

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.2400, -27.2790,
-6.7270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F4950
RGB	31, 73, 80
RGB Percent	12%, 29%, 31%
CMY	0.8785, 0.7137, 0.6864
CMYK	0.61, 0.09, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	189°, 44%, 22%
HSV	189°, 61%, 31%
XYZ	4.3949, 5.6371, 8.4402
YIQ	61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

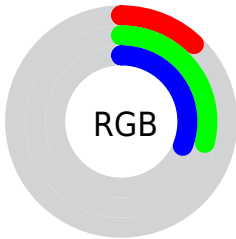
Format	Color
R_YB	31, 54, 80
Decimal	2050384
CIE Lab	28.48, -12.25, -8.59
CIE LCh	28, 14.963, 215.037
Yxy	5.6371, 0.2379, 0.3052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280240464 (0xFF1F4950)
YUV	61.2400, 9.2487, -26.5205
Hunter-Lab	23.7426, -8.5077, -4.4572

Details

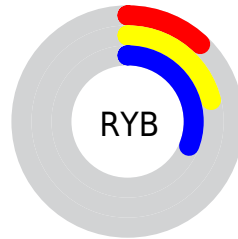
The YIQ color **61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **49.7600, 27.2790, 6.7270**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.5390, -26.6830, -6.5150**, and **21.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.2610, -31.7720, -7.9000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540**.

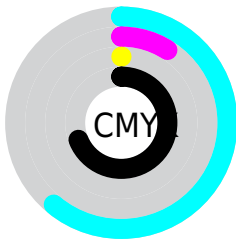
Distribution



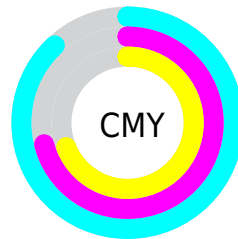
- Red (12%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270 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 61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.2400, -27.2790,
-6.7270

■ 61.2400, -27.2790,
-6.7270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.4460, -30.8550,
-7.9990

■ 110.5390,
-26.6830, -6.5150

■ 21.1270, -19.5310,
-3.9710

■ 136.2400,
-27.2790, -6.7270

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 162.3540,
-27.6000, -6.4160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 190.0550,
-28.1960, -6.6280

■ 217.7560,
-28.7920, -6.8400

■ 242.7410,

-24.4360, -8.6920

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

61.2400, -27.2790,
-6.7270

61.2400, -27.2790,
-6.7270

58.2610, -31.7720,
-7.9000

64.2190, -22.7860,
-5.5540

55.2820, -36.2650,
-9.0730

67.1980, -18.2930,
-4.3810

52.3030, -40.7580,
-10.2460

70.1770, -13.8000,
-3.2080

49.6230, -44.6550,
-11.2070

73.7430, -9.5820,
-2.5580

76.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 79.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 82.6800, 3.8970,
0.9610

■ 85.6590, 8.3900,
2.1340

■ 88.6380, 12.8830,
3.3070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.0680, -21.0430, -9.6110



61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270



63.3700, -24.5290, -1.4970

Triad

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



61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270



69.1140, 8.8470, 10.3750



66.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

Complementary

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



61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270



49.7600, 27.2790, 6.7270

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.



67.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270



69.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490

Square

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



61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270



68.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260



67.9870, 19.2100, 4.2820



64.8010, 1.6980, -8.7500

Rectangle

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



61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270



65.7130, -18.0650, 2.5030



67.9870, 19.2100, 4.2820



66.7810, 13.6180, -4.5100

Sweetspot

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



61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270



97.5580, -10.4990, -2.4590



60.5610, -15.7220, -23.4500



49.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270



75.2210, -43.4630, -10.7830



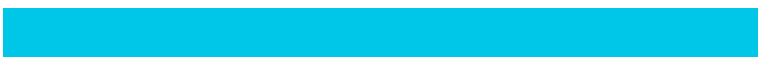
47.1520, -20.6790, 5.8250



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



64.8000, -58.4550, -14.4150



143.2610, -129.1970, -31.9250

Inverse Universe

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



50.4390, 15.7220, 23.4500



57.9600, 24.9810, 37.3730



63.8480, 20.6790, -5.8250



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



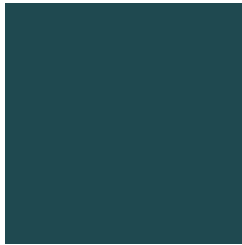
41.6550, 33.6900, 50.2500



92.0540, 74.3930, 111.0730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

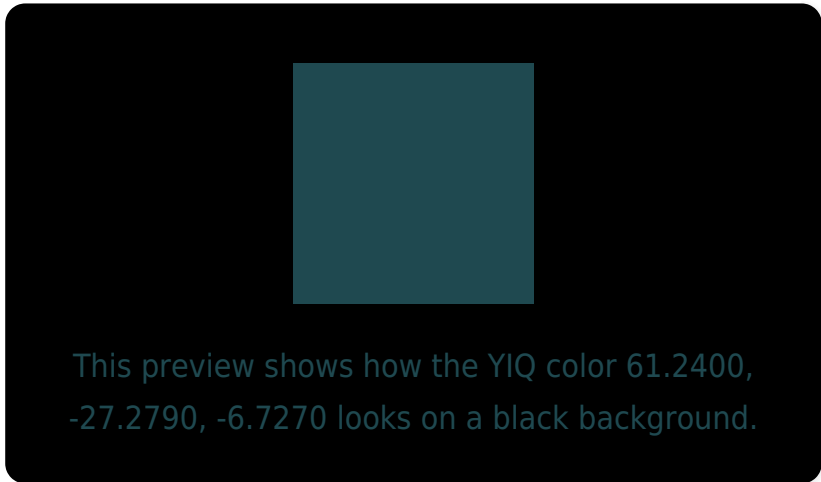
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

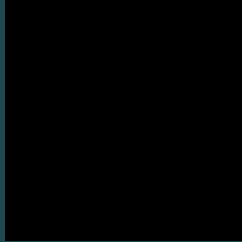
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

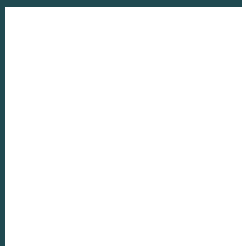
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.2400, -27.2790,

-6.7270.

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

61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270

Protanopia

67.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

Deuteranopia

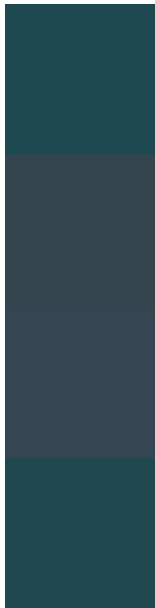
67.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



Tritanopia

61.1260, -26.9580, -7.0380

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270

Protanomaly

65.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

Deuteranomaly

65.5840, -13.3880, 0.3400

Tritanomaly

61.1260, -26.9580, -7.0380

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270 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(31, 73, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 73, 80)  
}
```

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(31, 73, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 73, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270 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(31, 73, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 73, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 73, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 73, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 73, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 73, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 73, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 73,  
80) }
```

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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