

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.4010, -18.9280,  
-42.4480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(61.4010, -18.9280,  
-42.4480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	115E0A
RGB	17, 94, 10
RGB Percent	7%, 37%, 4%
CMY	0.9336, 0.6312, 0.9608
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.89, 0.63
HSL	115°, 81%, 20%
HSV	115°, 89%, 37%
XYZ	4.2904, 8.1517, 1.6344
YIQ	61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

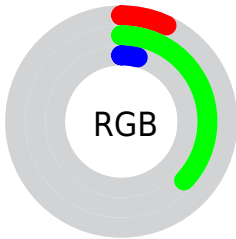
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	10, 94, 87
Decimal	1138186
CIELab	34.30, -38.77, 37.38
CIElCh	34, 53.855, 136.042
Yxy	8.1517, 0.3048, 0.5791
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279328266 (0xFF115E0A)
YUV	61.4010, -25.3407, -38.9397
Hunter-Lab	28.5511, -23.1409, 16.5918

# Details

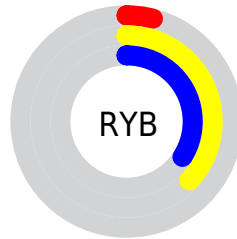
The YIQ color **61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **42.5990, 18.9280, 42.4480**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.7930, -14.1600, -40.7520**, and **27.5890, -12.9250, -24.5810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.1180, -16.4530, -37.7410**.

# Distribution



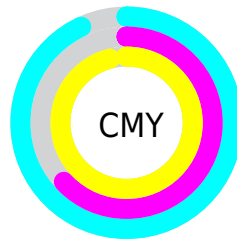
- Red (7%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480 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 61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.4010, -18.9280,  
-42.4480

■ 61.4010, -18.9280,  
-42.4480

■ 254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

■ 41.0900, -19.2500,  
-36.6100

■ 114.7930,  
-14.1600, -40.7520

■ 27.5890, -12.9250,  
-24.5810

■ 141.5650,  
-13.5180, -41.3740

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,  
-12.5520

■ 168.9240,  
-13.1510, -42.5190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 196.5110,  
-13.4260, -43.0420

■ 223.6960,  
-12.5090, -43.1410

■ 235.5590, -4.2130,

-28.2850

■ 247.4220, 4.0830,  
-13.4290

■ 61.4010, -18.9280,  
-42.4480

■ 61.4010, -18.9280,  
-42.4480

■ 57.6840, -21.4030,  
-47.1550

■ 65.1180, -16.4530,  
-37.7410

■ 57.5700, -21.0820,  
-47.4660

■ 68.6500, -14.8950,  
-32.9350

■ 72.3670, -12.4200,  
-28.2280

■ 75.8990, -10.8620,  
-23.4220

■ 79.6160, -8.3870,  
-18.7150

■ 83.3330, -5.9120,  
-14.0080

■ 86.8650, -4.3540,  
-9.2020

■ 90.5820, -1.8790,  
-4.4950

■ 94.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.5050, 22.2420, -28.6540



61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480



64.1380, -45.5680, -33.2160

# Triad

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



61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480



72.1130, -77.6690, 3.4110



70.2080, 65.1450, 36.3530

# Complementary

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



61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480



42.5990, 18.9280, 42.4480

# 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.



74.6530, 45.1990, 45.4150



61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480



65.3790, -72.3060, 10.8460

# Square

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



61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480



73.7140, -72.5320, -7.0920



82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600



74.4470, 64.8290, 9.0290



# Rectangle

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



61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480



68.1450, -55.4730, -24.4090



82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600



70.0430, 61.4760, 42.2760

# Sweetspot

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



61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480



109.2680, -7.2870, -16.6230



80.3150, 28.8890, -22.4630



53.4520, -4.6290, -9.7250



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480



74.6040, -27.5900, -61.6860



63.2980, -34.3350, -33.0470



44.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



67.2610, -24.8860, -55.6220



145.0990, -53.2550, -119.7110



# Inverse Universe

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



42.5990, 18.9280, 42.4480



47.3960, 27.5900, 61.6860



40.7020, 34.3350, 33.0470



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



42.7390, 24.8860, 55.6220



92.2000, 53.8510, 119.9230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

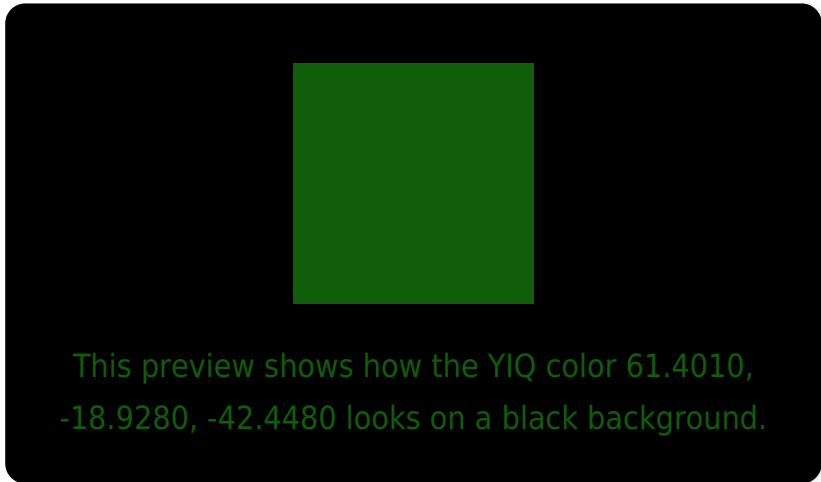
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4010, -18.9280,



# 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

61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480

### Protanopia

75.2120, 30.6770, -21.8270

### Deuteranopia

77.3190, 32.2340, -11.4940



## Tritanopia

74.4570, -29.3880, -7.0520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480

## Protanomaly

70.3020, 12.5680, -29.5440

## Deuteranomaly

71.7030, 13.1170, -22.9710

## Tritanomaly

69.9930, -25.6260, -20.1700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.0940, -6.7370, -15.5770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480 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, 94, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 94, 10)  
}
```

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, 94, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 94, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480 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, 94, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 94, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 94, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 94, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 94, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 94, 10)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 94, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 94,  
10) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor