

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.7510, 23.4710,  
20.6790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	612A47
RGB	97, 42, 71
RGB Percent	38%, 16%, 28%
CMY	0.6195, 0.8354, 0.7215
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.27, 0.62
HSL	328°, 40%, 27%
HSV	328°, 57%, 38%
XYZ	6.8989, 4.6529, 6.4988
YIQ	61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

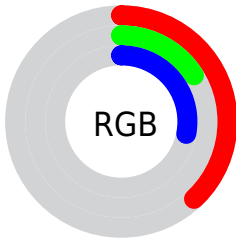
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	97, 42, 71
Decimal	6367815
CIE Lab	25.72, 28.73, -6.23
CIE LCh	26, 29.399, 347.774
Yxy	4.6529, 0.3822, 0.2578
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284557895 (0xFF612A47)
YUV	61.7510, 4.5598, 30.9134
Hunter-Lab	21.5707, 19.3404, -2.7633

# Details

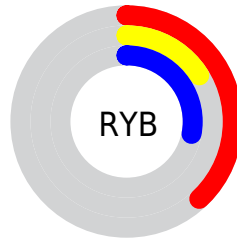
The YIQ color **61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **77.2490, -23.4710, -20.6790**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.9470, 25.8550, 21.5270**, and **17.5440, 19.6200, 18.8840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.3110, 27.8260, 24.3540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.1910, 19.1160, 17.0040**.

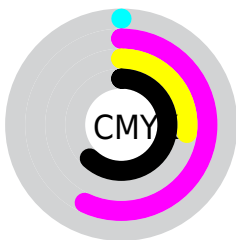
# Distribution



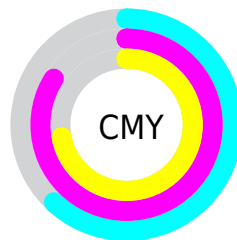
- Red (38%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790 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 61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.7510, 23.4710,  
20.6790

61.7510, 23.4710,  
20.6790

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

37.6800, 22.2330,  
21.0890

110.9470, 25.8550,  
21.5270

17.5440, 19.6200,  
18.8840

136.9580, 27.3220,  
22.4740

6.5780, 13.1120,  
4.6640

163.6700, 28.1930,  
23.2090

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

190.9690, 28.7890,  
23.4210

216.5880, 25.4880,  
22.6720

236.2160, 8.8000,

16.7360

253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

61.7510, 23.4710,  
20.6790

61.7510, 23.4710,  
20.6790

55.3110, 27.8260,  
24.3540

68.1910, 19.1160,  
17.0040

49.5720, 31.5850,  
27.8170

73.9300, 15.3570,  
13.5410

43.1320, 35.9400,  
31.4920

80.3700, 11.0020,  
9.8660

36.8060, 39.9740,  
35.4780

86.6960, 6.9680,  
5.8800

34.8170, 41.4410,  
36.4250

92.5490, 2.8880,  
2.7280

■ 98.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

■ 105.3150, -5.5010,  
-4.9330

■ 111.7550, -9.8560,  
-8.6080

■ 117.4940,  
-13.6150, -12.0710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.7580, 4.3980, 19.4220



61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790



60.1510, 33.7880, 15.4200

# Triad

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



61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790



57.2180, 13.3450, -16.0870



51.6920, -49.1030, -7.6870

# Complementary

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



61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790



77.2490, -23.4710, -20.6790

# 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.



50.7000, -43.5540, -14.6420



61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790



53.9750, -8.0200, -19.8600

# Square

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



61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790



59.3880, 27.7860, -7.9740



47.4910, -35.8960, -21.2720



50.5980, -51.5340, -2.1740



# Rectangle

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



61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790



60.0060, 35.3940, 8.3380



47.4910, -35.8960, -21.2720



51.7090, -47.7730, -9.7650

# Sweetspot

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



61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790



111.5330, 8.9850, 7.8730



56.0440, -2.1590, 22.6170



55.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790



70.5450, 36.2150, 32.0150



58.6730, 32.1380, 12.2820



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



40.2140, 47.8130, 42.0930



86.1240, 102.5940, 90.0660



# Inverse Universe

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



61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790



70.5450, 36.2150, 32.0150



80.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



40.2140, 47.8130, 42.0930

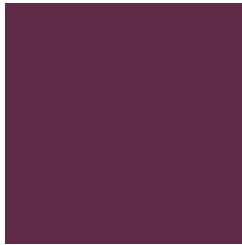


86.1240, 102.5940, 90.0660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

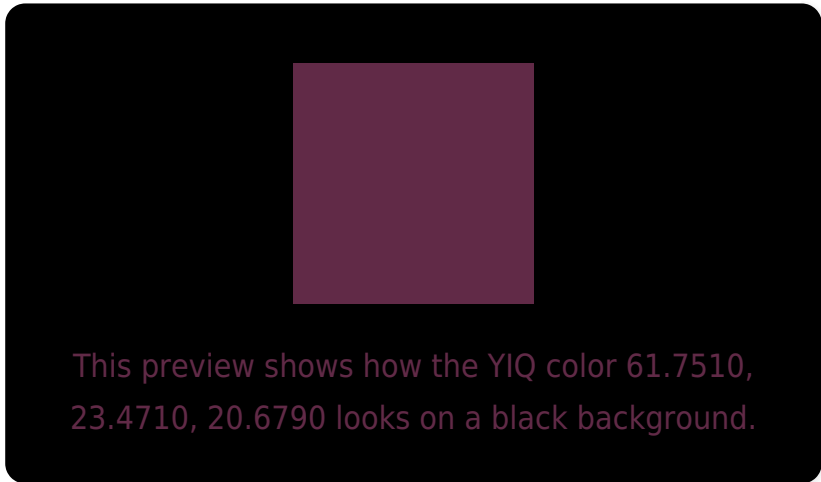
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.7510, 23.4710,



# 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

61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790

### Protanopia

61.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810

### Deuteranopia

62.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



## Tritanopia

61.6940, 27.6450, 11.1090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790

## Protanomaly

61.6340, 1.5110, 11.1670

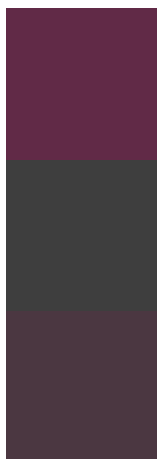
## Deuteranomaly

62.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640

## Tritanomaly

61.7310, 26.2230, 14.8550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790 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(97, 42, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 42, 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(97, 42, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 42, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790 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(97, 42, 71) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 42, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 42, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 42, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 42, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 42, 71)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 42, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 42,  
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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