

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.4090, -12.2380,
-20.5100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.4090, -12.2380,
-20.5100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	254E28
RGB	37, 78, 40
RGB Percent	15%, 31%, 16%
CMY	0.8550, 0.6940, 0.8432
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.49, 0.69
HSL	124°, 36%, 23%
HSV	124°, 53%, 31%
XYZ	3.8704, 5.9971, 2.9606
YIQ	61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

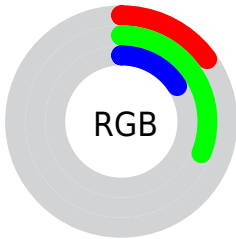
Format	Color
R_{YB}	37, 75, 78
Decimal	2444840
CIE Lab	29.41, -23.69, 18.14
CIE LCh	29, 29.843, 142.557
Yxy	5.9971, 0.3017, 0.4675
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280634920 (0xFF254E28)
YUV	61.4090, -10.5546, -21.4067
Hunter-Lab	24.4890, -14.6448, 9.9744

Details

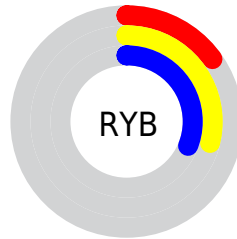
The YIQ color **61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **53.5910, 12.2380, 20.5100**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.3550, -12.1460, -22.1780**, and **19.9580, -9.3500, -17.7820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.2190, -14.7590, -24.3830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370**.

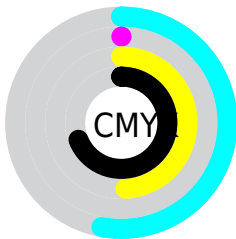
Distribution



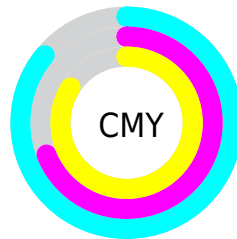
- Red (15%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100 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 61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.4090, -12.2380,
-20.5100

61.4090, -12.2380,
-20.5100

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

38.0390, -14.0720,
-20.3120

110.3550,
-12.1460, -22.1780

19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

135.8280,
-12.1000, -23.0120

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

162.4150,
-12.3750, -23.5350

189.3010,
-12.0540, -23.8460

217.4750,
-12.6040, -24.8920

239.9040, -9.2580,

-19.4500

■ 251.5820, -1.8790,
-4.4950

■ 61.4090, -12.2380,
-20.5100

■ 61.4090, -12.2380,
-20.5100

■ 58.2190, -14.7590,
-24.3830

■ 64.5990, -9.7170,
-16.6370

■ 55.0290, -17.2800,
-28.2560

■ 67.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 52.0240, -18.8840,
-32.2280

■ 70.7940, -5.5920,
-8.7920

■ 48.8340, -21.4050,
-36.1010

■ 73.9840, -3.0710,
-4.9190

■ 46.4700, -23.3760,
-38.9280

■ 77.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 80.3640, 1.9710,
2.8270

■ 83.6680, 4.1710,
7.0110

■ 86.5590, 6.0960,
10.6720

■ 89.7490, 8.6170,
14.5450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.0220, 10.9610, -16.9350



61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100



54.1420, -42.2230, -22.2470

Triad

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



61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100



56.5480, -57.2650, -2.9370



68.8800, 35.9890, 14.0770

Complementary

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



61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100



53.5910, 12.2380, 20.5100

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.



70.6050, 26.8180, 20.5940



61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100



69.7490, -17.7460, 13.2460

Square

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



61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100



58.4570, -55.7510, -8.3510



71.5520, 7.9740, 20.6940



68.3170, 35.7160, 2.5000

Rectangle

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



61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100



56.5530, -47.6340, -17.7940



71.5520, 7.9740, 20.6940



69.0910, 34.0170, 16.7770

Sweetspot

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



61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100



95.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570



72.4290, 11.3730, -13.3870



46.9840, -3.0710, -4.9190



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100



76.0240, -18.8840, -32.2280



63.6890, -18.6580, -14.2900



36.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



60.7860, -30.6180, -50.8580



136.9480, -68.7070, -115.0030

Inverse Universe

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



53.5910, 12.2380, 20.5100



63.8620, 19.2050, 31.9170



51.3110, 18.6580, 14.2900



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



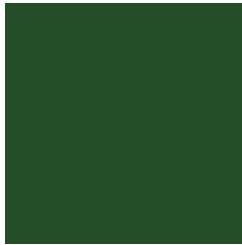
41.2140, 30.6180, 50.8580



93.0520, 68.7070, 115.0030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

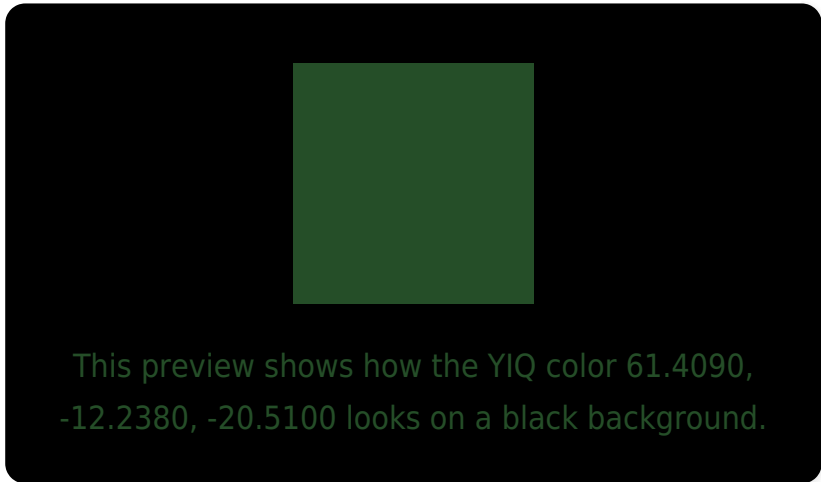
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

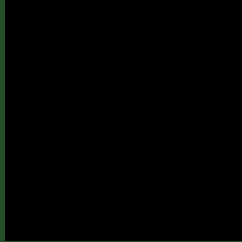
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4090, -12.2380,

-20.5100.

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

61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100

Protanopia

67.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

Deuteranopia

68.7600, 18.1110, -3.3370



Tritanopia

66.3120, -18.6140, -4.0700

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100

Protanomaly

65.1340, 4.9540, -12.6940

Deuteranomaly

65.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440

Tritanomaly

64.2920, -15.8620, -9.8940

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.9190, -4.4460, -7.5340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100 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(37, 78, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 78, 40)  
}
```

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(37, 78, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 78, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100 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(37, 78, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 78, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(37, 78, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 78, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 78, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 78, 40)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 78, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 78,  
40) }
```

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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