

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.4290, -14.9900,
-14.6860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.4290, -14.9900,
-14.6860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	264B35
RGB	38, 75, 53
RGB Percent	15%, 29%, 21%
CMY	0.8511, 0.7058, 0.7922
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.29, 0.71
HSL	144°, 33%, 22%
HSV	144°, 49%, 29%
XYZ	3.9579, 5.7028, 4.2590
YIQ	61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

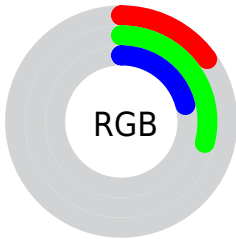
Format	Color
RYB	38, 64, 75
Decimal	2509621
CIELab	28.65, -19.15, 9.09
CIELCh	29, 21.200, 154.606
Yxy	5.7028, 0.2843, 0.4097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280699701 (0xFF264B35)
YUV	61.4290, -4.1555, -20.5472
Hunter-Lab	23.8805, -12.2070, 6.1422

Details

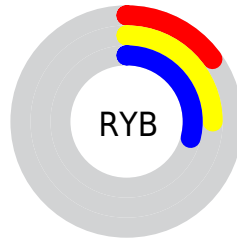
The YIQ color **61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **51.5710, 14.9900, 14.6860**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.6030, -15.5400, -15.7320**, and **19.2230, -11.4140, -13.4140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.5810, -18.4740, -17.6260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.9780, -12.1020, -11.9580**.

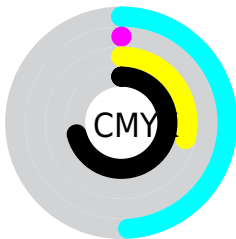
Distribution



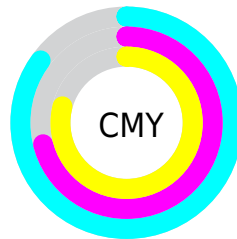
- Red (15%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860 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 61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.4290, -14.9900,
-14.6860

■ 61.4290, -14.9900,
-14.6860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.6570, -15.6320,
-14.0640

■ 109.6030,
-15.5400, -15.7320

■ 19.2230, -11.4140,
-13.4140

■ 135.1900,
-15.8150, -16.2550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 161.6630,
-15.7690, -17.0890

■ 188.6630,
-15.7690, -17.0890

■ 216.9510,
-16.6400, -17.8240

■ 241.4290,

-14.9900, -14.6860

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

61.4290, -14.9900,
-14.6860

61.4290, -14.9900,
-14.6860

58.5810, -18.4740,
-17.6260

63.9780, -12.1020,
-11.9580

55.9180, -21.0410,
-20.6650

66.9400, -8.9390,
-8.7070

53.0700, -24.5250,
-23.6050

69.4890, -6.0510,
-5.9790

50.4070, -27.0920,
-26.6440

72.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

47.5590, -30.5760,
-29.5840

75.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.4450, -30.2550,
-29.8950

■ 77.9620, 3.1630,
3.2510

■ 80.5110, 6.0510,
5.9790

■ 83.4730, 9.2140,
9.2300

■ 86.0220, 12.1020,
11.9580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.1660, 1.9280, -12.9200



61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860



55.8810, -36.8140, -15.6460

Triad

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



61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860



65.3690, -22.7880, 5.5000



68.4610, 26.6830, 6.5150

Complementary

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



61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860



51.5710, 14.9900, 14.6860

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.



69.4100, 22.6930, 12.7490



61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860



68.9370, -3.7160, 12.2840

Square

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



61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860



57.7960, -43.4640, -5.2560



69.7170, 11.6430, 14.7710



67.3370, 23.7960, -1.7400

Rectangle

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



61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860



53.8460, -46.9010, -14.5570



69.7170, 11.6430, 14.7710



68.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280

Sweetspot

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



61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860



91.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790



66.2970, 2.9370, -14.6870



45.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510



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.



61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860



76.0810, -23.0580, -22.6580



63.4810, -20.7680, -9.0880



36.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



64.5480, -41.2110, -40.5950



145.6120, -93.1030, -91.3670

Inverse Universe

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



51.5710, 14.9900, 14.6860



60.9190, 23.0580, 22.6580



49.5190, 20.7680, 9.0880



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



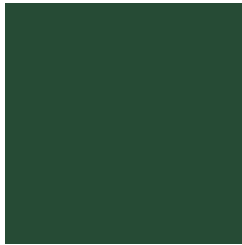
37.4520, 41.2110, 40.5950



84.2740, 93.4240, 91.0560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

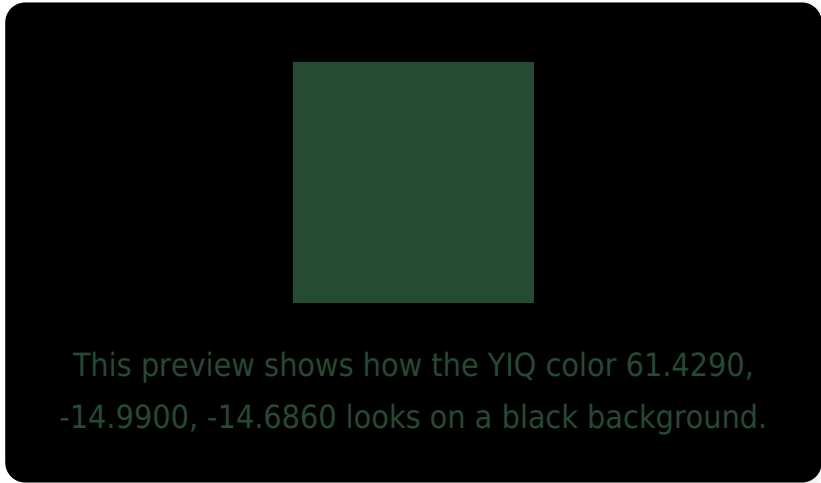
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

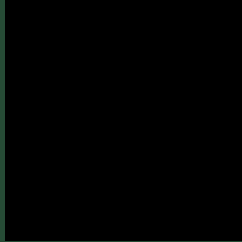
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4290, -14.9900,

-14.6860.

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

61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860

Protanopia

66.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270

Deuteranopia

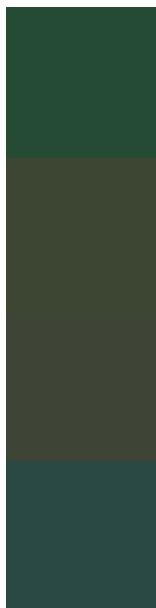
67.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540



Tritanopia

64.3120, -18.6140, -4.0700

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860

Protanomaly

64.8440, 0.1390, -8.0290

Deuteranomaly

65.4960, 1.2390, -5.9370

Tritanomaly

63.2750, -17.1920, -7.8160

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860 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(38, 75, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 75, 53)  
}
```

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(38, 75, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 75, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860 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(38, 75, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 75, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 75, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 75, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 75, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 75, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 75, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 75,  
53) }
```

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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