

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.1980, -28.6020,  
-43.3380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(61.1980, -28.6020,  
-43.3380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	076113
RGB	7, 97, 19
RGB Percent	3%, 38%, 7%
CMY	0.9728, 0.6195, 0.9255
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 0.80, 0.62
HSL	128°, 87%, 20%
HSV	128°, 93%, 38%
XYZ	4.4824, 8.6481, 2.0485
YIQ	61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

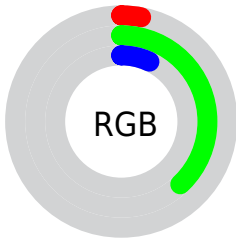
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	7, 86, 97
Decimal	483603
CIELab	35.30, -40.47, 35.25
CIElCh	35, 53.666, 138.939
Yxy	8.6481, 0.2953, 0.5697
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278673683 (0xFF076113)
YUV	61.1980, -20.8036, -47.5316
Hunter-Lab	29.4076, -24.2558, 16.4553

# Details

The YIQ color **61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **42.8020, 28.6020, 43.3380**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.7430, -19.8910, -41.5150**, and **28.7630, -13.4750, -25.6270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.4210, -30.8480, -46.6880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.1000, -25.2100, -38.7300**.

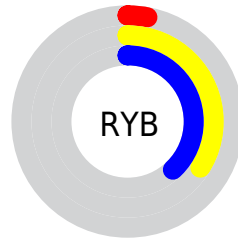
# Distribution



 Red (3%)


 Green (38%)

 Blue (7%)




 Red (3%)

 Yellow (34%)

 Blue (38%)

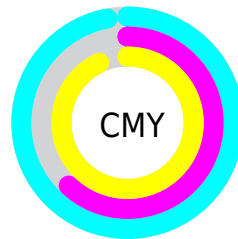


 Cyan (93%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (80%)

 Black (62%)



 Cyan (97%)

 Magenta (62%)

 Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380 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 61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.1980, -28.6020,  
-43.3380

■ 61.1980, -28.6020,  
-43.3380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 42.8510, -20.0750,  
-38.1790

■ 116.7430,  
-19.8910, -41.5150

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,  
-25.6270

■ 143.8140,  
-18.6530, -41.9250

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,  
-14.1210

■ 171.1730,  
-18.2860, -43.0700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 198.6460,  
-18.2400, -43.9040

■ 223.5970,  
-16.5440, -41.6000

■ 235.4600, -8.2480,

-26.7440

■ 247.3230, 0.0480,  
-11.8880

■ 61.1980, -28.6020,  
-43.3380

■ 61.1980, -28.6020,  
-43.3380

■ 58.4210, -30.8480,  
-46.6880

■ 65.1000, -25.2100,  
-38.7300

■ 68.8170, -22.7350,  
-34.0230

■ 72.7190, -19.3430,  
-29.4150

■ 76.7350, -16.2720,  
-24.4960

■ 80.3380, -13.4760,  
-20.1000

■ 84.2400, -10.0840,  
-15.4920

■ 88.2560, -7.0130,  
-10.5730

■ 92.1580, -3.6210,  
-5.9650

■ 95.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.9670, 20.8210, -30.4350



61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380



66.6970, -48.6400, -32.6080

# Triad

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



61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380



73.7430, -79.5030, 3.6090



73.5130, 65.6040, 33.5400

# Complementary

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



61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380



42.8020, 28.6020, 43.3380

# 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.



77.2080, 47.9500, 45.1180



61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380



76.2460, -52.6380, 17.8420

# Square

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



61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380



75.4580, -74.6870, -6.5830



84.7010, 9.7130, 38.7450



76.8660, 64.9670, 6.5270



# Rectangle

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



61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380



70.7040, -58.5450, -23.8010



84.7010, 9.7130, 38.7450



73.6470, 62.5310, 39.6750

# Sweetspot

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



61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380



111.1150, -11.2300, -16.7500



83.1520, 21.7380, -30.5340



55.2560, -7.0130, -10.5730



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380



75.3130, -39.8320, -60.0880



66.3280, -43.0470, -29.3430



46.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



67.4540, -35.6150, -53.9110



144.5280, -76.2720, -115.5680



# Inverse Universe

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



42.8020, 28.6020, 43.3380



49.6870, 39.8320, 60.0880



37.6720, 43.0470, 29.3430



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.5460, 35.6150, 53.9110



95.4720, 76.2720, 115.5680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

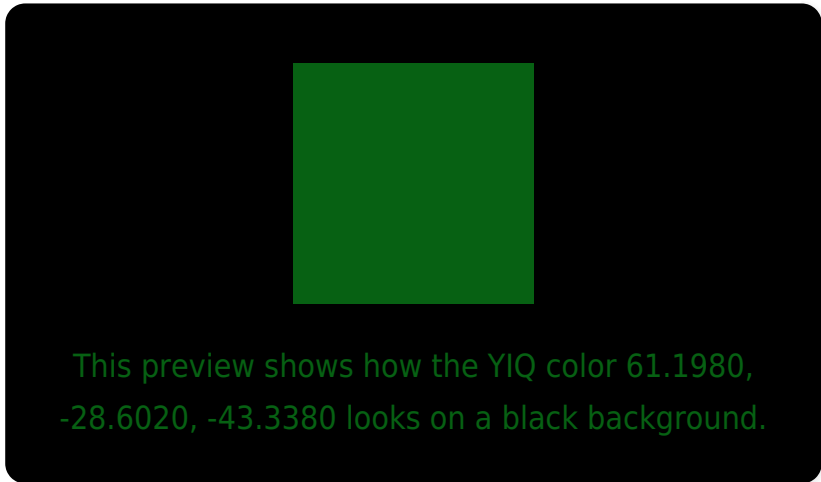
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.1980, -28.6020,

-43.3380.

# 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

61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380

### Protanopia

78.2380, 27.7880, -19.0280

### Deuteranopia

80.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610



## Tritanopia

76.2610, -31.7720, -7.9000

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380

## Protanomaly

72.0180, 7.6160, -27.9040

## Deuteranomaly

73.9630, 9.4490, -22.5750

## Tritanomaly

71.1280, -30.4400, -21.0320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.9410, -10.6800, -15.7040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380 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, 97, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 97, 19)  
}
```

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, 97, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 97, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380 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, 97, 19) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 97, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(7, 97, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 97, 19); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 97, 19); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 97, 19) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.1980, -28.6020, -43.3380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 97, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 97,  
19) }
```

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