

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110)
contains.

YIQ(61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(61.0400, 30.0270,
23.0110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	682643
RGB	104, 38, 67
RGB Percent	41%, 15%, 26%
CMY	0.5920, 0.8511, 0.7372
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.36, 0.59
HSL	334°, 47%, 28%
HSV	334°, 64%, 41%
XYZ	7.4202, 4.7357, 5.8371
YIQ	61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

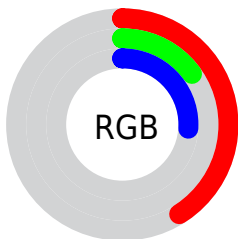
Format	Color
R_{YB}	104, 38, 67
Decimal	6825539
CIE Lab	25.97, 32.80, -3.05
CIE LCh	26, 32.940, 354.682
Yxy	4.7357, 0.4124, 0.2632
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285015619 (0xFF682643)
YUV	61.0400, 2.9383, 37.6759
Hunter-Lab	21.7617, 22.7809, -0.6699

Details

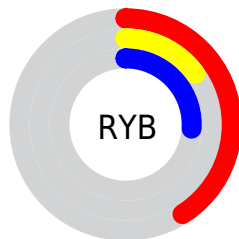
The YIQ color **61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **80.9600, -30.0270, -23.0110**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.4210, 33.3280, 23.7600**, and **18.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.4860, 34.7030, 26.3750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.5940, 25.3510, 19.6470**.

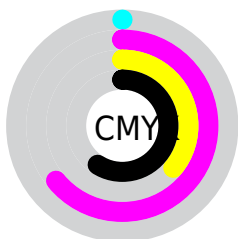
Distribution



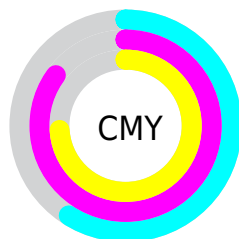
- Red (41%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110 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 61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.0400, 30.0270,
23.0110

61.0400, 30.0270,
23.0110

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

35.4960, 28.7430,
24.2550

111.4210, 33.3280,
23.7600

18.8820, 24.4800,
18.9120

137.0190, 34.5200,
24.1840

8.7850, 16.9630,
6.4590

164.0300, 35.9870,
25.1310

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

191.6280, 37.1790,
25.5550

214.2570, 27.9180,
22.6860

234.4720, 10.9550,

16.2270

252.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

61.0400, 30.0270,
23.0110

61.0400, 30.0270,
23.0110

54.4860, 34.7030,
26.3750

67.5940, 25.3510,
19.6470

47.3450, 39.6540,
30.2620

74.7350, 20.4000,
15.7600

40.9050, 44.0090,
33.9370

81.2890, 15.7240,
12.3960

36.3400, 47.2180,
36.3540

88.3160, 11.0940,
8.1980

94.8700, 6.4180,
4.8340

■ 101.4240, 1.7420,
1.4700

■ 108.5650, -3.2090,
-2.4170

■ 115.1190, -7.8850,
-5.7810

■ 122.1460,
-12.5150, -9.9790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.3890, 9.9910, 22.6870



61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110



59.9620, 38.6940, 14.6140

Triad

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



61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110



56.1420, 10.5030, -19.6490



53.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110

Complementary

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



61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110



80.9600, -30.0270, -23.0110

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.



52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770



61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110



51.1910, -17.5560, -23.2520

Square

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



61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110



58.6390, 28.3370, -12.4550



49.2350, -38.0510, -20.7630



51.3960, -53.7810, 0.0030

Rectangle

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



61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110



59.6920, 39.1540, 6.2740



49.2350, -38.0510, -20.7630



53.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000

Sweetspot

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



61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110



118.1420, 11.6440, 9.2440



56.2880, 0.2700, 28.1580



58.5820, 7.2890, 5.5690



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110



68.0410, 46.6220, 36.1420



59.4950, 38.5110, 12.4230



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



40.0850, 52.4900, 39.9300



84.5560, 109.8850, 84.5810

Inverse Universe

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



61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110



68.0410, 46.6220, 36.1420



82.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



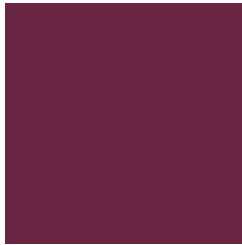
40.0850, 52.4900, 39.9300



84.5560, 109.8850, 84.5810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

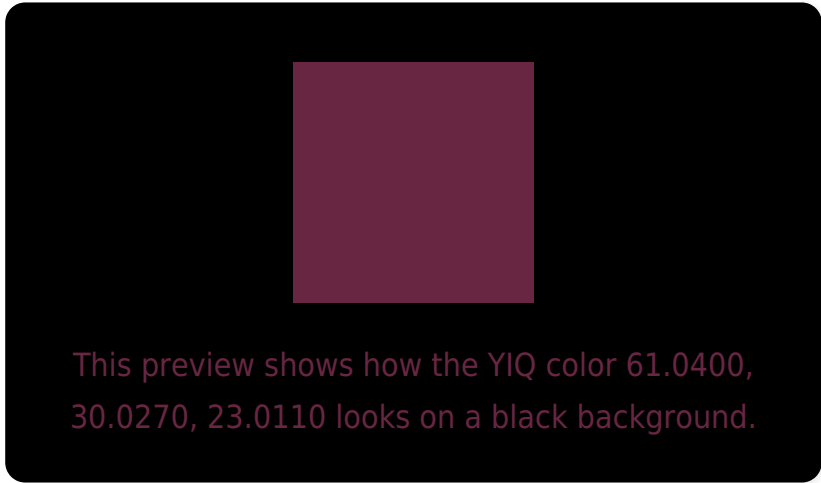
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

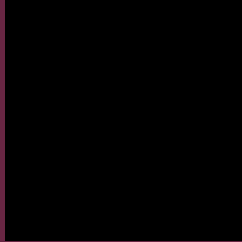
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0400, 30.0270,

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

61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110

Protanopia

62.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

Deuteranopia

63.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



Tritanopia

60.9830, 34.2010, 13.4410

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110

Protanomaly

62.0150, 4.8120, 11.9160

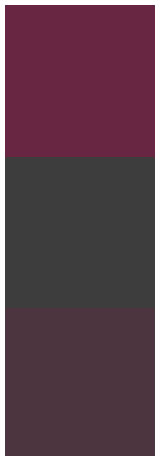
Deuteranomaly

62.7400, 12.8360, 9.6680

Tritanomaly

61.0200, 32.7790, 17.1870

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.3160, 11.0940, 8.1980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110 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(104, 38, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 38, 67)  
}
```

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(104, 38, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 38, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110 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(104, 38, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 38, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(104, 38, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 38, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 38, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 38,  
67) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.0400, 30.0270, 23.0110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 38, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104, 38,  
67) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor