

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.5670, -5.5500,
12.4820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	403759
RGB	64, 55, 89
RGB Percent	25%, 22%, 35%
CMY	0.7490, 0.7843, 0.6510
CMYK	0.28, 0.38, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	256°, 24%, 28%
HSV	256°, 38%, 35%
XYZ	5.2837, 4.5434, 10.0470
YIQ	61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

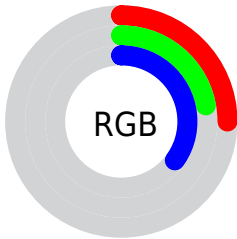
Format	Color
RYB	64, 55, 89
Decimal	4208473
CIELab	25.39, 12.41, -19.01
CIELCh	25, 22.703, 303.138
Yxy	4.5434, 0.2659, 0.2286
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282398553 (0xFF403759)
YUV	61.5670, 13.5245, 2.1337
Hunter-Lab	21.3153, 6.9454, -13.0255

Details

The YIQ color **61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **82.4330, 5.5500, -12.4820**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.5070, -5.3210, 13.8390**, and **17.9260, -5.1830, 11.3370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.1910, -7.2470, 15.7050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.9430, -3.8530, 9.2590**.

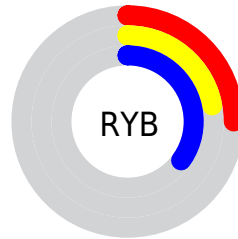
Distribution



 Red (25%)

 Green (22%)

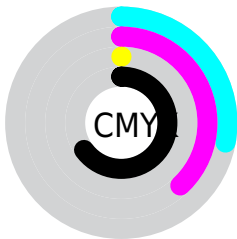
 Blue (35%)





 Red (25%)

 Yellow (22%)

 Blue (35%)

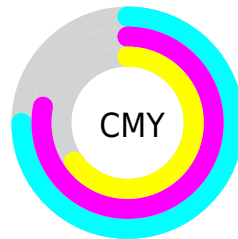


 Cyan (28%)

 Magenta (38%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (65%)



 Cyan (75%)

 Magenta (78%)

 Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820 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 61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.5670, -5.5500,
12.4820

■ 61.5670, -5.5500,
12.4820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.6270, -5.7790,
11.1250

■ 109.5070, -5.3210,
13.8390

■ 17.9260, -5.1830,
11.3370

■ 134.7350, -5.9630,
14.4610

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 161.1480, -5.6880,
14.9840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.2620, -6.0090,
15.2950

■ 215.6750, -5.7340,
15.8180

■ 241.4660, 1.9240,

9.1880

■ 61.5670, -5.5500,
12.4820

■ 61.5670, -5.5500,
12.4820

■ 54.1910, -7.2470,
15.7050

■ 68.9430, -3.8530,
9.2590

■ 47.1140, -8.3480,
19.1400

■ 76.0200, -2.7520,
5.8240

■ 39.7380, -10.0450,
22.3630

■ 83.3960, -1.0550,
2.6010

■ 32.6610, -11.1460,
25.7980

■ 90.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 25.8720, -13.1180,
28.4980

■ 97.2620, 2.0180,
-3.5340

■ 18.7950, -14.2190,
31.9330

■ 104.3390, 3.1190,
-6.9690

■ 17.3220, -14.2650,
32.7670

■ 111.7150, 4.8160,
-10.1920

■ 118.7920, 5.9170,
-13.6270

■ 126.1680, 7.6140,
-16.8500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



62.2440, 11.5970, 15.6050

Triad

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



61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



59.9350, 24.9880, -1.3160



47.4570, -38.5560, -17.1160

Complementary

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



61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



82.4330, 5.5500, -12.4820

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.



53.6030, -15.5400, -15.7320



61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



58.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770

Square

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



61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



60.4720, 28.1500, 7.4620



56.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530



49.3950, -44.0130, -11.8290

Rectangle

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



61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



61.3220, 20.1250, 15.2370



56.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530



48.3820, -33.9710, -17.6110

Sweetspot

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



61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



104.3790, -2.3850, 4.6790



73.5510, -17.7890, -2.5010



52.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



72.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510



66.3510, 3.9860, 15.8740



39.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



20.5700, -17.6590, 39.2130



45.3280, -38.4830, 86.2290

Inverse Universe

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



68.0160, 12.2390, 14.9830



82.2930, 19.0690, 23.3650



77.3500, -4.5820, -16.0860



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



40.9990, 38.4130, 47.2530



89.8730, 84.8480, 103.3120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

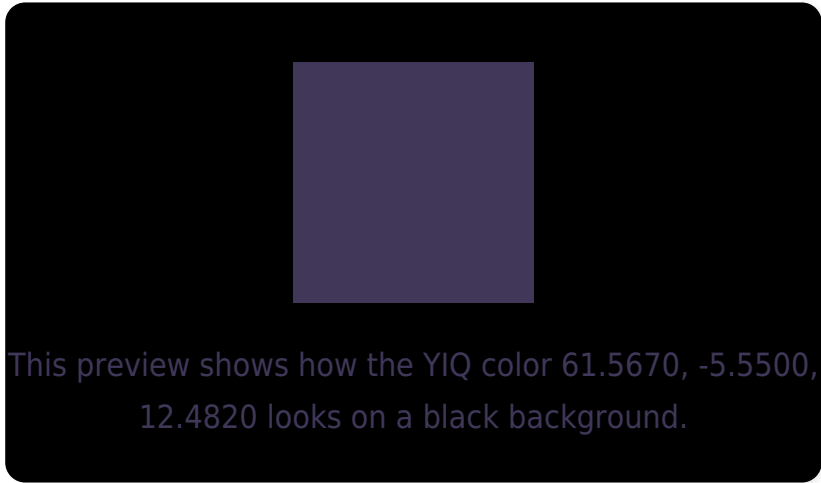
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

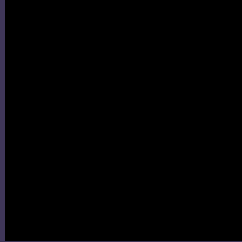
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820.

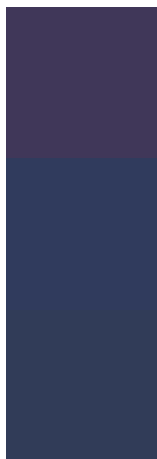


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5670, -5.5500,

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

61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820

Protanopia

59.5870, -17.4700, 8.2420

Deuteranopia

59.9030, -15.5440, 6.3760



Tritanopia

60.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820

Protanomaly

60.6800, -13.2980, 9.7260

Deuteranomaly

60.2240, -12.0140, 8.4820

Tritanomaly

60.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820 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(64, 55, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 55, 89)  
}
```

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(64, 55, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 55, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820 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(64, 55, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 55, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 55, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 55, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 55, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 55, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 55, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 55,  
89) }
```

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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