

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.0840, -17.9720,
-4.6920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	294549
RGB	41, 69, 73
RGB Percent	16%, 27%, 29%
CMY	0.8393, 0.7294, 0.7138
CMYK	0.44, 0.05, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	187°, 28%, 22%
HSV	187°, 44%, 29%
XYZ	4.2446, 5.2096, 7.0819
YIQ	61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

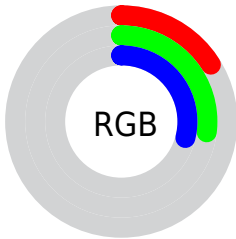
Format	Color
RYB	41, 56, 73
Decimal	2704713
CIELab	27.32, -9.35, -5.74
CIELCh	27, 10.966, 211.534
Yxy	5.2096, 0.2567, 0.3150
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280894793 (0xFF294549)
YUV	61.0840, 5.8746, -17.6137
Hunter-Lab	22.8245, -6.7476, -2.4191

Details

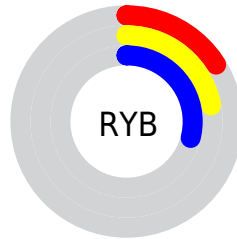
The YIQ color **61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **52.9160, 17.9720, 4.6920**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.8990, -18.8890, -4.5930**, and **18.5680, -16.4590, -4.5790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.4040, -21.8690, -5.6530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.7640, -14.0750, -3.7310**.

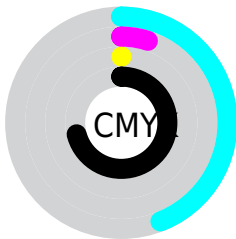
Distribution



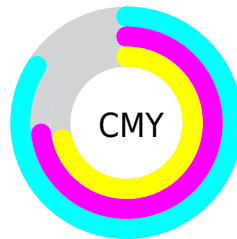
- Red (16%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920 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 61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.0840, -17.9720,
-4.6920

■ 61.0840, -17.9720,
-4.6920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.6710, -18.2470,
-5.2150

■ 108.7850,
-18.5680, -4.9040

■ 18.5680, -16.4590,
-4.5790

■ 134.4860,
-19.1640, -5.1160

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 160.6000,
-19.4850, -4.8050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.1870,
-19.7600, -5.3280

■ 215.8880,
-20.3560, -5.5400

■ 243.6600,

-19.7140, -6.1620

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

61.0840, -17.9720,
-4.6920

61.0840, -17.9720,
-4.6920

58.4040, -21.8690,
-5.6530

63.7640, -14.0750,
-3.7310

55.4250, -26.3620,
-6.8260

66.7430, -9.5820,
-2.5580

52.7450, -30.2590,
-7.7870

69.4230, -5.6850,
-1.5970

50.0650, -34.1560,
-8.7480

72.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

47.0860, -38.6490,
-9.9210

74.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

■ 45.8900, -41.0330,
-10.7690

■ 77.1750, 6.8770,
2.0210

■ 79.8550, 10.7740,
2.9820

■ 82.5350, 14.6710,
3.9430

■ 85.5140, 19.1640,
5.1160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440



61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920



62.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550

Triad

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



61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920



66.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350



63.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

Complementary

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



61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920



52.9160, 17.9720, 4.6920

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.



64.8290, 13.6630, 0.1830



61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920



66.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190

Square

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



61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920



65.4330, -2.4770, 6.3470



65.5350, 14.6710, 3.9430



63.2680, 1.8810, -6.5590

Rectangle

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



61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920



63.5240, -13.1590, 1.6970



65.5350, 14.6710, 3.9430



64.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450

Sweetspot

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



61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920



89.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



60.2400, -10.0840, -15.4920



45.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920



75.5280, -28.1500, -7.4620



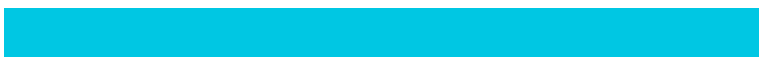
51.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



62.3550, -55.7040, -14.7120



142.6910, -127.5920, -33.4800

Inverse Universe

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



53.7600, 10.0840, 15.4920



63.9660, 15.6760, 24.2840



62.3080, 13.5720, -3.6760



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



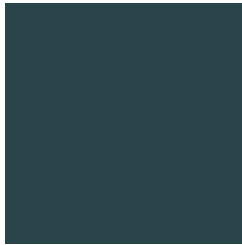
39.5190, 31.0770, 48.0450



90.5590, 71.4130, 110.0130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

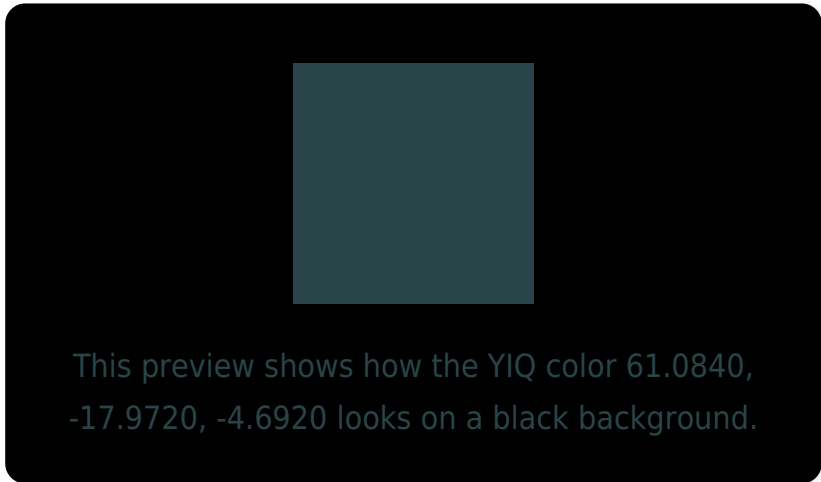
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

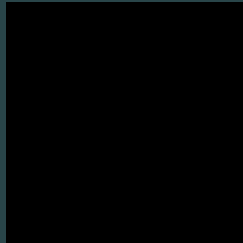
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920.



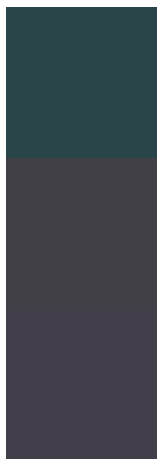
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0840, -17.9720,

-4.6920.

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

61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920

Protanopia

64.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

Deuteranopia

65.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



Tritanopia

61.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920

Protanomaly

63.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

Deuteranomaly

63.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030

Tritanomaly

61.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920 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(41, 69, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 69, 73)  
}
```

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(41, 69, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 69, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920 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(41, 69, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 69, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 69, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 69, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 69, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 69, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 69, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 69,  
73) }
```

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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