

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.3450, -14.2130,
-1.2290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F424B
RGB	47, 66, 75
RGB Percent	18%, 26%, 29%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7411, 0.7059
CMYK	0.37, 0.12, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	199°, 23%, 24%
HSV	199°, 37%, 29%
XYZ	4.3900, 5.0092, 7.3892
YIQ	61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

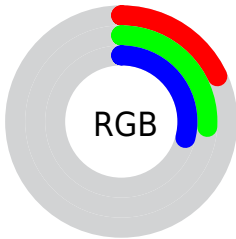
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 58, 75
Decimal	3097163
CIE Lab	26.76, -4.92, -7.85
CIE LCh	27, 9.267, 237.931
Yxy	5.0092, 0.2615, 0.2984
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281287243 (0xFF2F424B)
YUV	61.3450, 6.7319, -12.5806
Hunter-Lab	22.3813, -4.1557, -3.9077

Details

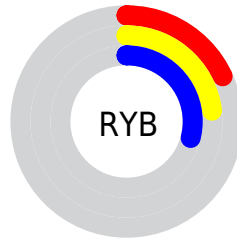
The YIQ color **61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **60.6550, 14.2130, 1.2290**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300**, and **18.2200, -15.3590, -2.4870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.7790, -18.4310, -1.8790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.6120, -10.5910, -0.7910**.

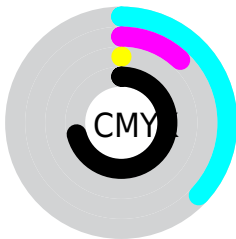
Distribution



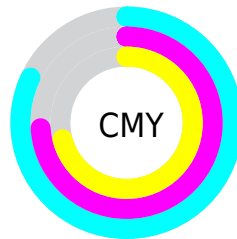
- Red (18%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290 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 61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.3450, -14.2130,
-1.2290

■ 61.3450, -14.2130,
-1.2290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.2310, -13.8920,
-1.5400

■ 109.1600,
-15.1300, -1.1300

■ 18.2200, -15.3590,
-2.4870

■ 134.2740,
-15.4510, -0.8190

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 160.8610,
-15.7260, -1.3420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 187.9750,
-16.0470, -1.0310

■ 215.6760,
-16.6430, -1.2430

■ 243.1060,

-15.0380, -2.7980

■ 61.3450, -14.2130,
-1.2290

■ 61.3450, -14.2130,
-1.2290

■ 57.7790, -18.4310,
-1.8790

■ 64.6120, -10.5910,
-0.7910

■ 53.9250, -21.7780,
-1.7940

■ 68.7650, -6.6480,
-0.6640

■ 50.3590, -25.9960,
-2.4440

■ 72.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 46.5050, -29.3430,
-2.3590

■ 76.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 42.9390, -33.5610,
-3.0090

■ 79.4520, 4.5390,
0.3390

■ 39.6720, -37.1830,
-3.4470

■ 83.0180, 8.7570,
0.9890

■ 38.4870, -38.1000,
-3.3480

■ 86.8720, 12.1040,
0.9040

■ 90.4380, 16.3220,
1.5540

■ 94.2920, 19.6690,
1.4690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.4650, -14.6710, -3.9430



61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290



62.7910, -9.5370, 2.1350

Triad

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



61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290



64.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940



62.5070, 2.7060, -4.9900

Complementary

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



61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290



60.6550, 14.2130, 1.2290

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.



63.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820



61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290



64.4530, 11.9660, 3.4060

Square

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



61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290



64.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



63.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920



61.8590, -4.2170, -6.1770

Rectangle

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



61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290



63.4110, -5.4110, 4.4530



63.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920



62.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540

Sweetspot

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



61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290



91.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



64.4620, -10.5890, -11.8450



45.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



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.



61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290



75.6260, -22.3740, -2.0060



53.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



52.1310, -51.7170, -4.3650



117.7920, -116.7300, -10.0580

Inverse Universe

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



57.5380, 10.5890, 11.8450



69.5760, 16.5940, 18.6580



68.8730, 10.3630, -6.0930



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



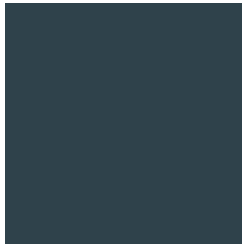
38.3640, 38.6430, 43.0830



86.5540, 87.0040, 97.2760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290 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

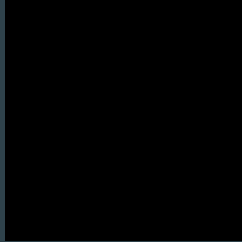
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.3450, -14.2130,

-1.2290.

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

61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290

Protanopia

63.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

Deuteranopia

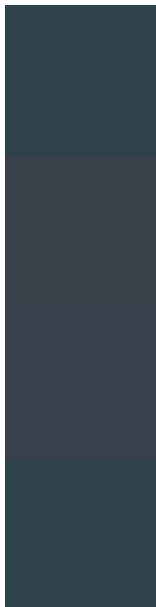
63.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660



Tritanopia

61.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290

Protanomaly

62.7480, -7.9780, 1.4140

Deuteranomaly

62.6880, -7.7490, 2.7710

Tritanomaly

61.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290 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(47, 66, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 66, 75)  
}
```

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(47, 66, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 66, 75) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290 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(47, 66, 75) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 66, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 66, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 66, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 66, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 66, 75)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 66, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 66,  
75) }
```

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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