

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.0310, 33.1050,
-10.7590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	563B06
RGB	86, 59, 6
RGB Percent	34%, 23%, 2%
CMY	0.6627, 0.7687, 0.9763
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.93, 0.66
HSL	40°, 87%, 18%
HSV	40°, 93%, 34%
XYZ	5.4350, 5.1188, 0.8751
YIQ	61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

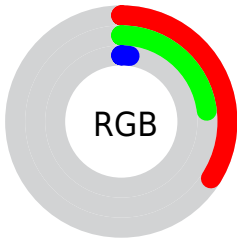
Format	Color
RYB	47, 86, 6
Decimal	5651206
CIELab	27.07, 6.98, 34.16
CIELCh	27, 34.862, 78.450
Yxy	5.1188, 0.4755, 0.4479
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283841286 (0xFF563B06)
YUV	61.0310, -27.1303, 21.8978
Hunter-Lab	22.6248, 3.2863, 13.5440

Details

The YIQ color **61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **30.9690, -33.1050, 10.7590**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.8250, 36.6810, -9.4870**, and **20.7430, 16.7810, -1.2590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1730, 35.5810, -11.5790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.8180, 29.3910, -9.5290**.

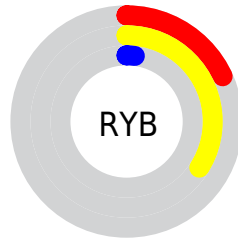
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (23%)

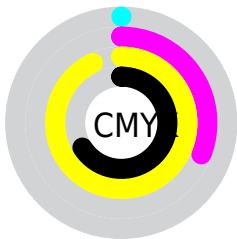
Blue (2%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (2%)

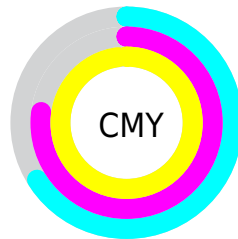


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590 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 61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.0310, 33.1050,
-10.7590

61.0310, 33.1050,
-10.7590

252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

39.9580, 26.1810,
-6.4190

109.8250, 36.6810,
-9.4870

20.7430, 16.7810,
-1.2590

135.6080, 38.7900,
-9.1620

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

162.0920, 40.3030,
-9.0490

189.4620, 42.1370,
-9.2470

217.6470, 43.0540,
-9.3460

237.7590, 27.8790,

-15.1690

■ 249.6420, 15.0870,
-14.6170

■ 61.0310, 33.1050,
-10.7590

■ 61.0310, 33.1050,
-10.7590

■ 59.1730, 35.5810,
-11.5790

■ 63.8180, 29.3910,
-9.5290

■ 66.4910, 25.9980,
-8.6100

■ 69.2780, 22.2840,
-7.3800

■ 71.9510, 18.8910,
-6.4610

■ 74.7380, 15.1770,
-5.2310

■ 76.9380, 11.7380,
-3.4780

■ 79.6110, 8.3450,
-2.5590

■ 82.3980, 4.6310,
-1.3290

■ 85.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.1220, 40.7590, 4.7190



61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590



59.1380, 16.3260, -20.5540

Triad

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



61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590



54.3190, -46.8550, -15.3910



65.8770, 5.6810, 23.7050

Complementary

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



61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590



30.9690, -33.1050, 10.7590

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.



62.0730, -27.4660, 13.1900



61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590



55.7670, -53.6880, -7.1920

Square

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



61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590



50.5400, -37.5920, -23.5760



54.3140, -56.4860, -0.5340



64.0230, 28.6970, 25.0890

Rectangle

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



61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590



56.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430



54.3140, -56.4860, -0.5340



66.2070, -4.1760, 20.6240

Sweetspot

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



61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590



102.5960, 12.7010, -4.4110



33.1120, 38.6920, 25.6680



50.3120, 7.7490, -2.7710



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.



61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590



76.9260, 46.4020, -14.9580



73.2920, 18.5280, -27.4240



41.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



73.6700, 44.2470, -14.4490



161.2500, 97.4350, -31.2450

Inverse Universe

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



30.9690, -33.1050, 10.7590



35.0740, -46.4020, 14.9580



18.7080, -18.5280, 27.4240



40.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



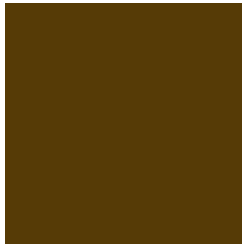
33.3300, -44.2470, 14.4490



73.1630, -97.1600, 31.7680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

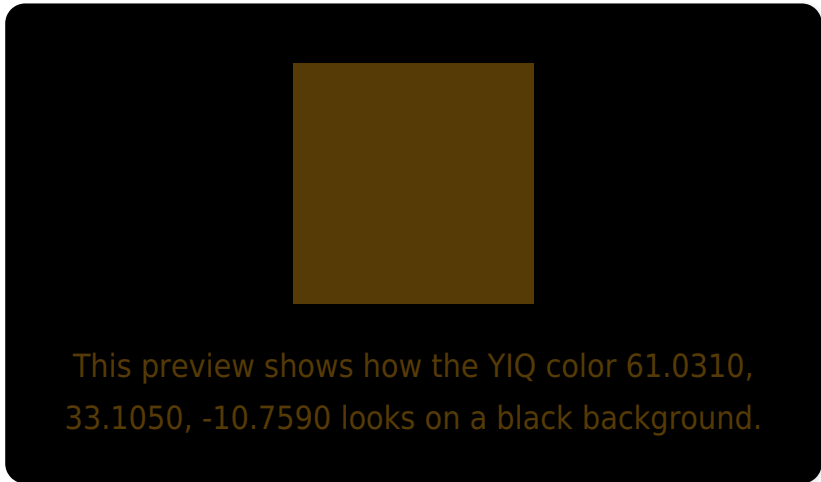
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

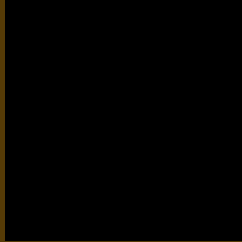
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0310, 33.1050,

-10.7590.

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

61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590

Protanopia

60.8940, 23.0650, -16.0310

Deuteranopia

60.3250, 32.0970, -14.5190



Tritanopia

65.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590

Protanomaly

61.1010, 26.9160, -14.2360

Deuteranomaly

60.2650, 32.3260, -13.1620

Tritanomaly

63.7440, 24.2080, 1.8080

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.8240, 12.0590, -3.7890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590 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(86, 59, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 59, 6)  
}
```

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(86, 59, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 59, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590 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(86, 59, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 59, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 59, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 59, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 59, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 59, 6) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 59, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 59,  
6) }
```

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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