

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.7590, -34.0150,
-27.8310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.7590, -34.0150,
-27.8310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0C5934
RGB	12, 89, 52
RGB Percent	5%, 35%, 20%
CMY	0.9531, 0.6508, 0.7962
CMYK	0.87, 0.00, 0.42, 0.65
HSL	151°, 76%, 20%
HSV	151°, 87%, 35%
XYZ	4.3452, 7.4756, 4.4595
YIQ	61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

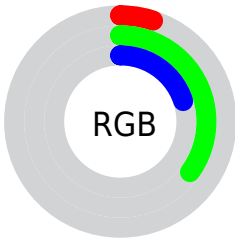
Format	Color
R_{YB}	12, 63, 89
Decimal	809268
CIE _{Lab}	32.87, -31.85, 15.31
CIE _{LCh}	33, 35.336, 154.322
Yxy	7.4756, 0.2669, 0.4592
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278999348 (0xFF0C5934)
YUV	61.7590, -4.8112, -43.6386
Hunter-Lab	27.3415, -19.4801, 9.4686

Details

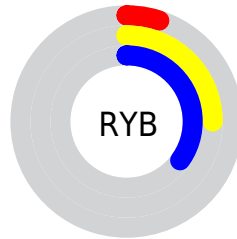
The YIQ color **61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **39.2410, 34.0150, 27.8310**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.3960, -28.5590, -27.5910**, and **25.4520, -13.7970, -19.7890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.6120, -38.0950, -30.9830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.9060, -29.9350, -24.6790**.

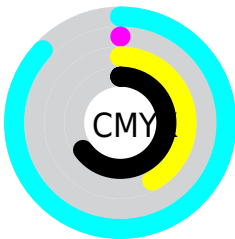
Distribution



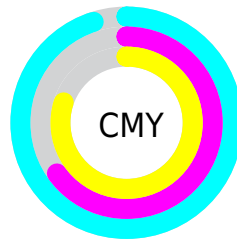
- Red (5%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310 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 61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.7590, -34.0150,
-27.8310

■ 61.7590, -34.0150,
-27.8310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.5750, -27.5050,
-24.6650

■ 114.3960,
-28.5590, -27.5910

■ 25.4520, -13.7970,
-19.7890

■ 141.1680,
-27.9170, -28.2130

■ 10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 167.7550,
-28.1920, -28.7360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 195.3420,
-28.4670, -29.2590


■ 223.8150,
-28.4210, -30.0930


■ 237.7270,


-21.8210, -17.5410


 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400


 61.7590, -34.0150,
-27.8310


 61.7590, -34.0150,
-27.8310


 58.6120, -38.0950,
-30.9830


 64.9060, -29.9350,
-24.6790

 57.4870, -39.2410,
-32.2410

 68.1670, -26.1760,
-21.2160

 71.3140, -22.0960,
-18.0640

 74.4610, -18.0160,
-14.9120

 77.3090, -14.5320,
-11.9720

■ 80.5700, -10.7730,
-8.5090

■ 83.7170, -6.6930,
-5.3570

■ 86.8640, -2.6130,
-2.2050

■ 90.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.0270, 3.3970, -23.0270



61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310



62.6510, -51.0260, -22.4020

Triad

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



61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310



68.4120, -50.7100, 4.9220



75.9040, 44.6090, 12.0410

Complementary

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



61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310



39.2410, 34.0150, 27.8310

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.



77.2320, 38.2340, 22.9540



61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310



79.1680, -8.4400, 20.8080

Square

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



61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310



64.9600, -64.4170, -5.4810



79.1730, 19.5270, 26.0790



75.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230

Rectangle

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



61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310



64.7030, -56.8040, -16.8040



79.1730, 19.5270, 26.0790



76.3540, 43.4620, 16.3100

Sweetspot

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



61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310



104.3200, -13.0650, -11.0250



68.2620, 0.8770, -32.4270



52.2930, -8.4350, -6.8270



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310



74.3450, -50.8850, -41.4850



65.3900, -45.6170, -15.8010



41.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



69.1930, -47.4010, -38.5450



151.8530, -103.7870, -84.9630

Inverse Universe

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



39.2410, 34.0150, 27.8310



40.6550, 50.8850, 41.4850



35.6100, 45.6170, 15.8010



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



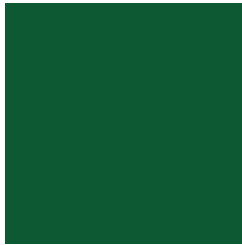
37.8070, 47.4010, 38.5450



83.1470, 103.7870, 84.9630

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

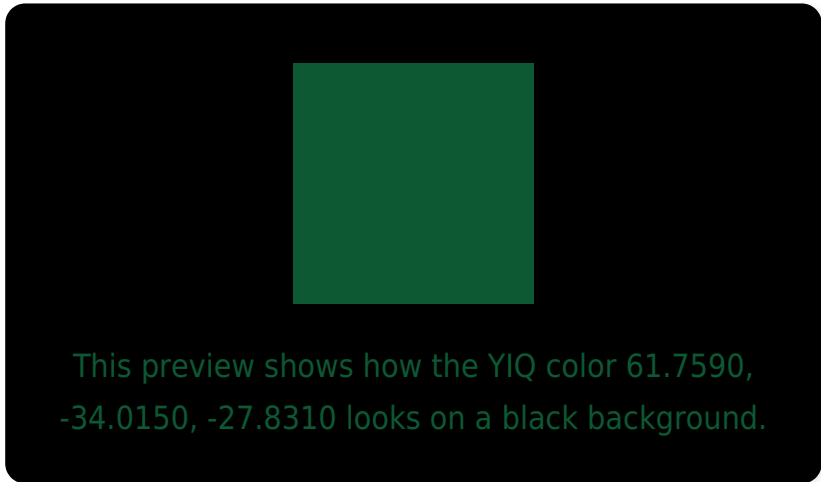
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

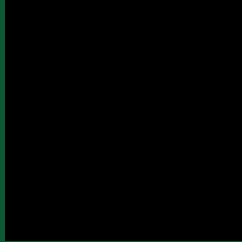
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.7590, -34.0150,

-27.8310.

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

61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310

Protanopia

75.6730, 13.8020, -7.8460

Deuteranopia

77.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



Tritanopia

69.8480, -32.0470, -8.4230

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310

Protanomaly

70.4750, -3.4360, -14.8280

Deuteranomaly

71.4800, -1.8320, -10.8560

Tritanomaly

67.0340, -32.8710, -15.5190

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310 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(12, 89, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 89, 52)  
}
```

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(12, 89, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 89, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310 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(12, 89, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 89, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(12, 89, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 89, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 89, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 89, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.7590, -34.0150, -27.8310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 89, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 89,  
52) }
```

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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