

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.0460, 19.5810,  
-18.9710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	444407
RGB	68, 68, 7
RGB Percent	27%, 27%, 3%
CMY	0.7334, 0.7333, 0.9724
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.90, 0.73
HSL	60°, 81%, 15%
HSV	60°, 90%, 27%
XYZ	4.4889, 5.3782, 1.0034
YIQ	61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

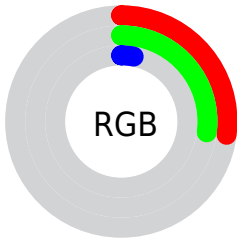
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	7, 68, 7
Decimal	4473863
CIE Lab	27.79, -8.00, 33.56
CIE LCh	28, 34.503, 103.410
Yxy	5.3782, 0.4129, 0.4948
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282663943 (0xFF444407)
YUV	61.0460, -26.6447, 6.0987
Hunter-Lab	23.1910, -6.0338, 13.6683

# Details

The YIQ color **61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **13.9540, -19.5810, 18.9710**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.9430, 21.3690, -18.3350**, and **21.2420, 4.7700, -9.3580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.2480, 21.8280, -21.1480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.8440, 17.3340, -16.7940**.

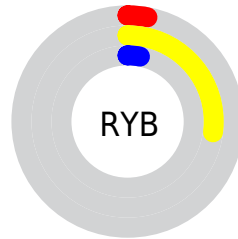
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (27%)

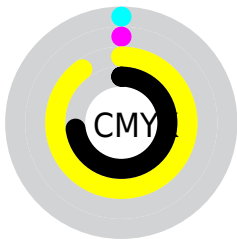
Blue (3%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (3%)

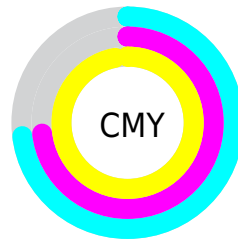


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710 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 61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.0460, 19.5810,  
-18.9710

61.0460, 19.5810,  
-18.9710

253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

40.4570, 14.1700,  
-14.5180

109.9430, 21.3690,  
-18.3350

21.2420, 4.7700,  
-9.3580

135.1280, 22.2860,  
-18.4340

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

161.9000, 22.9280,  
-19.0560

188.9710, 24.1660,  
-19.4660

217.1560, 25.0830,  
-19.5650

244.4440, 24.2120,

-20.3000

■ 249.9840, 14.1240,  
-13.6840

■ 61.0460, 19.5810,  
-18.9710

■ 61.0460, 19.5810,  
-18.9710

■ 60.2480, 21.8280,  
-21.1480

■ 61.8440, 17.3340,  
-16.7940

■ 62.6420, 15.0870,  
-14.6170

■ 63.3260, 13.1610,  
-12.7510

■ 64.1240, 10.9140,  
-10.5740

■ 64.9220, 8.6670,  
-8.3970

■ 65.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

■ 66.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

■ 67.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

■ 68.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.0960, 34.4800, -8.1440



61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710



57.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820

# Triad

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



61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710



56.7130, -53.5960, -8.8600



66.1690, 25.3500, 25.1740

# Complementary

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



61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710



13.9540, -19.5810, 18.9710

# 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.



67.4850, 0.9130, 22.0090



61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710



56.0750, -57.3110, -2.1030

# Square

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



61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710



54.5640, -46.1670, -16.8470



61.9580, -34.5720, 9.8120



63.8360, 39.2890, 20.3530



# Rectangle

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



61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710



49.2860, -34.0610, -26.9970



61.9580, -34.5720, 9.8120



67.1620, 18.0600, 25.1320

# Sweetspot

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



61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710



86.2640, 7.7040, -7.4640



25.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



44.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710



78.8540, 28.5690, -27.6790



52.0760, 1.7010, -25.3310



32.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



85.9420, 31.1370, -30.1670



198.4640, 71.9040, -69.6640



# Inverse Universe

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



13.9540, -19.5810, 18.9710



10.1460, -28.5690, 27.6790



23.2230, -1.1050, 25.5430



30.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



11.0580, -31.1370, 30.1670

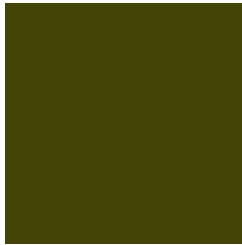


25.5360, -71.9040, 69.6640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

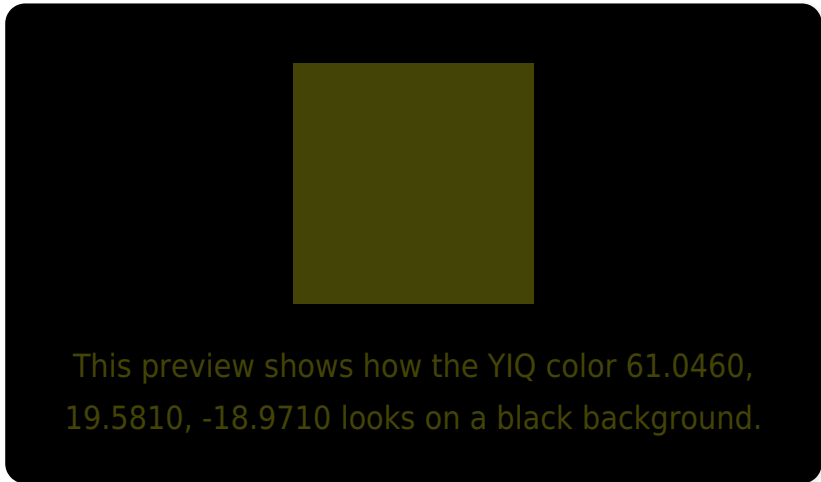
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

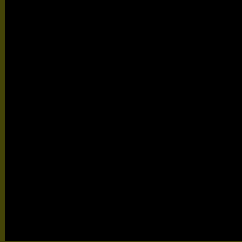
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710.

-18.9710.

# 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

61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710

### Protanopia

61.5520, 24.0280, -16.9640

### Deuteranopia

62.5790, 28.5660, -11.0980



## Tritanopia

66.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710

## Protanomaly

61.5410, 22.5610, -17.9110

## Deuteranomaly

62.0300, 25.6780, -13.8260

## Tritanomaly

64.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710 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(68, 68, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 68, 7)  
}
```

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(68, 68, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 68, 7) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710 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(68, 68, 7) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 68, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 68, 7)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 68, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 68, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 68, 7) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 68, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 68,  
7) }
```

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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