

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.0110, -16.8690,
-19.1810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.0110, -16.8690,
-19.1810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	214E2F
RGB	33, 78, 47
RGB Percent	13%, 31%, 18%
CMY	0.8707, 0.6940, 0.8157
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.40, 0.69
HSL	139°, 41%, 22%
HSV	139°, 58%, 31%
XYZ	3.8648, 5.9794, 3.6386
YIQ	61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

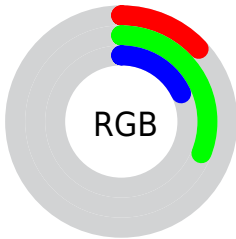
Format	Color
RYB	33, 67, 78
Decimal	2182703
CIELab	29.36, -23.58, 13.79
CIElCh	29, 27.318, 149.689
Yxy	5.9794, 0.2866, 0.4435
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280372783 (0xFF214E2F)
YUV	61.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656
Hunter-Lab	24.4528, -14.5805, 8.2945

Details

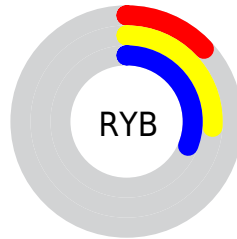
The YIQ color **61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **49.9890, 16.8690, 19.1810**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.9570, -16.7770, -20.8490**, and **19.9580, -9.3500, -17.7820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.9730, -13.7060, -15.9300**.

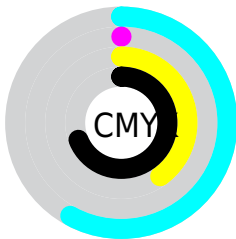
Distribution



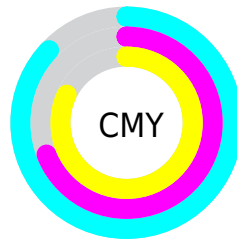
- Red (13%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810 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 61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.0110, -16.8690,
-19.1810

■ 61.0110, -16.8690,
-19.1810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.3420, -19.2990,
-19.1950

■ 109.9570,
-16.7770, -20.8490

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 135.8430,
-16.4560, -21.1600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 162.1310,
-17.3270, -21.8950

■ 189.0170,
-17.0060, -22.2060

■ 217.1910,
-17.5560, -23.2520

■ 239.7340,

-14.5310, -17.4990

251.2980, -6.8310,
-2.8550

61.0110, -16.8690,
-19.1810

61.0110, -16.8690,
-19.1810

58.0490, -20.0320,
-22.4320

63.9730, -13.7060,
-15.9300

54.9730, -22.8740,
-25.9940

67.0490, -10.8640,
-12.3680

52.3100, -25.4410,
-29.0330

69.7120, -8.2970,
-9.3290

49.2340, -28.2830,
-32.5950

72.6740, -5.1340,
-6.0780

48.5220, -29.1540,
-33.3300

75.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160

■ 78.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 81.7880, 3.7130,
4.2970

■ 84.4510, 6.2800,
7.3360

■ 87.4130, 9.4430,
10.5870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.9120, 5.4590, -16.3410



61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810



54.7120, -43.8280, -20.6920

Triad

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



61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810



63.0020, -37.8720, 3.5360



68.9890, 34.0640, 10.4160

Complementary

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



61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810



49.9890, 16.8690, 19.1810

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.



69.9100, 27.2770, 17.7810



61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810



70.5820, -9.9060, 14.3340

Square

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



61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810



57.1690, -54.8800, -7.6160



71.6510, 12.0090, 19.1530



68.2840, 31.3150, -0.3410

Rectangle

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



61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810



56.4220, -48.6430, -16.0270



71.6510, 12.0090, 19.1530



69.4990, 32.6880, 13.3280

Sweetspot

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



61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810



95.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360



68.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510



47.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



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.



61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810



75.5980, -26.3120, -29.7680



63.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390



36.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



63.5220, -38.3220, -43.3940



143.1040, -86.0410, -98.2090

Inverse Universe

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



49.9890, 16.8690, 19.1810



58.4020, 26.3120, 29.7680



47.4810, 23.9310, 12.3390



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



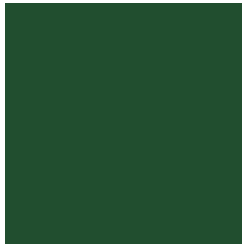
38.4780, 38.3220, 43.3940



86.7820, 86.3620, 97.8980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

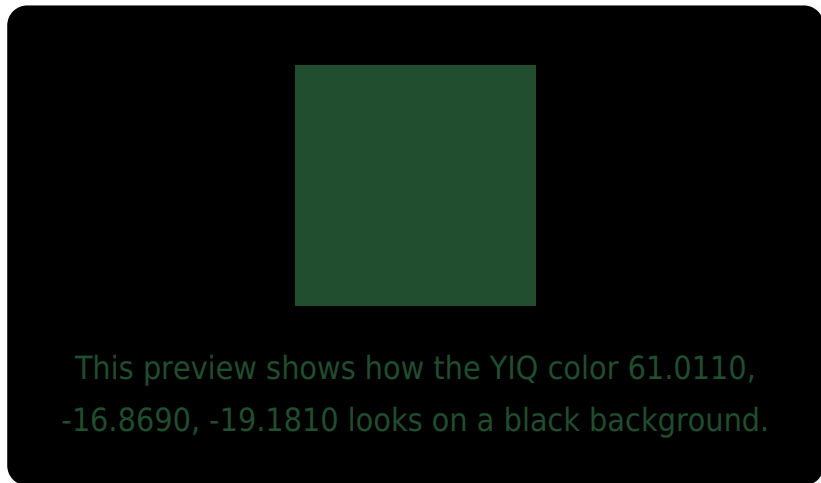
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

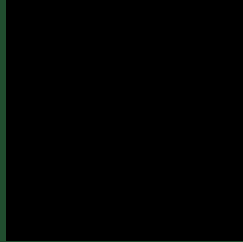
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0110, -16.8690,

-19.1810.

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

61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810

Protanopia

67.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140

Deuteranopia

68.9600, 14.6720, -1.5840



Tritanopia

65.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810

Protanomaly

65.2200, 1.8360, -11.2520

Deuteranomaly

65.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030

Tritanomaly

63.4380, -19.2090, -9.8090

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.9620, -6.0050, -6.8130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810 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(33, 78, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 78, 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(33, 78, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 78, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810 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(33, 78, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 78, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(33, 78, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 78, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 78, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 78, 47)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 78, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 78,  
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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