

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.3160, -25.5780,
-32.0580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.3160, -25.5780,
-32.0580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	115923
RGB	17, 89, 35
RGB Percent	7%, 35%, 14%
CMY	0.9335, 0.6509, 0.8628
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.61, 0.65
HSL	135°, 68%, 21%
HSV	135°, 81%, 35%
XYZ	4.1083, 7.3897, 2.7988
YIQ	61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

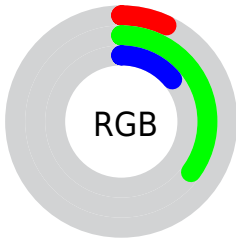
Format	Color
RYB	17, 75, 89
Decimal	1136931
CIELab	32.68, -34.35, 24.90
CIELCh	33, 42.425, 144.056
Yxy	7.3897, 0.2874, 0.5169
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279327011 (0xFF115923)
YUV	61.3160, -12.9738, -38.8651
Hunter-Lab	27.1840, -20.5957, 12.9246

Details

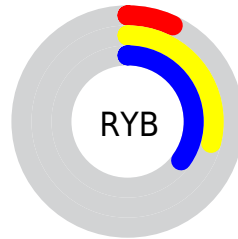
The YIQ color **61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **44.6840, 25.5780, 32.0580**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.2410, -20.9930, -32.5530**, and **24.6540, -11.5500, -21.9660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.8270, -28.6950, -36.1430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.8050, -22.4610, -27.9730**.

Distribution



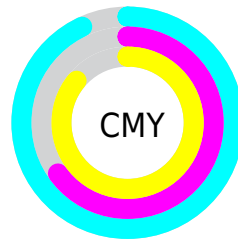
- Red (7%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580 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 61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.3160, -25.5780,
-32.0580

■ 61.3160, -25.5780,
-32.0580

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.6370, -22.0480,
-29.9520

■ 113.2410,
-20.9930, -32.5530

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 139.7140,
-20.9470, -33.3870

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 166.4860,
-20.3050, -34.0090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 194.0730,
-20.5800, -34.5320

■ 222.5460,
-20.5340, -35.3660

■ 236.4580,

-13.9340, -22.8140

■ 248.3210, -5.6380,
-7.9580

■ 61.3160, -25.5780,
-32.0580

■ 61.3160, -25.5780,
-32.0580

■ 57.8270, -28.6950,
-36.1430

■ 64.8050, -22.4610,
-27.9730

■ 54.7510, -31.5370,
-39.7050

■ 68.1800, -19.0230,
-24.1990

■ 71.6690, -15.9060,
-20.1140

■ 75.1580, -12.7890,
-16.0290

■ 78.2340, -9.9470,
-12.4670

■ 81.7230, -6.8300,
-8.3820

■ 85.2120, -3.7130,
-4.2970

■ 88.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 92.0760, 2.8420,
3.5620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.2100, 15.8230, -27.9610



61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580



61.8700, -47.4490, -26.6570

Triad

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



61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580



65.1370, -69.0490, 1.3750



73.5940, 51.7140, 20.9460

Complementary

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



61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580



44.6840, 25.5780, 32.0580

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.



74.6980, 40.1580, 32.1420



61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580



76.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410

Square

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



61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580



67.7640, -66.8010, -6.3290



78.8120, 13.4740, 31.1540



73.9180, 50.0210, 2.0610

Rectangle

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



61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580



64.4920, -54.8320, -19.5040



78.8120, 13.4740, 31.1540



73.3860, 49.6040, 26.1480

Sweetspot

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



61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580



104.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670



75.4100, 12.3840, -26.2080



52.4350, -5.9590, -7.6470



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580



71.9360, -39.7880, -49.8680



65.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620



41.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



65.8870, -38.0920, -47.5640



144.6710, -83.5640, -104.5560

Inverse Universe

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



44.6840, 25.5780, 32.0580



46.0640, 39.7880, 49.8680



40.5800, 37.1340, 20.8620



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



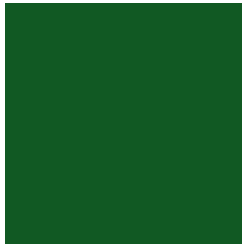
41.1130, 38.0920, 47.5640



90.3290, 83.5640, 104.5560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

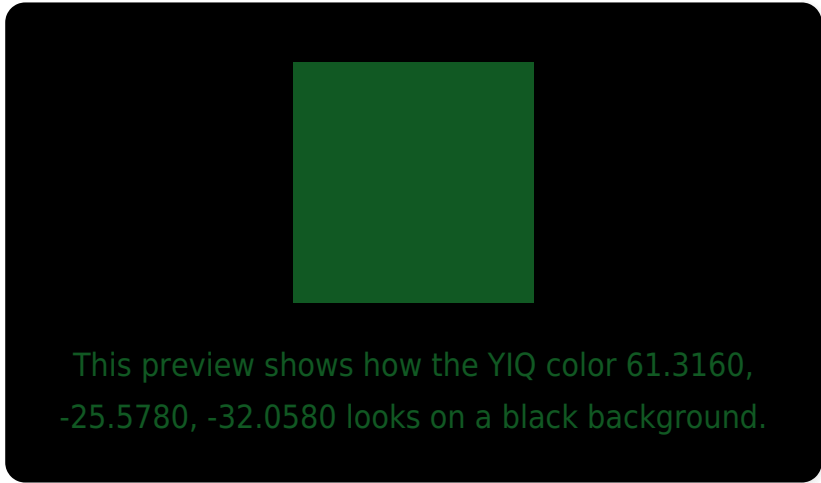
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

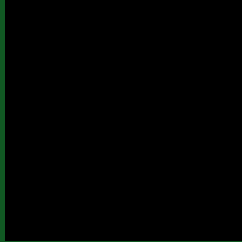
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.3160, -25.5780,

-32.0580.

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

61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580

Protanopia

74.1480, 19.5340, -12.6100

Deuteranopia

75.5170, 23.1090, -5.8110



Tritanopia

70.3430, -29.0670, -7.3630

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580

Protanomaly

69.1350, 3.2130, -19.6910

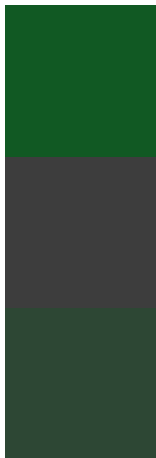
Deuteranomaly

70.4390, 5.4130, -15.5070

Tritanomaly

66.8450, -27.9650, -16.3250

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.0600, -9.3970, -11.4210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580 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(17, 89, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 89, 35)  
}
```

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(17, 89, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 89, 35) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580 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(17, 89, 35) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 89, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 89, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 89, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 89, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 89, 35)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.3160, -25.5780, -32.0580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 89, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 89,  
35) }
```

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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