

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.2740, -24.6190,
-10.8830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.2740, -24.6190,
-10.8830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F4B46
RGB	31, 75, 70
RGB Percent	12%, 29%, 27%
CMY	0.8785, 0.7058, 0.7256
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.07, 0.71
HSL	173°, 42%, 21%
HSV	173°, 59%, 29%
XYZ	4.1863, 5.7674, 6.6830
YIQ	61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

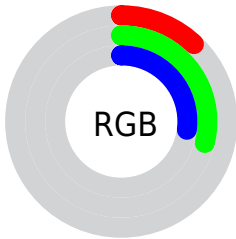
Format	Color
R_YB	31, 54, 75
Decimal	2050886
CIE Lab	28.82, -16.60, -1.62
CIE LCh	29, 16.683, 185.572
Yxy	5.7674, 0.2516, 0.3467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280240966 (0xFF1F4B46)
YUV	61.2740, 4.3019, -26.5503
Hunter-Lab	24.0155, -10.9115, 0.3118

Details

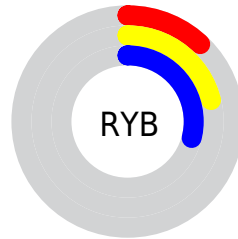
The YIQ color **61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **44.7260, 24.6190, 10.8830**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940**, and **21.2750, -17.1920, -7.8160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.7680, -29.0660, -12.8900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.4810, -20.7680, -9.0880**.

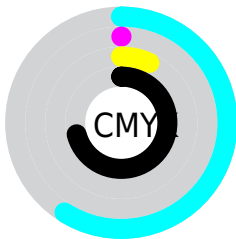
Distribution



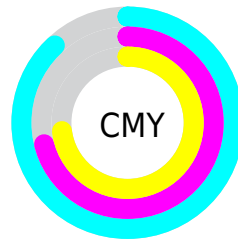
- Red (12%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830 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 61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.2740, -24.6190,
-10.8830

61.2740, -24.6190,
-10.8830

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

37.1920, -27.3240,
-11.4200

110.1600,
-24.2980, -11.1940

21.2750, -17.1920,
-7.8160

135.8610,
-24.8940, -11.4060

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

162.4480,
-25.1690, -11.9290

189.5620,
-25.4900, -11.6180

217.7360,
-26.0400, -12.6640

242.3280,

-24.7110, -9.2150

251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

61.2740, -24.6190,
-10.8830

61.2740, -24.6190,
-10.8830

58.7680, -29.0660,
-12.8900

63.4810, -20.7680,
-9.0880

56.5610, -32.9170,
-14.6850

65.9870, -16.3210,
-7.0810

54.0550, -37.3640,
-16.6920

68.1940, -12.4700,
-5.2860

51.9620, -41.5360,
-18.1760

70.5860, -7.7020,
-3.5900

51.5490, -41.8110,
-18.6990

72.7930, -3.8510,
-1.7950

■ 75.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 77.5060, 4.4470,
2.0070

■ 80.0120, 8.8940,
4.0140

■ 82.2190, 12.7450,
5.8090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.3910, -11.8270, -11.4350



61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830



60.2610, -31.7720, -7.9000

Triad

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



61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830



69.5410, -2.6610, 9.6830



68.4120, 19.2110, -1.2450

Complementary

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



61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830



44.7260, 24.6190, 10.8830

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.



68.8840, 20.9980, 4.9180



61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830



69.9400, 9.3970, 11.4210

Square

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



61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830



66.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070



69.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080



66.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140

Rectangle

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



61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830



61.9670, -30.7640, -4.1400



69.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080



68.3630, 20.9070, 1.0590

Sweetspot

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



61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830



91.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380



58.3230, -9.1200, -21.9520



44.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310



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.



61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830



75.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040



51.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.1340, -56.9400, -25.3560



158.1520, -128.4130, -57.1570

Inverse Universe

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



44.7260, 24.6190, 10.8830



50.2440, 37.9600, 16.9040



54.1350, 21.5490, 0.4370



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.8660, 56.9400, 25.3560



71.7340, 128.7340, 56.8460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

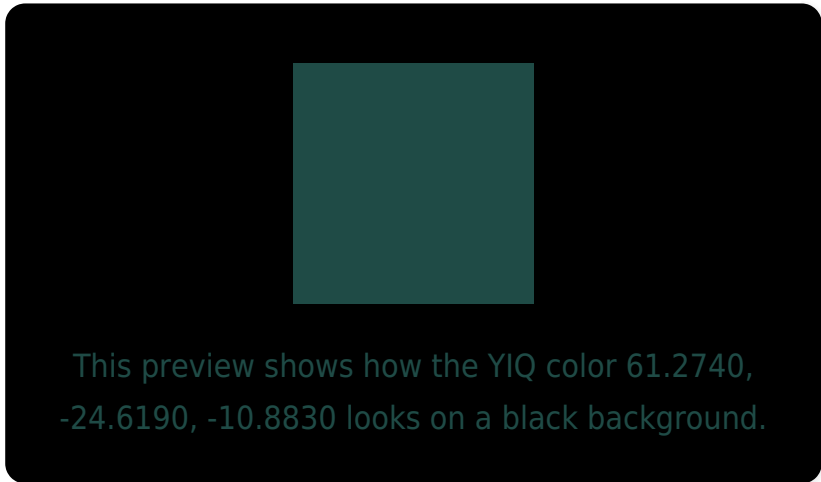
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

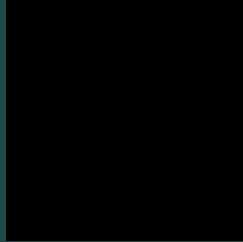
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830.



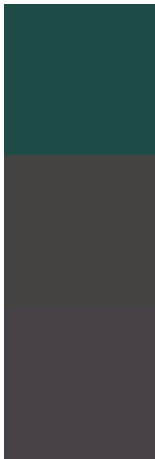
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.2740, -24.6190,

-10.8830.

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

61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830

Protanopia

67.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Deuteranopia

68.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



Tritanopia

63.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830

Protanomaly

65.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130

Deuteranomaly

65.6400, -7.7940, -1.9220

Tritanomaly

62.2680, -24.4820, -7.8580

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830 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, 75, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 75, 70)  
}
```

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, 75, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 75, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830 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, 75, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 75, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 75, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 75, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 75, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 75, 70)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 75, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 75,  
70) }
```

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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