

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30424B
RGB	48, 66, 75
RGB Percent	19%, 26%, 29%
CMY	0.8118, 0.7411, 0.7059
CMYK	0.36, 0.12, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	200°, 22%, 24%
HSV	200°, 36%, 29%
XYZ	4.4366, 5.0333, 7.3915
YIQ	61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

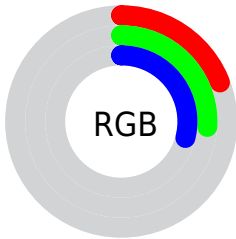
Format	Color
RYB	48, 59, 75
Decimal	3162699
CIELab	26.83, -4.58, -7.74
CIELCh	27, 8.997, 239.393
Yxy	5.0333, 0.2631, 0.2985
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281352779 (0xFF30424B)
YUV	61.6440, 6.5845, -11.9658
Hunter-Lab	22.4349, -3.9619, -3.8295

Details

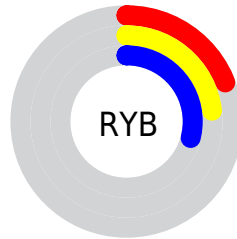
The YIQ color **61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **61.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180**, and **18.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.0780, -17.8350, -1.6670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020**.

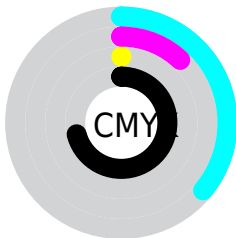
Distribution



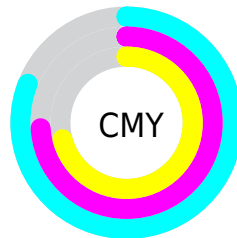
- Red (19%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170 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 61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170

■ 61.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.5300, -13.2960,
-1.3280

■ 109.4590,
-14.5340, -0.9180

■ 18.5190, -14.7630,
-2.2750

■ 134.5730,
-14.8550, -0.6070

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 161.1600,
-15.1300, -1.1300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.2740,
-15.4510, -0.8190

■ 215.9750,
-16.0470, -1.0310

■ 243.4050,

-14.4420, -2.5860

■ 61.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170

■ 61.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170

■ 58.0780, -17.8350,
-1.6670

■ 65.4980, -10.2700,
-1.1020

■ 54.2240, -21.1820,
-1.5820

■ 69.0640, -6.0520,
-0.4520

■ 50.6580, -25.4000,
-2.2320

■ 72.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 46.8040, -28.7470,
-2.1470

■ 76.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 43.2380, -32.9650,
-2.7970

■ 79.7510, 5.1350,
0.5510

■ 39.3840, -36.3120,
-2.7120

■ 83.9040, 9.0780,
0.6780

■ 37.9000, -37.8250,
-2.8250

■ 87.1710, 12.7000,
1.1160

■ 91.3240, 16.6430,
1.2430

■ 94.5910, 20.2650,
1.6810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.7640, -14.0750, -3.7310



61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



62.7910, -9.5370, 2.1350

Triad

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



61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



64.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710



62.2080, 2.1100, -5.2020

Complementary

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



61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



61.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170

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.



63.3120, 7.7490, -2.7710



61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



64.4530, 11.9660, 3.4060

Square

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



61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



64.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



64.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690



61.8590, -4.2170, -6.1770

Rectangle

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



61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



63.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540



64.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690



62.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540

Sweetspot

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



61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



91.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



64.8750, -10.3140, -11.3220



45.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



76.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820



54.0130, -10.0420, 5.7820



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



51.5440, -51.4420, -3.8420



116.0310, -115.9050, -8.4890

Inverse Universe

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



58.1250, 10.3140, 11.3220



70.7500, 16.0440, 17.6120



68.9870, 10.0420, -5.7820



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



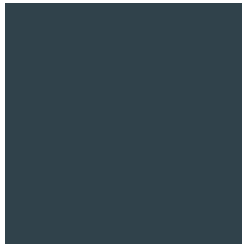
38.2500, 38.9640, 42.7720



86.2120, 87.9670, 96.3430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

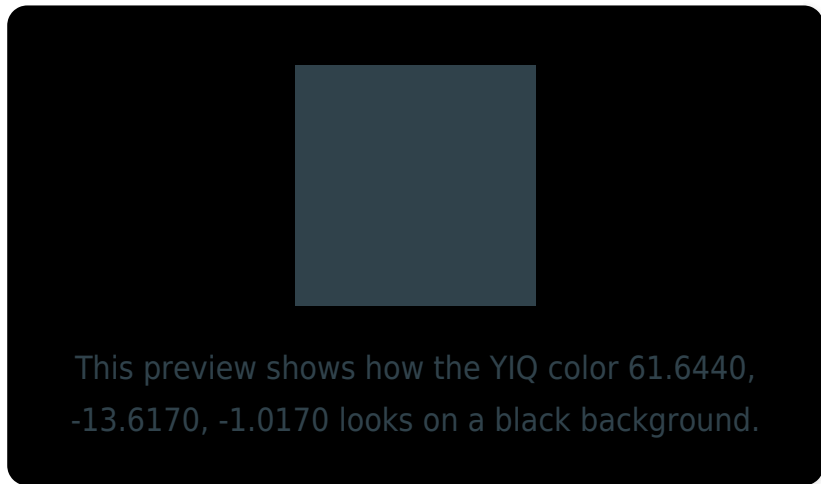
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

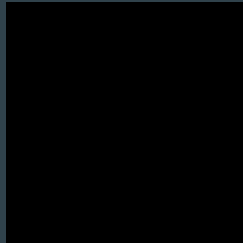
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.6440, -13.6170,

-1.0170.

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

61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

Protanopia

63.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

Deuteranopia

63.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660



Tritanopia

61.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

Protanomaly

63.0470, -7.3820, 1.6260

Deuteranomaly

62.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830

Tritanomaly

61.7040, -13.8460, -2.3740

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170 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(48, 66, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 66, 75)  
}
```

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(48, 66, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 66, 75) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170 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(48, 66, 75) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 66, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 66, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 66, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 66, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 66, 75)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 66, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 66,  
75) }
```

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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