

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.5870, -8.3020,
18.3060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	413466
RGB	65, 52, 102
RGB Percent	25%, 20%, 40%
CMY	0.7450, 0.7961, 0.6001
CMYK	0.36, 0.49, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	256°, 32%, 30%
HSV	256°, 49%, 40%
XYZ	5.8061, 4.5388, 13.1357
YIQ	61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

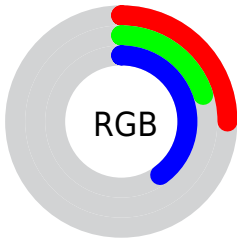
Format	Color
R_{YB}	65, 52, 102
Decimal	4273254
CIE Lab	25.38, 18.56, -27.48
CIE LCh	25, 33.164, 304.039
Yxy	4.5388, 0.2473, 0.1933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282463334 (0xFF413466)
YUV	61.5870, 19.9236, 2.9932
Hunter-Lab	21.3045, 11.3640, -21.6432

Details

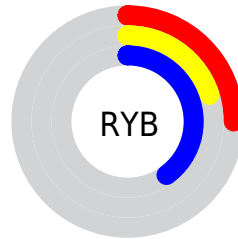
The YIQ color **61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **92.4130, 8.3020, -18.3060**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.9400, -7.7980, 20.1860**, and **16.9350, -9.4020, 16.2140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.3250, -10.3200, 21.8400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.8490, -6.2840, 14.7720**.

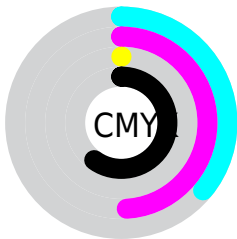
Distribution



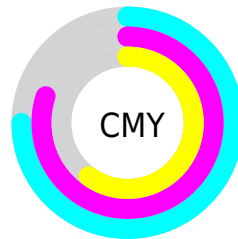
- Red (25%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060 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 61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.5870, -8.3020,
18.3060

61.5870, -8.3020,
18.3060

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

39.3480, -9.1270,
16.7370

109.9400, -7.7980,
20.1860

16.9350, -9.4020,
16.2140

135.4670, -7.8440,
21.0200

4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

161.9940, -7.8900,
21.8540

0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

188.5210, -7.9360,
22.6880

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

215.4950, -5.0470,
19.8890

240.6020, 4.5370,

11.3930

■ 61.5870, -8.3020,
18.3060

■ 61.5870, -8.3020,
18.3060

■ 53.3250, -10.3200,
21.8400

■ 69.8490, -6.2840,
14.7720

■ 45.3620, -11.7420,
25.5860

■ 77.8120, -4.8620,
11.0260

■ 36.5130, -13.4850,
29.6430

■ 86.6610, -3.1190,
6.9690

■ 28.5500, -14.9070,
33.3890

■ 94.6240, -1.6970,
3.2230

■ 20.2880, -16.9250,
36.9230

■ 102.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 19.7010, -16.6500,
37.4460

■ 110.8490, 1.7430,
-4.0570

■ 119.1110, 3.7610,
-7.5910

■ 127.6610, 4.9080,
-11.8600

■ 135.9230, 6.9260,
-15.3940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.9340, -52.3600, 1.7840



61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060



61.3360, 17.5100, 24.0860

Triad

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



61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060



58.3290, 35.4420, -3.5500



49.4460, -40.0230, -18.0630

Complementary

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



61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060



92.4130, 8.3020, -18.3060

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.



45.3080, -31.1270, -25.1030



61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060



56.4920, 24.2570, -15.6070

Square

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



61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060



58.6260, 39.5200, 10.6560



54.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480



52.2960, -48.0480, -10.2880

Rectangle

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



61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060



59.4530, 30.3020, 23.5340



54.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480



48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620

Sweetspot

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



61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060



116.7750, -3.4400, 7.2800



79.4190, -26.2250, -3.8010



56.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060



69.2850, -12.8430, 29.0210



68.7630, 6.0020, 23.3940



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



22.0800, -19.0350, 42.1250



46.4250, -40.1340, 88.6180

Inverse Universe

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



71.1680, 17.9230, 22.1070



84.2330, 28.4660, 34.7860



84.9380, -6.5980, -23.6060



47.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



44.0750, 41.2550, 50.8150



92.7640, 86.7730, 106.9730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

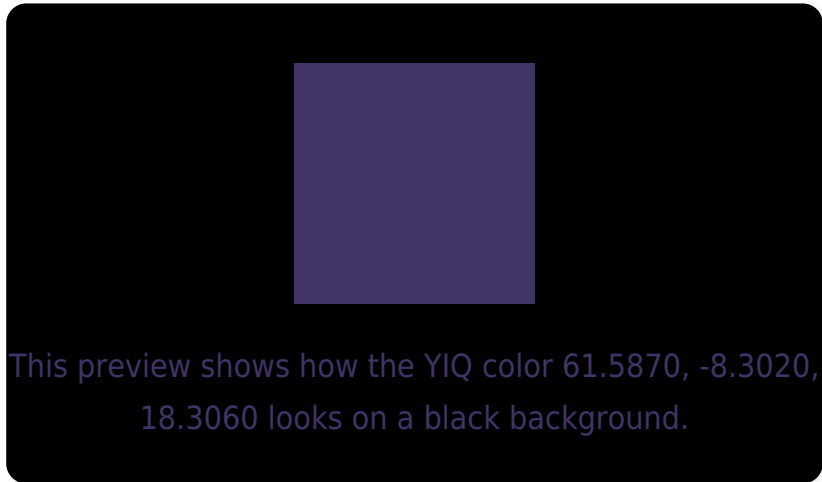
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

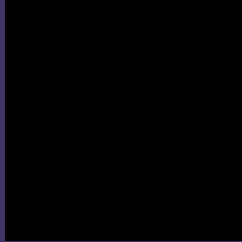
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5870, -8.3020,

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

61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060

Protanopia

57.7090, -29.4370, 10.3630

Deuteranopia

57.3730, -28.6110, 6.4050



Tritanopia

60.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060

Protanomaly

59.0090, -21.4140, 13.6420

Deuteranomaly

59.0150, -21.5510, 10.6170

Tritanomaly

60.8780, -5.2280, 6.6440

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.6610, -3.1190, 6.9690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060 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(65, 52, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 52, 102)  
}
```

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(65, 52, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 52, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060 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(65, 52, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 52, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 52, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 52, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 52, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 52,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 52, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 52,  
102) }
```

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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