

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	384040
RGB	56, 64, 64
RGB Percent	22%, 25%, 25%
CMY	0.7804, 0.7490, 0.7490
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	180°, 7%, 24%
HSV	180°, 13%, 25%
XYZ	4.3895, 4.8779, 5.5599
YIQ	61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	56, 60, 64
Decimal	3686464
CIE _{Lab}	26.38, -3.30, -1.12
CIE _{LCh}	26, 3.487, 198.795
Yxy	4.8779, 0.2960, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281876544 (0xFF384040)
YUV	61.6080, 1.1793, -4.9182
Hunter-Lab	22.0860, -3.1744, 0.5344

Details

The YIQ color **61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **58.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080**, and **19.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240**.

Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (25%)

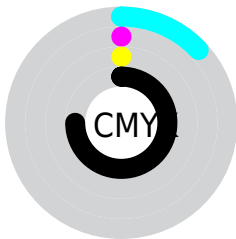
Blue (25%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (25%)

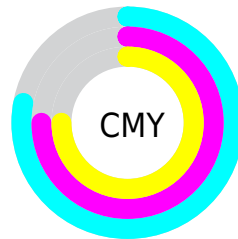


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 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 61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 61.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 109.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 19.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 134.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 187.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 215.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 244.0100, -5.9600,

-2.1200

■ 61.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 61.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 59.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 63.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 57.7210, -12.5160,
-4.4520

■ 65.4950, 2.9800,
1.0600

■ 55.9270, -16.0920,
-5.7240

■ 67.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

■ 53.8340, -20.2640,
-7.2080

■ 69.3820, 10.7280,
3.8160

■ 52.0400, -23.8400,
-8.4800

■ 71.1760, 14.3040,
5.0880

■ 50.2460, -27.4160,
-9.7520

■ 72.9700, 17.8800,
6.3600

■ 48.1530, -31.5880,
-11.2360

■ 75.0630, 22.0520,
7.8440

■ 46.3590, -35.1640,
-12.5080

■ 76.8570, 25.6280,
9.1160

■ 44.8640, -38.1440,
-13.5680

■ 78.9500, 29.8000,
10.6000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



61.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740

Triad

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



61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



62.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



62.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

Complementary

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



61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



58.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

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.



62.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



63.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050

Square

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



61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



62.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



63.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



62.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660

Rectangle

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



61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



61.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



63.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



62.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

Sweetspot

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



61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



83.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



60.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



42.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



80.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



59.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



67.9970, -57.8120, -20.5640



157.0240, -133.5040, -47.4880

Inverse Universe

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



58.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



75.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



60.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



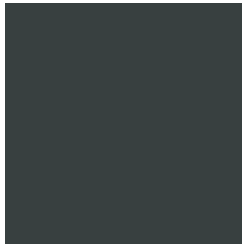
29.0030, 57.8120, 20.5640



66.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

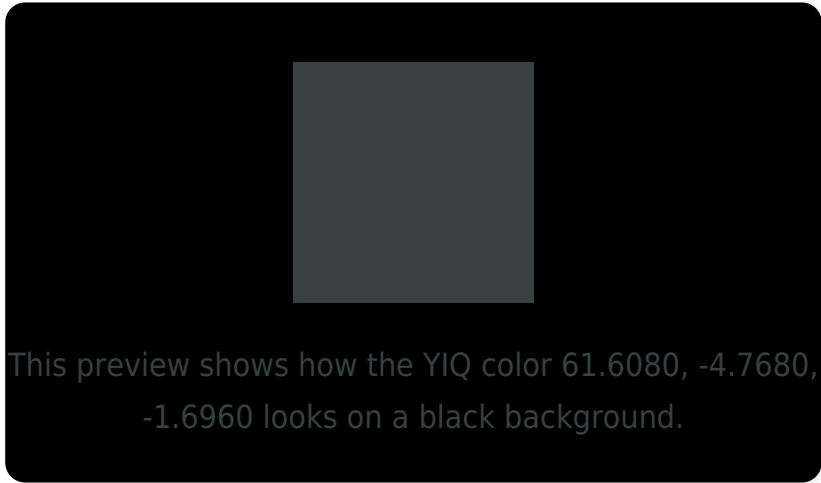
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

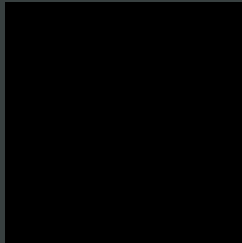
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.6080, -4.7680,

-1.6960.

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

61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Protanopia

62.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Deuteranopia

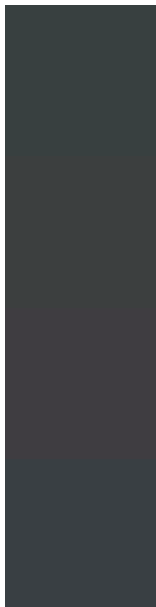
62.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



Tritanopia

61.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Protanomaly

62.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

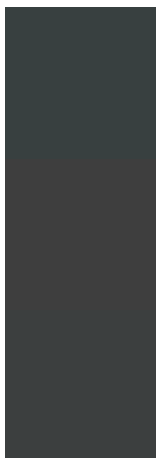
Deuteranomaly

62.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

Tritanomaly

61.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 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(56, 64, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 64, 64)  
}
```

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(56, 64, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 64, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 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(56, 64, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 64, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 64, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 64, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 64, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 64, 64)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 64, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 64,  
64) }
```

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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