

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.4950, -6.1880,
-9.0040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	324535
RGB	50, 69, 53
RGB Percent	20%, 27%, 21%
CMY	0.8040, 0.7294, 0.7922
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.23, 0.73
HSL	129°, 16%, 23%
HSV	129°, 28%, 27%
XYZ	4.0858, 5.1920, 4.1546
YIQ	61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

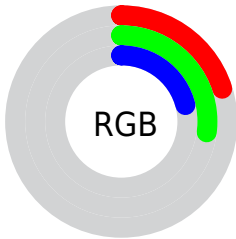
Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 66, 69
Decimal	3294517
CIE Lab	27.27, -11.38, 7.28
CIE LCh	27, 13.507, 147.384
Yxy	5.1920, 0.3042, 0.3865
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281484597 (0xFF324535)
YUV	61.4950, -4.1880, -10.0811
Hunter-Lab	22.7859, -7.8678, 5.1397

Details

The YIQ color **61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **57.5050, 6.1880, 9.0040**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.0820, -6.4630, -9.5270**, and **17.6690, -6.7380, -10.0500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.7180, -8.4340, -12.3540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.2720, -3.9420, -5.6540**.

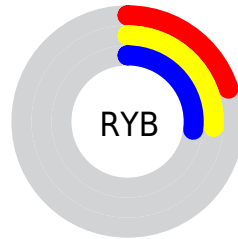
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (27%)

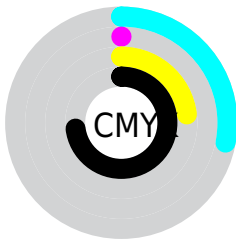
Blue (21%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (27%)

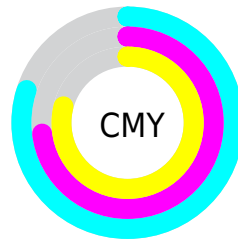


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040 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 61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.4950, -6.1880,
-9.0040

■ 61.4950, -6.1880,
-9.0040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.6090, -6.5090,
-8.6930

■ 109.0820, -6.4630,
-9.5270

■ 17.6690, -6.7380,
-10.0500

■ 134.5550, -6.4170,
-10.3610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.5550, -6.4170,
-10.3610

■ 187.8430, -7.2880,
-11.0960

■ 215.8430, -7.2880,
-11.0960

■ 243.8430, -7.2880,

-11.0960

■ 61.4950, -6.1880,
-9.0040

■ 61.4950, -6.1880,
-9.0040

■ 58.7180, -8.4340,
-12.3540

■ 64.2720, -3.9420,
-5.6540

■ 55.9410, -10.6800,
-15.7040

■ 67.0490, -1.6960,
-2.3040

■ 53.2780, -13.2470,
-18.7430

■ 69.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 50.5010, -15.4930,
-22.0930

■ 72.4890, 3.1170,
4.0850

■ 47.7240, -17.7390,
-25.4430

■ 74.9670, 4.7670,
7.2230

■ 45.2460, -19.3890,
-28.5810

■ 77.7440, 7.0130,
10.5730

■ 42.4690, -21.6350,
-31.9310

■ 80.5210, 9.2590,
13.9230

■ 41.7570, -22.5060,
-32.6660

■ 83.1840, 11.8260,
16.9620

■ 85.9610, 14.0720,
20.3120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.1110, 3.7610, -7.5910



61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040



59.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490

Triad

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



61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040



63.3820, -15.6350, 2.5170



65.1440, 17.3300, 5.3140

Complementary

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



61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040



57.5050, 6.1880, 9.0040

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.



66.0990, 13.2030, 8.5230



61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040



65.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670

Square

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



61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040



60.5120, -22.0530, -2.3170



66.3200, 5.2710, 9.1030



64.7970, 16.6890, 0.4090

Rectangle

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



61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040



59.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320



66.3200, 5.2710, 9.1030



65.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580

Sweetspot

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



61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040



86.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



65.9370, 4.3110, -6.5450



44.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040



77.4790, -9.2590, -13.9230



62.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



34.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



59.9370, -32.3610, -46.8010



137.3530, -73.9810, -107.5250

Inverse Universe

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



57.5050, 6.1880, 9.0040



71.5210, 9.2590, 13.9230



56.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



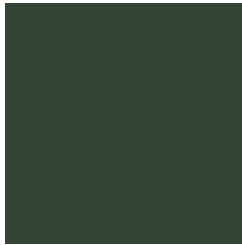
39.1770, 32.0400, 47.1120



89.6470, 73.9810, 107.5250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

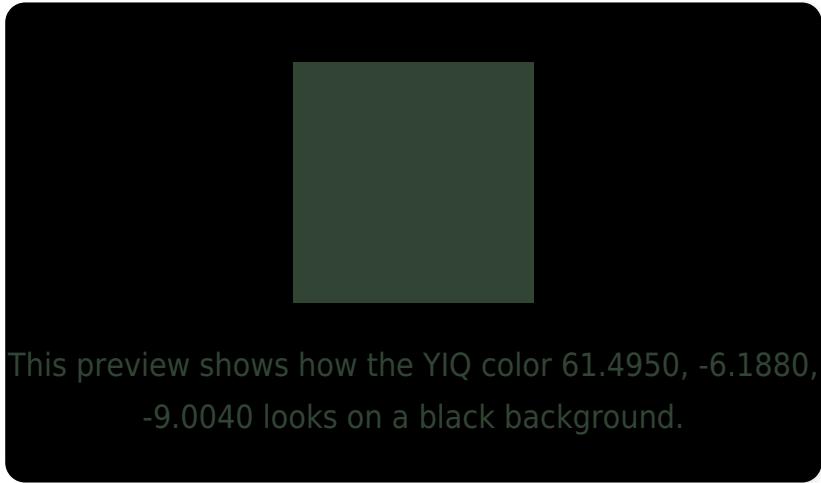
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

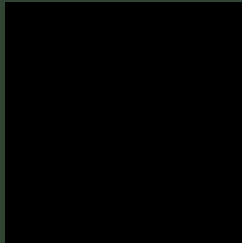
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040.

-9.0040.

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

61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040

Protanopia

63.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Deuteranopia

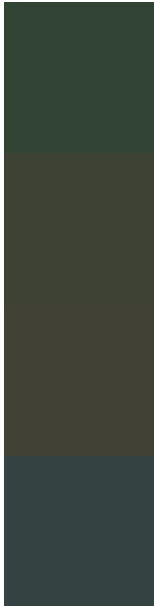
64.7900, 9.3990, 0.3670



Tritanopia

62.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040

Protanomaly

62.9090, 1.5140, -5.4140

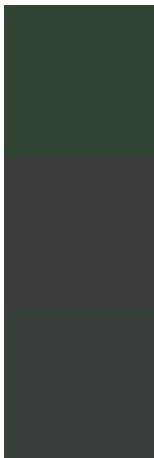
Deuteranomaly

63.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210

Tritanomaly

62.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040 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(50, 69, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 69, 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(50, 69, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 69, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040 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(50, 69, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 69, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 69, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 69, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 69, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 69, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 69, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 69,  
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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