

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.6870, -24.3440,
-10.3600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.6870, -24.3440,
-10.3600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	204B47
RGB	32, 75, 71
RGB Percent	13%, 29%, 28%
CMY	0.8746, 0.7058, 0.7217
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.05, 0.71
HSL	174°, 40%, 21%
HSV	174°, 57%, 29%
XYZ	4.2487, 5.7959, 6.8520
YIQ	61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

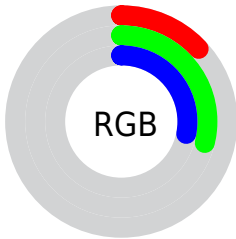
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 55, 75
Decimal	2116423
CIE _{Lab}	28.89, -16.05, -2.15
CIE _{LCh}	29, 16.192, 187.639
Yxy	5.7959, 0.2515, 0.3430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280306503 (0xFF204B47)
YUV	61.6870, 4.5913, -26.0355
Hunter-Lab	24.0746, -10.6288, -0.0226

Details

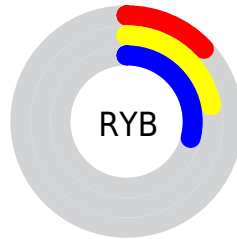
The YIQ color **61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **45.3130, 24.3440, 10.3600**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.5730, -24.0230, -10.6710**, and **21.3890, -17.5130, -7.5050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.8940, -20.4930, -8.5650**.

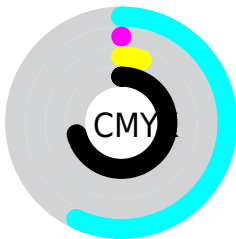
Distribution



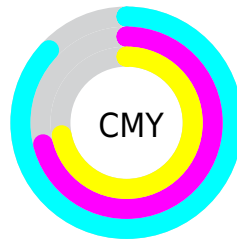
- Red (13%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600 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 61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.6870, -24.3440,
-10.3600

61.6870, -24.3440,
-10.3600

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

37.6050, -27.0490,
-10.8970

110.5730,
-24.0230, -10.6710

21.3890, -17.5130,
-7.5050

136.2740,
-24.6190, -10.8830

0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

162.8610,
-24.8940, -11.4060

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

189.9750,
-25.2150, -11.0950

217.6760,
-25.8110, -11.3070

242.7410,

-24.4360, -8.6920

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

61.6870, -24.3440,
-10.3600

61.6870, -24.3440,
-10.3600

59.1810, -28.7910,
-12.3670

63.8940, -20.4930,
-8.5650

57.0880, -32.9630,
-13.8510

66.2860, -15.7250,
-6.8690

54.5820, -37.4100,
-15.8580

68.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740

52.3750, -41.2610,
-17.6530

70.9990, -7.4270,
-3.0670

51.7770, -42.4530,
-18.0770

73.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 75.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 77.8050, 5.0430,
2.2190

■ 80.3110, 9.4900,
4.2260

■ 82.4040, 13.6620,
5.7100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.5050, -12.1480, -11.1240



61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600



60.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650

Triad

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



61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600



69.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840



68.1130, 18.6150, -1.4570

Complementary

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



61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600



45.3130, 24.3440, 10.3600

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.



68.7700, 21.3190, 4.6070



61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600



70.1250, 10.3140, 11.3220

Square

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



61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600



67.2620, -15.1770, 5.2310



69.8500, 18.3380, 9.0740



66.9440, 11.6010, -6.5030

Rectangle

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



61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600



62.8640, -28.9760, -3.5040



69.8500, 18.3380, 9.0740



68.6510, 20.0360, 0.3240

Sweetspot

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



61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600



91.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260



58.4370, -9.4410, -21.6410



45.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



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.



61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600



76.2830, -38.0060, -16.0700



52.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.3620, -57.5820, -24.7340



158.7220, -130.0180, -55.6020

Inverse Universe

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



45.3130, 24.3440, 10.3600



50.7170, 38.0060, 16.0700



54.8360, 20.9530, 0.2250



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.6380, 57.5820, 24.7340



71.2780, 130.0180, 55.6020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

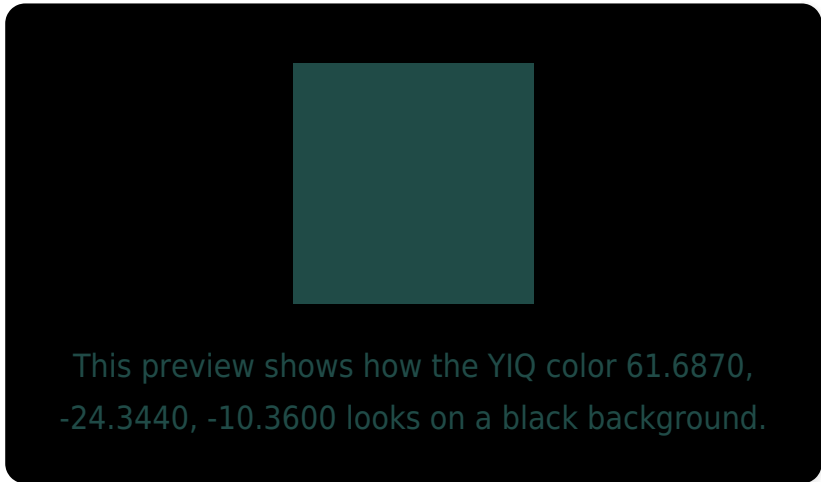
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

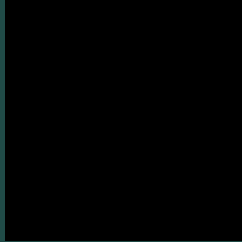
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600.



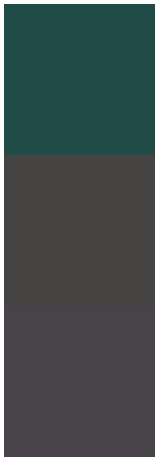
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.6870, -24.3440,

-10.3600.

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

61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600

Protanopia

68.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

Deuteranopia

68.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



Tritanopia

63.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600

Protanomaly

66.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130

Deuteranomaly

65.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110

Tritanomaly

62.3820, -24.8030, -7.5470

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600 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(32, 75, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 75, 71)  
}
```

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(32, 75, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 75, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600 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(32, 75, 71) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 75, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 75, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 75, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 75, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 75, 71)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 75, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 75,  
71) }
```

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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