

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600)
contains.

YIQ(61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600)	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(61.4180, -15.3160,
13.2600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	373965
RGB	55, 57, 101
RGB Percent	22%, 22%, 40%
CMY	0.7843, 0.7765, 0.6040
CMYK	0.46, 0.44, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	237°, 29%, 31%
HSV	237°, 46%, 40%
XYZ	5.3868, 4.6778, 12.9247
YIQ	61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

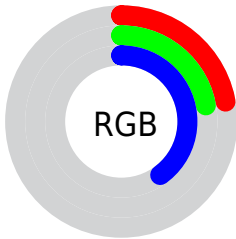
Format	Color
R_{YB}	55, 57, 101
Decimal	3619173
CIE _{Lab}	25.80, 11.90, -26.23
CIE _{LCh}	26, 28.803, 294.407
Yxy	4.6778, 0.2343, 0.2035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281809253 (0xFF373965)
YUV	61.4180, 19.5139, -5.6286
Hunter-Lab	21.6283, 6.6082, -20.2908

Details

The YIQ color **61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **94.5820, 15.3160, -13.2600**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.4720, -15.4080, 14.9280**, and **16.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.5580, -18.5260, 16.3700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.2780, -12.1060, 10.1500**.

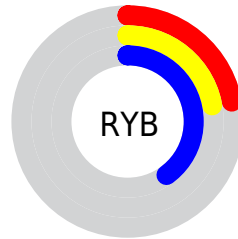
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (22%)

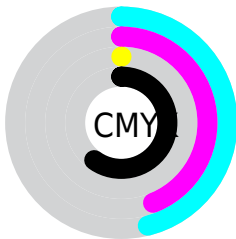
Blue (40%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (40%)

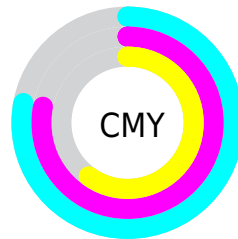


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600 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 61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.4180, -15.3160,
13.2600

■ 61.4180, -15.3160,
13.2600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.1790, -16.1410,
11.6910

■ 109.4720,
-15.4080, 14.9280

■ 16.7550, -17.8830,
10.2210

■ 134.9990,
-15.4540, 15.7620

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 161.5260,
-15.5000, 16.5960

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 188.6400,
-15.8210, 16.9070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 215.1410,
-12.9780, 14.9420

■ 240.8350, -3.6690,

5.9230

■ 61.4180, -15.3160,
13.2600

■ 61.4180, -15.3160,
13.2600

■ 52.5580, -18.5260,
16.3700

■ 70.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

■ 44.2850, -22.0110,
18.9570

■ 78.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 35.4250, -25.2210,
22.0670

■ 87.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 26.5650, -28.4310,
25.1770

■ 96.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 18.2920, -31.9160,
27.7640

■ 104.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 13.8620, -33.5210,
29.3190

■ 113.7030, 5.0900,
-4.1420

■ 122.5630, 8.3000,
-7.2520

■ 130.8360, 11.7850,
-9.8390

■ 139.6960, 14.9950,
-12.9490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1250, -51.5800, -1.3400



61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600



63.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610

Triad

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



61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600



60.1210, 33.3320, 1.6520



48.6480, -37.7760, -20.2400

Complementary

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



61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600



94.5820, 15.3160, -13.2600

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.



52.8650, -13.5220, -19.2660



61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600



59.3660, 24.8520, -9.8680

Square

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



61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600



60.4560, 34.2470, 12.6070



57.0650, 9.4020, -16.2140



51.1560, -44.8380, -13.3980

Rectangle

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



61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600



61.9680, 21.3620, 20.3540



57.0650, 9.4020, -16.2140



47.2630, -35.2540, -21.8940

Sweetspot

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



61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600



114.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750



87.0180, -26.7740, -10.3740



56.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600



68.8550, -23.6160, 20.5120



66.5230, -2.2500, 18.7580



46.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



16.0450, -38.2900, 33.1500



34.0450, -80.7070, 69.5090

Inverse Universe

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



68.9820, 26.7740, 10.3740



80.5710, 41.3530, 15.9850



89.4770, 2.2500, -18.7580



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



34.9550, 66.9350, 25.9350



73.6120, 140.7010, 54.7250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

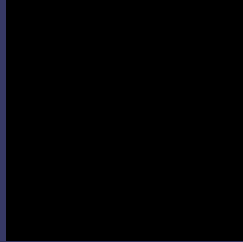
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4180, -15.3160,

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

61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600

Protanopia

59.5200, -24.5310, 9.5570

Deuteranopia

58.2700, -26.8230, 7.0410



Tritanopia

59.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600

Protanomaly

60.3140, -20.9550, 10.8290

Deuteranomaly

59.7760, -22.3760, 9.0480

Tritanomaly

59.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.5250, -5.7320, 4.7640

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600 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(55, 57, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 57, 101)  
}
```

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(55, 57, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 57, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600 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(55, 57, 101) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 57, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 57, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 57, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 57, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 57,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 57, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 57,  
101) }
```

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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