

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.1620, -8.3030,
23.8330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44306F
RGB	68, 48, 111
RGB Percent	27%, 19%, 44%
CMY	0.7332, 0.8118, 0.5648
CMYK	0.39, 0.57, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	259°, 40%, 31%
HSV	259°, 57%, 44%
XYZ	6.3102, 4.4902, 15.5670
YIQ	61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

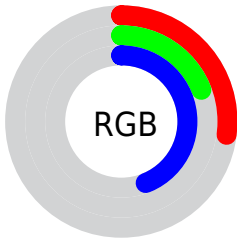
Format	Color
R_{YB}	68, 48, 111
Decimal	4468847
CIE _{Lab}	25.23, 24.74, -33.49
CIE _{LCh}	25, 41.641, 306.456
Yxy	4.4902, 0.2393, 0.1703
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282658927 (0xFF44306F)
YUV	61.1620, 24.5701, 5.9969
Hunter-Lab	21.1901, 16.0724, -28.7235

Details

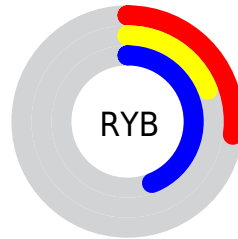
The YIQ color **61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **97.8380, 8.3030, -23.8330**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.9280, -7.5240, 26.2360**, and **15.2110, -9.9990, 21.5290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.3130, -10.0460, 27.8900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.0110, -6.5600, 19.7760**.

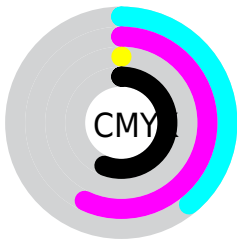
Distribution



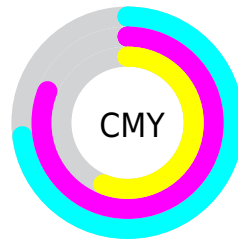
- Red (27%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330 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 61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.1620, -8.3030,
23.8330

■ 61.1620, -8.3030,
23.8330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.9230, -9.1280,
22.2640

■ 109.9280, -7.5240,
26.2360

■ 15.2110, -9.9990,
21.5290

■ 135.4550, -7.5700,
27.0700

■ 4.5600, -12.8400,
12.4400

■ 162.2810, -7.0200,
28.1160

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 188.9220, -7.3870,
29.2610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.9410, -0.3710,
23.2530

■ 239.1510, 7.4250,

14.1210

■ 61.1620, -8.3030,
23.8330

■ 61.1620, -8.3030,
23.8330

■ 52.3130, -10.0460,
27.8900

■ 70.0110, -6.5600,
19.7760

■ 43.7630, -11.1930,
32.1590

■ 78.5610, -5.4130,
15.5070

■ 34.9140, -12.9360,
36.2160

■ 87.4100, -3.6700,
11.4500

■ 26.3640, -14.0830,
40.4850

■ 95.9600, -2.5230,
7.1810

■ 23.1190, -14.7710,
41.9410

■ 104.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 113.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

■ 122.7950, 1.8350,
-5.7250

■ 131.6440, 3.5780,
-9.7820

■ 140.1940, 4.7250,
-14.0510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.4160, -56.5330, 5.8270



61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330



58.4990, 24.6610, 32.1570

Triad

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



61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330



56.5700, 41.9530, -5.9110



50.9620, -41.5360, -18.1760

Complementary

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



61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330



97.8380, 8.3030, -23.8330

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.



46.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930



61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330



56.1390, 23.7530, -17.4870

Square

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



61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330



54.9970, 48.7810, 13.5250



50.0820, 1.5640, -28.3560



53.9090, -51.2120, -8.0120

Rectangle

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



61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330



54.6980, 40.1580, 32.1420



50.0820, 1.5640, -28.3560



49.1210, -37.7300, -21.0740

Sweetspot

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



61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330



125.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480



80.4230, -32.0480, -2.8960



62.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330



67.4410, -12.9820, 37.0500



70.4310, 10.1730, 30.4050



51.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



25.0420, -15.8720, 45.3760



51.7790, -32.2030, 93.5650

Inverse Universe

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



71.7390, 23.7450, 26.7290



83.9400, 36.9010, 41.6130



88.5690, -10.1730, -30.4050



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.2280, 45.1980, 50.9420



93.1190, 92.9630, 104.9230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

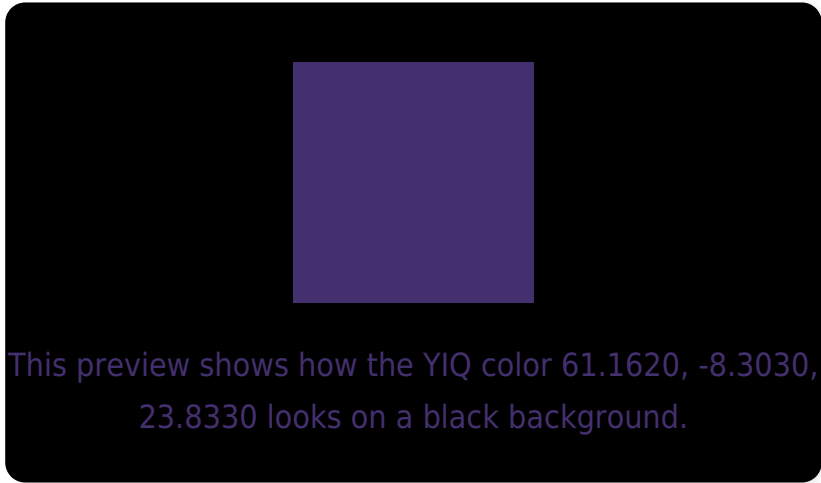
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.1620, -8.3030,

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

61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330

Protanopia

52.1400, -46.7680, 10.5760

Deuteranopia

50.8100, -46.0790, 3.5930



Tritanopia

59.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330

Protanomaly

55.3160, -32.4640, 15.6640

Deuteranomaly

54.2680, -32.5090, 10.9710

Tritanomaly

60.7580, -4.7700, 9.3580

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330 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, 48, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 48, 111)  
}
```

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, 48, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 48, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330 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, 48, 111) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 48, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 48, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 48, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 48, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 48,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 48, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 48,  
111) }
```

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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