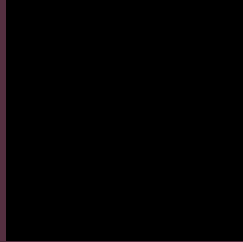
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0010, 16.5950,



# 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

61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310

### Protanopia

59.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

### Deuteranopia

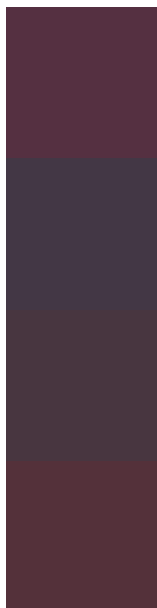
60.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



## Tritanopia

60.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310

## Protanomaly

60.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980

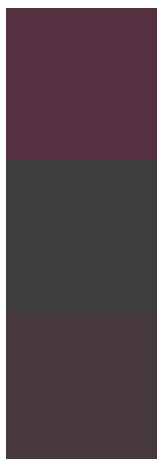
## Deuteranomaly

60.5220, 7.5180, 6.9260

## Tritanomaly

60.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310 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(85, 48, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 48, 65)  
}
```

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(85, 48, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 48, 65) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310 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(85, 48, 65) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 48, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 48, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 48, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 48, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 48, 65)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 48, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 48,  
65) }
```

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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