

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.5570, -17.9260,
-5.5260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	294648
RGB	41, 70, 72
RGB Percent	16%, 27%, 28%
CMY	0.8393, 0.7254, 0.7177
CMYK	0.43, 0.03, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	184°, 27%, 22%
HSV	184°, 43%, 28%
XYZ	4.2738, 5.3205, 6.9294
YIQ	61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

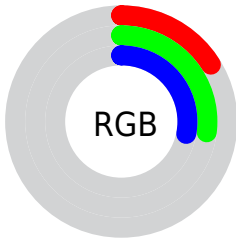
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 56, 72
Decimal	2704968
CIE _{Lab}	27.63, -10.26, -4.63
CIE _{LCh}	28, 11.254, 204.280
Yxy	5.3205, 0.2586, 0.3220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280895048 (0xFF294648)
YUV	61.5570, 5.1484, -18.0285
Hunter-Lab	23.0663, -7.2931, -1.6651




Details

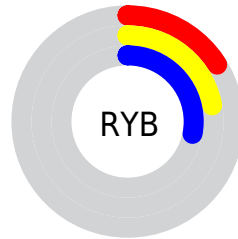
The YIQ color **61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **51.4430, 17.9260, 5.5260**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.2580, -18.5220, -5.7380**, and **19.1550, -16.7340, -5.1020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420**.

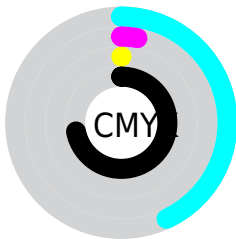
Distribution







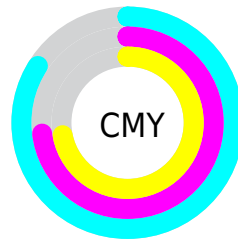
-  Red (16%)
-  Green (27%)
-  Blue (28%)






-  Red (16%)
-  Yellow (22%)
-  Blue (28%)



-  Cyan (43%)
-  Magenta (3%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (72%)



-  Cyan (84%)
-  Magenta (73%)
-  Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260 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 61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.5570, -17.9260,
-5.5260

■ 61.5570, -17.9260,
-5.5260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.2580, -18.5220,
-5.7380

■ 109.2580,
-18.5220, -5.7380

■ 19.1550, -16.7340,
-5.1020

■ 134.9590,
-19.1180, -5.9500

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 161.6600,
-19.7140, -6.1620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.6600,
-19.7140, -6.1620

■ 216.3610,
-20.3100, -6.3740

■ 244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

61.5570, -17.9260,
-5.5260

61.5570, -17.9260,
-5.5260

59.4640, -22.0980,
-7.0100

63.6500, -13.7540,
-4.0420

56.7840, -25.9950,
-7.9710

66.3300, -9.8570,
-3.0810

54.3920, -30.7630,
-9.6670

68.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

51.7120, -34.6600,
-10.6280

71.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

49.6190, -38.8320,
-12.1120

73.4950, 2.9800,
1.0600

■ 47.5370, -41.5370,
-12.6490

■ 76.1750, 6.8770,
2.0210

■ 78.2680, 11.0490,
3.5050

■ 81.2470, 15.5420,
4.6780

■ 83.3400, 19.7140,
6.1620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.0260, -12.0570, -7.2650



61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260



62.6650, -18.1100, -2.1900

Triad

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



61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260



66.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220



64.8670, 10.5000, -3.0680

Complementary

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



61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260



51.4430, 17.9260, 5.5260

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.



65.6550, 14.2130, 1.2290



61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260



66.4900, 10.5440, 7.1520

Square

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



61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260



66.2370, -4.8610, 5.4990



66.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880



64.0510, 3.9900, -6.2340

Rectangle

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



61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260



63.3280, -15.5430, 0.8490



66.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880



65.2910, 12.2420, -1.5980

Sweetspot

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



61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260



90.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



59.4250, -9.1670, -15.5910



45.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



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.



61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260



77.5880, -28.3790, -8.8190



52.7520, -13.8010, 2.3190



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



65.8770, -57.3540, -17.8500



150.9090, -131.4420, -40.8020

Inverse Universe

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



53.5750, 9.1670, 15.5910



64.8950, 14.4380, 24.6940



60.2480, 13.8010, -2.3190



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



40.2030, 29.1510, 49.9110



92.1550, 66.9190, 114.3670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

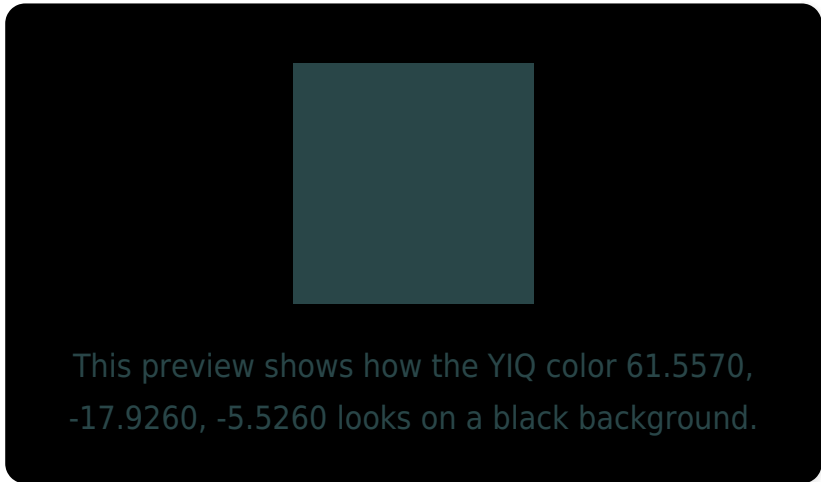
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

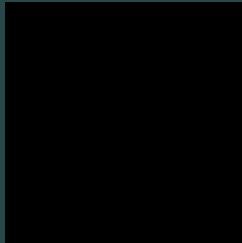
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260.

-5.5260.

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

61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

Protanopia

65.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Deuteranopia

65.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580



Tritanopia

62.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

Protanomaly

64.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

Deuteranomaly

64.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810

Tritanomaly

62.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260 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(41, 70, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 70, 72)  
}
```

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(41, 70, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 70, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260 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(41, 70, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 70, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 70, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 70, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 70, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 70, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 70, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 70,  
72) }
```

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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