

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500)
contains.

YIQ(61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(61.3020, -12.6540,
-1.9500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	304248
RGB	48, 66, 72
RGB Percent	19%, 26%, 28%
CMY	0.8118, 0.7411, 0.7177
CMYK	0.33, 0.08, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	195°, 20%, 24%
HSV	195°, 33%, 28%
XYZ	4.3364, 4.9931, 6.8637
YIQ	61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

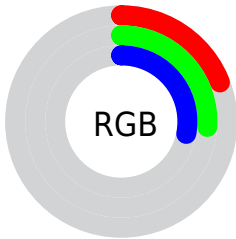
Format	Color
R_YB	48, 58, 72
Decimal	3162696
CIE _{Lab}	26.72, -5.46, -5.95
CIE _{LCh}	27, 8.072, 227.483
Yxy	4.9931, 0.2678, 0.3083
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281352776 (0xFF304248)
YUV	61.3020, 5.2741, -11.6659
Hunter-Lab	22.3454, -4.4645, -2.5701

Details

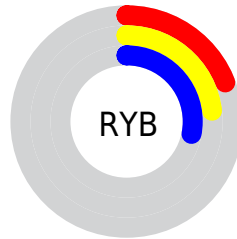
The YIQ color **61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **58.6980, 12.6540, 1.9500**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620**, and **18.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.5690, -9.0320, -1.5120**.

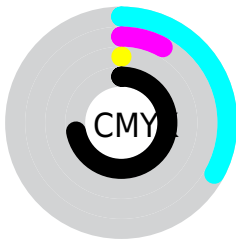
Distribution



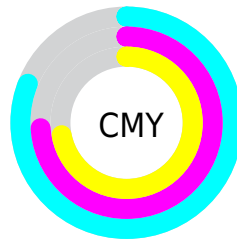
- Red (19%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500 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 61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.3020, -12.6540,
-1.9500

■ 61.3020, -12.6540,
-1.9500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.3020, -12.6540,
-1.9500

■ 109.0030,
-13.2500, -2.1620

■ 18.2910, -14.1210,
-2.8970

■ 134.1170,
-13.5710, -1.8510

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 160.8180,
-14.1670, -2.0630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 187.5190,
-14.7630, -2.2750

■ 215.5190,
-14.7630, -2.2750

■ 243.4050,

-14.4420, -2.5860

■ 61.3020, -12.6540,
-1.9500

■ 61.3020, -12.6540,
-1.9500

■ 58.0350, -16.2760,
-2.3880

■ 64.5690, -9.0320,
-1.5120

■ 54.7680, -19.8980,
-2.8260

■ 67.8360, -5.4100,
-1.0740

■ 51.7890, -24.3910,
-3.9990

■ 70.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 48.5220, -28.0130,
-4.4370

■ 74.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 45.2550, -31.6350,
-4.8750

■ 77.3490, 6.3270,
0.9750

■ 41.9880, -35.2570,
-5.3130

■ 80.6160, 9.9490,
1.4130

■ 39.9060, -37.9620,
-5.8500

■ 83.8830, 13.5710,
1.8510

■ 86.8620, 18.0640,
3.0240

■ 90.1290, 21.6860,
3.4620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400



61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500



61.9650, -10.0870, 1.0890

Triad

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



61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500



64.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570



62.5180, 4.1730, -4.0430

Complementary

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



61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500



58.6980, 12.6540, 1.9500

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.



63.4370, 8.8950, -1.5130



61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500



64.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150

Square

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



61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500



64.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400



63.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140



62.0550, -1.8330, -5.3290

Rectangle

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



61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500



62.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720



63.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140



62.5290, 5.6400, -3.0960

Sweetspot

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



61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500



90.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



62.7720, -8.5260, -10.6860



45.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



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.



61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500



77.6540, -19.5770, -3.1370



54.2580, -9.3540, 4.3260



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



55.3110, -52.4040, -8.4360



125.6680, -119.6170, -18.3130

Inverse Universe

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



57.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860



71.2550, 13.0640, 16.5520



65.7420, 9.3540, -4.3260



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



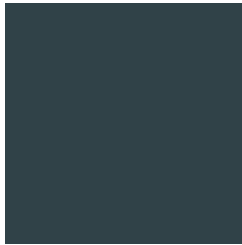
38.1510, 34.9290, 44.3130



87.2530, 80.7220, 100.9940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

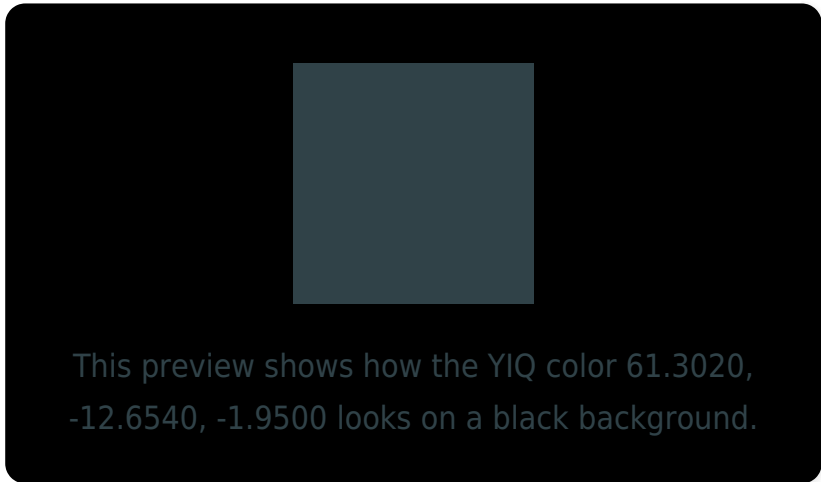
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

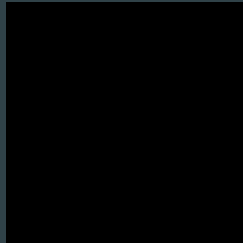
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

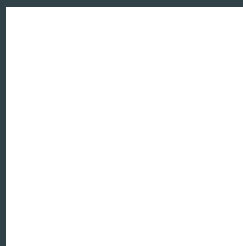
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.3020, -12.6540,

-1.9500.

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

61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500

Protanopia

63.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Deuteranopia

63.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680



Tritanopia

61.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500

Protanomaly

62.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Deuteranomaly

62.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

Tritanomaly

61.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500 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(48, 66, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 66, 72)  
}
```

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(48, 66, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 66, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500 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(48, 66, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 66, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 66, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 66, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 66, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 66, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 66, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 66,  
72) }
```

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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