

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.5740, 28.1030,  
13.8230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	612D36
RGB	97, 45, 54
RGB Percent	38%, 18%, 21%
CMY	0.6195, 0.8236, 0.7881
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.44, 0.62
HSL	350°, 37%, 28%
HSV	350°, 54%, 38%
XYZ	6.5373, 4.6849, 4.0530
YIQ	61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

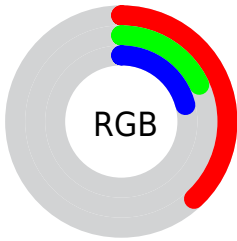
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	97, 45, 54
Decimal	6368566
CIE Lab	25.82, 24.61, 5.32
CIE LCh	26, 25.181, 12.198
Yxy	4.6849, 0.4280, 0.3067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284558646 (0xFF612D36)
YUV	61.5740, -3.7340, 31.0686
Hunter-Lab	21.6446, 16.0342, 4.0490

# Details

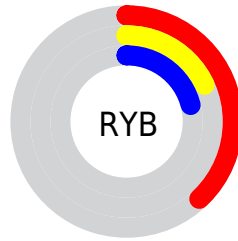
The YIQ color **61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **80.4260, -28.1030, -13.8230**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.3680, 31.6790, 15.0950**, and **15.3780, 25.7190, 12.9750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.3560, 22.7850, 11.0810**.

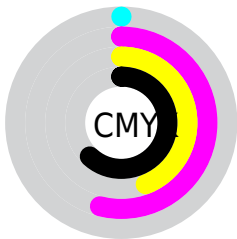
# Distribution



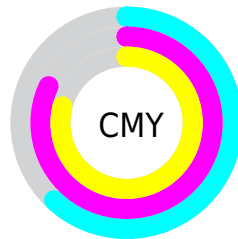
- Red (38%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230 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 61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.5740, 28.1030,  
13.8230

61.5740, 28.1030,  
13.8230

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

38.2040, 26.2690,  
14.0210

110.3680, 31.6790,  
15.0950

15.3780, 25.7190,  
12.9750

136.4390, 32.9170,  
14.6850

4.7840, 9.5360,  
3.3920

162.7490, 34.9800,  
15.8440

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

190.0480, 35.5760,  
16.0560

215.8410, 31.7250,  
14.2610

235.5830, 14.7160,

8.6360

■ 61.5740, 28.1030,  
13.8230

■ 61.5740, 28.1030,  
13.8230

■ 54.7920, 33.4210,  
16.5650

■ 68.3560, 22.7850,  
11.0810

■ 48.5970, 38.4640,  
18.7840

■ 74.5510, 17.7420,  
8.8620

■ 41.8150, 43.7820,  
21.5260

■ 81.3330, 12.4240,  
6.1200

■ 35.0330, 49.1000,  
24.2680

■ 88.1150, 7.1060,  
3.3780

■ 30.9410, 52.3550,  
25.8510

■ 94.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

■ 101.0920, -3.2550,  
-1.5830

■ 107.8740, -8.5730,  
-4.3250

■ 114.6560,  
-13.8910, -7.0670

■ 120.8510,  
-18.9340, -9.2860

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.8210, 17.2820, 17.2020



61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230



60.6740, 30.3970, 5.2850

# Triad

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



61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230



56.1330, -2.4730, -15.7610



49.8000, -49.2870, -4.3510

# Complementary

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



61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230



80.4260, -28.1030, -13.8230

# 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.



50.8940, -46.8560, -9.8640



61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230



50.5630, -27.2310, -18.6150

# Square

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



61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230



58.9240, 14.3530, -12.3270



49.5430, -41.6740, -15.6740



59.2490, -22.3300, 8.2140



# Rectangle

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



61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230



60.4900, 27.7390, -1.6130



49.5430, -41.6740, -15.6740



50.7460, -49.1950, -6.0190

# Sweetspot

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



61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230



111.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730



63.4860, 8.3400, 25.0760



55.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230



70.5160, 43.1860, 21.3140



69.9400, 26.5920, 2.6560



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



35.6540, 60.6530, 29.6530



76.5480, 129.5580, 63.9420



# Inverse Universe

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



61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230



70.5160, 43.1860, 21.3140



72.0600, -26.5920, -2.6560



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



35.6540, 60.6530, 29.6530

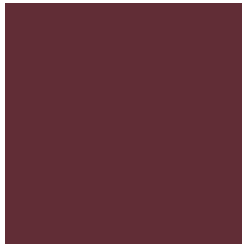


76.5480, 129.5580, 63.9420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

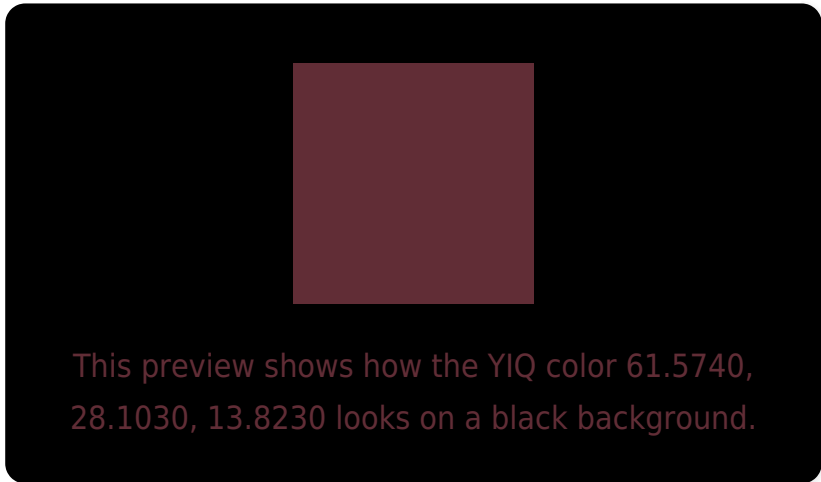
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

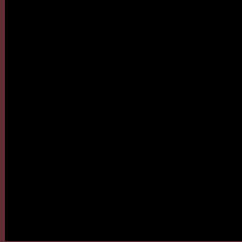
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5740, 28.1030,



# 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

61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230

### Protanopia

62.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

### Deuteranopia

61.7900, 9.3990, 0.3670



## Tritanopia

61.5910, 29.4330, 11.7450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230

## Protanomaly

62.1370, 10.0400, 5.2720

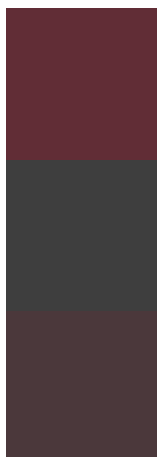
## Deuteranomaly

61.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010

## Tritanomaly

61.8190, 28.7910, 12.3670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230 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(97, 45, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 45, 54)  
}
```

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(97, 45, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 45, 54) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230 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(97, 45, 54) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 45, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 45, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 45, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 45, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 45, 54)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 45, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 45,  
54) }
```

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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