

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.0100, -41.4910,
-13.4830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.0100, -41.4910,
-13.4830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D5154
RGB	13, 81, 84
RGB Percent	5%, 32%, 33%
CMY	0.9492, 0.6822, 0.6708
CMYK	0.85, 0.03, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	182°, 73%, 19%
HSV	182°, 85%, 33%
XYZ	4.7085, 6.6138, 9.4072
YIQ	61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

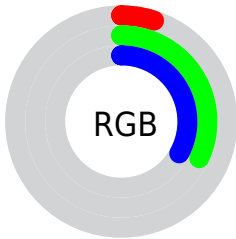
Format	Color
R_{YB}	13, 48, 84
Decimal	872788
CIE _{Lab}	30.91, -18.57, -7.53
CIE _{LCh}	31, 20.040, 202.085
Yxy	6.6138, 0.2271, 0.3191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279062868 (0xFF0D5154)
YUV	61.0100, 11.3341, -42.1048
Hunter-Lab	25.7173, -12.3243, -3.6857

Details

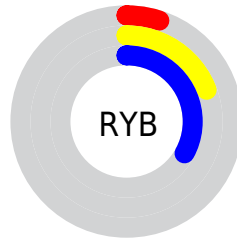
The YIQ color **61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **35.9900, 41.4910, 13.4830**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.2880, -36.4020, -12.0980**, and **25.5780, -22.4190, -6.6990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.6180, -46.2590, -15.1790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.4020, -36.7230, -11.7870**.

Distribution



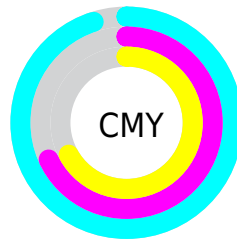
- Red (5%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830 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 61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.0100, -41.4910,
-13.4830

61.0100, -41.4910,
-13.4830

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

41.0000, -35.5310,
-11.3630

113.2880,
-36.4020, -12.0980

25.5780, -22.4190,
-6.6990

139.4020,
-36.7230, -11.7870

6.2750, -8.0240,
2.2480

166.4020,
-36.7230, -11.7870

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

193.9890,
-36.9980, -12.3100

222.1030,
-37.3190, -11.9990

240.6480,

-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 61.0100, -41.4910,
-13.4830

■ 61.0100, -41.4910,
-13.4830

■ 58.6180, -46.2590,
-15.1790

■ 63.4020, -36.7230,
-11.7870

■ 56.5360, -48.9640,
-15.7160

■ 66.6800, -31.6340,
-10.4020

■ 69.0720, -26.8660,
-8.7060

■ 71.7630, -21.5020,
-6.7980

■ 74.7420, -17.0090,
-5.6250

■ 77.1340, -12.2410,
-3.9290

■ 79.8250, -6.8770,
-2.0210

■ 82.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 85.4950, 2.9800,
1.0600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.1660, -24.4350, -14.2190



61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



62.5140, -42.7300, -7.5460

Triad

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



61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



74.9550, 5.0410, 13.2730



71.8910, 19.1200, -5.1040

Complementary

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



61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



35.9900, 41.4910, 13.4830

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.



73.0430, 24.8040, 2.0200



61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



74.5990, 17.7870, 13.5550

Square

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



61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



73.3490, -10.8680, 9.7400



73.6720, 24.7110, 9.2150



70.1560, 7.8880, -10.8000

Rectangle

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



61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



66.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410



73.6720, 24.7110, 9.2150



72.6140, 21.4580, -3.4220

Sweetspot

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



61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



101.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130



54.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110



50.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



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.



61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



74.1750, -64.1850, -20.7050



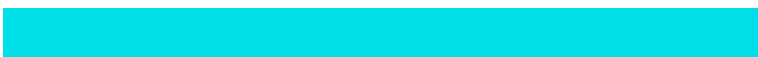
40.4650, -31.8660, 4.8220



39.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.6700, -61.2050, -19.6450



156.7620, -135.5220, -43.9540

Inverse Universe

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



41.9810, 20.4880, 36.2000



44.8600, 31.8550, 55.9750



56.5350, 31.8660, -4.8220



38.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



42.7950, 30.4800, 53.3600



94.6760, 67.0100, 118.2260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

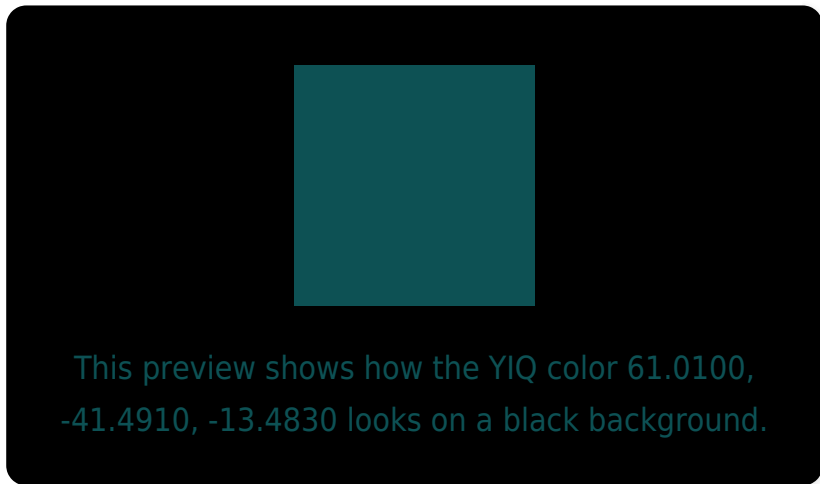
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

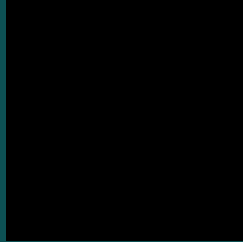
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

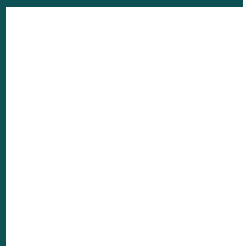
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0100, -41.4910,

-13.4830.

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

61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830

Protanopia

72.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

Deuteranopia

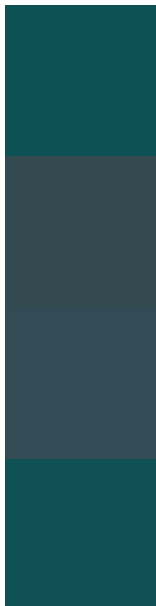
73.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890



Tritanopia

62.5480, -40.0700, -11.7020

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830

Protanomaly

68.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Deuteranomaly

68.9640, -17.5140, -1.9780

Tritanomaly

62.1350, -40.3450, -12.2250

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.9380, -14.6250, -4.7770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830 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(13, 81, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 81, 84)  
}
```

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(13, 81, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 81, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830 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(13, 81, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 81, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(13, 81, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 81, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 81, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 81, 84)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 81, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 81,  
84) }
```

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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