

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.0910, -46.2130,
-16.0130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.0910, -46.2130,
-16.0130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	075455
RGB	7, 84, 85
RGB Percent	3%, 33%, 33%
CMY	0.9727, 0.6705, 0.6668
CMYK	0.92, 0.01, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	181°, 85%, 18%
HSV	181°, 92%, 33%
XYZ	4.8977, 7.0457, 9.6864
YIQ	61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

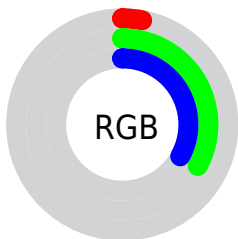
Format	Color
R_{YB}	7, 46, 85
Decimal	480341
CIE _{Lab}	31.91, -20.45, -6.68
CIE _{LCh}	32, 21.513, 198.082
Yxy	7.0457, 0.2264, 0.3257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278670421 (0xFF075455)
YUV	61.0910, 11.7871, -47.4378
Hunter-Lab	26.5437, -13.5156, -3.0556

Details

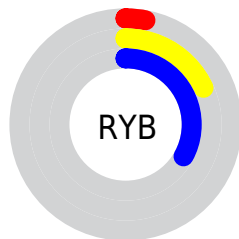
The YIQ color **61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **30.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.6790, -39.0610, -13.4690**, and **26.8660, -23.2900, -7.4340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.9980, -50.3850, -17.4970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.4830, -41.4450, -14.3170**.

Distribution



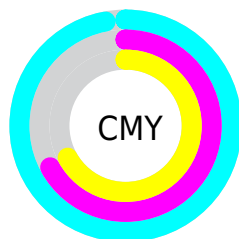
- Red (3%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130 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 61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.0910, -46.2130,
-16.0130

61.0910, -46.2130,
-16.0130

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

42.8750, -36.6770,
-12.6210

114.6790,
-39.0610, -13.4690

26.8660, -23.2900,
-7.4340

140.9780,
-38.4650, -13.2570

10.4980, -10.2700,
-1.1020

167.9780,
-38.4650, -13.2570

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

195.5650,
-38.7400, -13.7800

224.2660,
-39.3360, -13.9920

240.3490,

-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 61.0910, -46.2130,
-16.0130

■ 61.0910, -46.2130,
-16.0130

■ 58.9980, -50.3850,
-17.4970

■ 63.4830, -41.4450,
-14.3170

■ 66.1740, -36.0810,
-12.4090

■ 68.5660, -31.3130,
-10.7130

■ 71.2570, -25.9490,
-8.8050

■ 74.2360, -21.4560,
-7.6320

■ 76.9270, -16.0920,
-5.7240

■ 79.3190, -11.3240,
-4.0280

■ 82.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 84.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.5250, -24.0680, -15.3640



61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130



61.0290, -51.6700, -10.7260

Triad

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



61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130



77.4110, 3.7570, 14.5170



74.5600, 21.5500, -5.0900

Complementary

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



61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130



30.9090, 46.2130, 16.0130

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.



75.6520, 27.4630, 3.3910



61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130



77.5390, 18.0160, 14.9120

Square

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



61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130



75.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020



76.0960, 26.4530, 10.6850



72.7110, 10.6390, -11.0970

Rectangle

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



61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130



67.1170, -39.9340, -3.1500



76.0960, 26.4530, 10.6850



75.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620

Sweetspot

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



61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130



100.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490



52.7860, -21.4500, -40.7940



50.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280



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.



61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130



75.9360, -65.0100, -22.2740



38.7850, -35.7630, 3.8610



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



74.4200, -63.4970, -22.1610



162.9740, -139.2350, -48.2510

Inverse Universe

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



39.1000, 21.7710, 40.4830



45.2020, 30.8920, 56.9080



53.2150, 35.7630, -3.8610



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



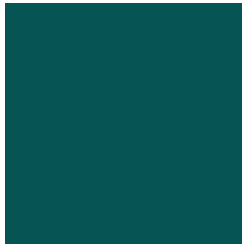
44.0770, 29.7460, 55.6500



96.7130, 65.5880, 121.9720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

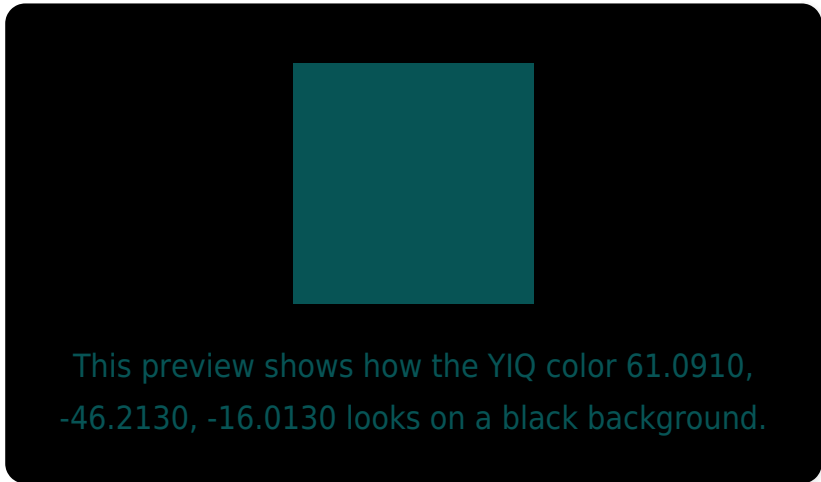
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

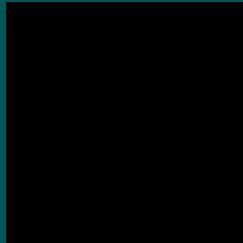
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0910, -46.2130,

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

61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130

Protanopia

75.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Deuteranopia

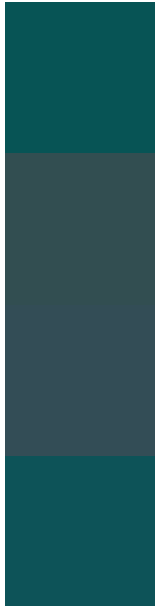
75.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900



Tritanopia

63.7650, -42.1790, -12.0270

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130

Protanomaly

69.9700, -17.6510, -5.0030

Deuteranomaly

70.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130

Tritanomaly

62.6400, -43.3250, -13.2850

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.7420, -17.0090, -5.6250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130 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(7, 84, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 84, 85)  
}
```

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(7, 84, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 84, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130 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(7, 84, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 84, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(7, 84, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 84, 85); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 84, 85); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 84, 85) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 84, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 84,  
85) }
```

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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