

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.5900, 31.1740,  
18.7420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	67293B
RGB	103, 41, 59
RGB Percent	40%, 16%, 23%
CMY	0.5959, 0.8393, 0.7685
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.43, 0.60
HSL	343°, 43%, 28%
HSV	343°, 60%, 40%
XYZ	7.1803, 4.7861, 4.6868
YIQ	61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

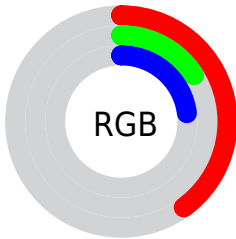
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	103, 41, 59
Decimal	6760763
CIELab	26.12, 29.83, 2.52
CIELCh	26, 29.938, 4.833
Yxy	4.7861, 0.4312, 0.2874
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284950843 (0xFF67293B)
YUV	61.5900, -1.2769, 36.3166
Hunter-Lab	21.8771, 20.3009, 2.6120

# Details

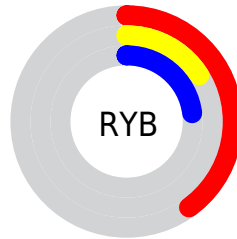
The YIQ color **61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **82.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.2700, 35.0710, 19.7030**, and **17.6710, 26.4520, 16.2120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.9220, 36.1710, 21.7950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.2580, 26.1770, 15.6890**.

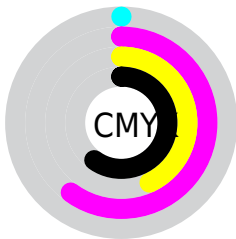
# Distribution



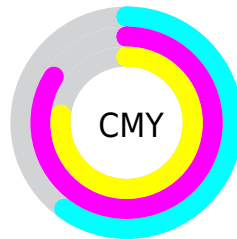
- Red (40%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420 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 61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.5900, 31.1740,  
18.7420

61.5900, 31.1740,  
18.7420

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

37.2200, 29.3400,  
18.9400

111.2700, 35.0710,  
19.7030

17.6710, 26.4520,  
16.2120

137.1670, 36.8590,  
20.3390

7.8880, 15.1750,  
5.8230

163.7650, 38.0510,  
20.7630

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

191.3630, 39.2430,  
21.1870

214.8780, 30.3030,  
18.0070

234.5060, 13.6150,

12.0710

253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

61.5900, 31.1740,  
18.7420

61.5900, 31.1740,  
18.7420

54.9220, 36.1710,  
21.7950

68.2580, 26.1770,  
15.6890

47.5530, 41.7640,  
25.0600

75.6270, 20.5840,  
12.4240

40.8850, 46.7610,  
28.1130

82.2950, 15.5870,  
9.3710

34.2170, 51.7580,  
31.1660

88.9630, 10.5900,  
6.3180

95.7450, 5.2720,  
3.5760

■ 103.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 109.6680, -4.9970,  
-3.0530

■ 116.3360, -9.9940,  
-6.1060

■ 123.7050,  
-15.5870, -9.3710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.2710, 16.1350, 21.4710



61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420



60.8320, 35.9440, 9.3840

# Triad

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



61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420



56.4770, 2.2500, -18.7580



52.2450, -52.0380, -4.0540

# Complementary

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



61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420



82.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420

# 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.



52.1820, -47.7270, -10.5990



61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420



49.1560, -27.6430, -22.1630

# Square

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



61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420



59.1050, 21.0930, -13.3310



50.2610, -40.9400, -17.9640



55.1590, -39.7520, 4.5680



# Rectangle

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



61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420



60.8930, 33.9740, 1.0300



50.2610, -40.9400, -17.9640



52.9630, -51.3040, -6.3440

# Sweetspot

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



61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420



118.9740, 12.0570, 7.2650



60.9250, 5.7260, 28.3980



58.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420



70.1950, 48.8240, 29.2720



66.5820, 33.6520, 6.8680



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



38.1470, 57.9470, 34.6430



80.3380, 121.7620, 73.0740



# Inverse Universe

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



61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420



70.1950, 48.8240, 29.2720



77.4180, -33.6520, -6.8680



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



38.1470, 57.9470, 34.6430

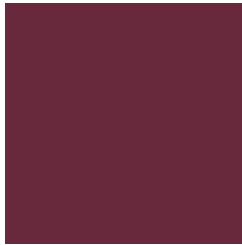


80.3380, 121.7620, 73.0740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

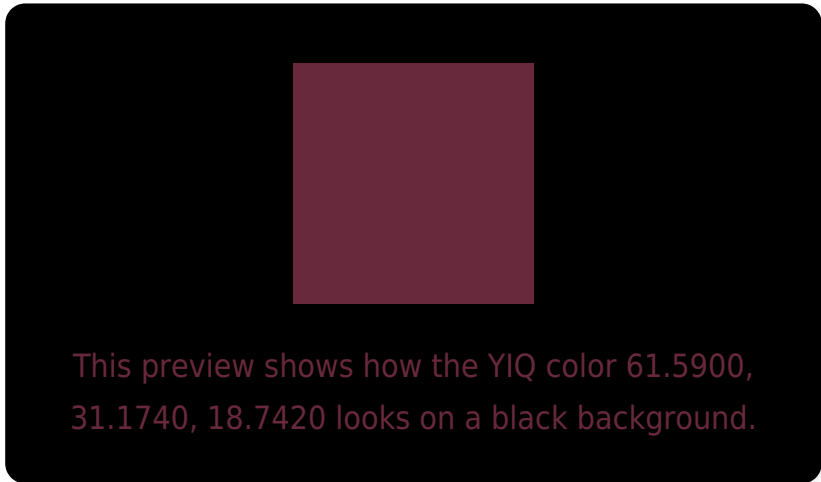
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5900, 31.1740,



# 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

61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420

### Protanopia

62.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

### Deuteranopia

62.8330, 7.8400, 1.0880



## Tritanopia

60.9830, 34.2010, 13.4410

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420

## Protanomaly

62.0600, 8.9390, 8.7070

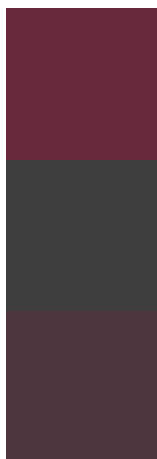
## Deuteranomaly

62.4260, 16.5960, 7.6040

## Tritanomaly

60.9660, 32.8710, 15.5190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.6750, 11.4610, 7.0530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420 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(103, 41, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 41, 59)  
}
```

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(103, 41, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 41, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420 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(103, 41, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 41, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(103, 41, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 41, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 41, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 41,  
59) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 41, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 41,  
59) }
```

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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