

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.0380, 32.3680,  
8.1120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	612F27
RGB	97, 47, 39
RGB Percent	38%, 18%, 15%
CMY	0.6195, 0.8158, 0.8469
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.60, 0.62
HSL	8°, 43%, 27%
HSV	8°, 60%, 38%
XYZ	6.3153, 4.7210, 2.5008
YIQ	61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

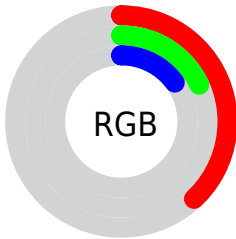
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	97, 48, 39
Decimal	6369063
CIELab	25.92, 21.80, 15.43
CIELCh	26, 26.713, 35.291
Yxy	4.7210, 0.4665, 0.3487
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284559143 (0xFF612F27)
YUV	61.0380, -10.8647, 31.5387
Hunter-Lab	21.7280, 13.8578, 8.3854

# Details

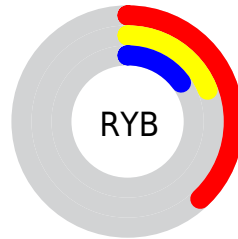
The YIQ color **61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **74.9620, -32.3680, -8.1120**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740**, and **15.2270, 27.4620, 8.9180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.2020, 37.7780, 9.1860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.8740, 26.9580, 7.0380**.

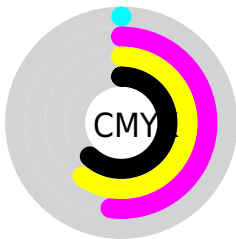
# Distribution



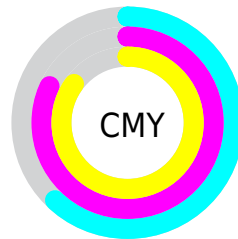
- Red (38%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120 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 61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.0380, 32.3680,  
8.1120

61.0380, 32.3680,  
8.1120

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

38.0700, 29.3420,  
7.8860

109.9030, 37.1820,  
8.9740

15.2270, 27.4620,  
8.9180

135.3870, 38.6950,  
9.0870

3.2890, 6.5560,  
2.3320

162.2840, 40.4830,  
9.7230

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

189.7680, 41.9960,  
9.8360

214.3760, 37.2280,  
8.1400

234.5910, 20.2650,

1.6810

253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

61.0380, 32.3680,  
8.1120

61.0380, 32.3680,  
8.1120

55.2020, 37.7780,  
9.1860

66.8740, 26.9580,  
7.0380

48.8930, 43.1420,  
11.0940

73.1830, 21.5940,  
5.1300

43.0570, 48.5520,  
12.1680

79.0190, 16.1840,  
4.0560

36.6340, 54.2370,  
13.7650

84.8550, 10.7740,  
2.9820

91.2780, 5.0890,  
1.3850

■ 97.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 103.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 109.2590,  
-11.0950, -2.6710

■ 114.9810,  
-16.1840, -4.0560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.1550, 27.9650, 16.3250



61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120



60.1480, 28.7020, -2.5460

# Triad

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



61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120



51.7870, -22.0500, -18.8980



56.9920, -31.9120, 5.6560

# Complementary

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



61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120



74.9620, -32.3680, -8.1120

# 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.



51.0880, -50.1580, -5.0860



61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120



49.5600, -40.3440, -17.7520

# Square

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



61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120



56.7590, 1.5160, -16.4680



51.2530, -46.4890, -11.0090



63.1480, -5.6880, 14.9840



# Rectangle

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



61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120



59.5230, 22.9720, -8.8360



51.2530, -46.4890, -11.0090



51.5770, -47.0410, -1.0010

# Sweetspot

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



61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120



111.2250, 12.6080, 2.7840



62.0420, 18.5180, 27.8460



55.3600, 7.7940, 1.9220



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120



68.9540, 50.3400, 12.8040



78.0610, 24.3930, -7.0550



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



42.2930, 62.6270, 15.8990



91.1310, 133.9650, 33.6210



# Inverse Universe

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



74.9620, -32.3680, -8.1120



91.0460, -50.3400, -12.8040



57.9390, -24.3930, 7.0550



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.7070, -62.6270, -15.8990



148.8690, -133.9650, -33.6210



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

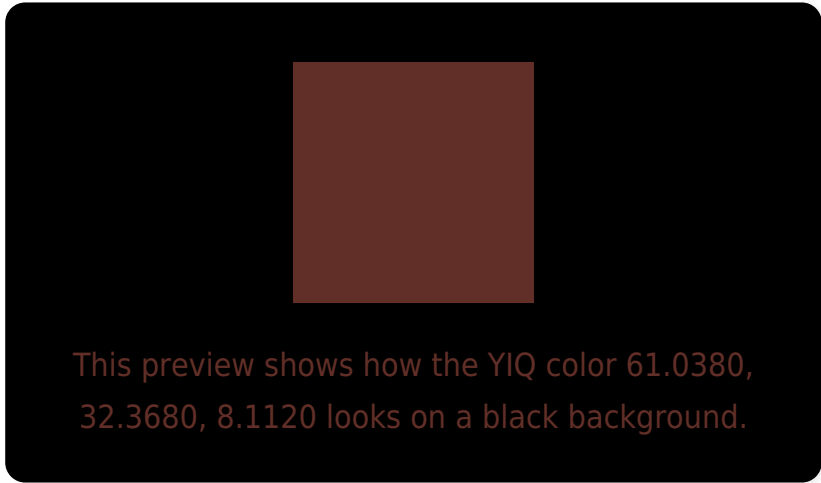
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

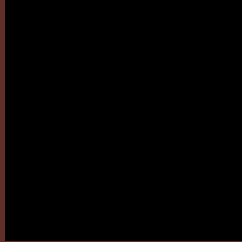
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120.



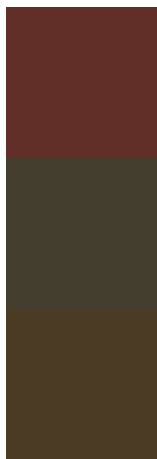
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0380, 32.3680,



# 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

61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120

### Protanopia

61.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270

### Deuteranopia

61.2760, 16.5980, -3.4500



## Tritanopia

61.8900, 30.0290, 11.9570

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120

## Protanomaly

61.6830, 17.0100, 0.0980

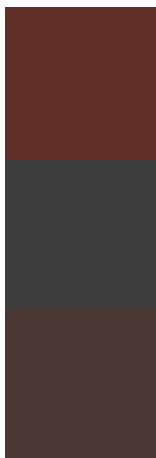
## Deuteranomaly

61.4340, 22.1450, 0.6490

## Tritanomaly

61.4340, 31.3130, 10.7130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.0400, 11.6910, 2.8830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120 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(97, 47, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 47, 39)  
}
```

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(97, 47, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 47, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120 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(97, 47, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 47, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 47, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 47, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 47, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 47, 39)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.0380, 32.3680, 8.1120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 47, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 47,  
39) }
```

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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