

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.8220, -11.9630,
-19.9870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870)
contains.

YIQ(61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(61.8220, -11.9630,
-19.9870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	264E29
RGB	38, 78, 41
RGB Percent	15%, 31%, 16%
CMY	0.8511, 0.6940, 0.8392
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.47, 0.69
HSL	125°, 35%, 23%
HSV	125°, 51%, 31%
XYZ	3.9239, 6.0227, 3.0531
YIQ	61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

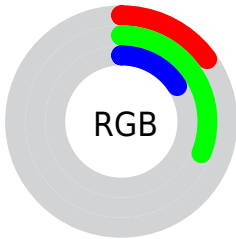
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 75, 78
Decimal	2510377
CIE _{Lab}	29.47, -23.18, 17.64
CIE _{LCh}	29, 29.127, 142.738
Yxy	6.0227, 0.3018, 0.4633
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280700457 (0xFF264E29)
YUV	61.8220, -10.2652, -20.8919
Hunter-Lab	24.5412, -14.4064, 9.8028

Details

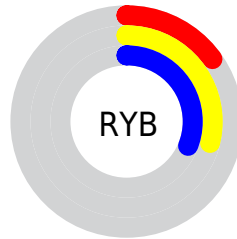
The YIQ color **61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **54.1780, 11.9630, 19.9870**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.1810, -11.5960, -21.1320**, and **19.9580, -9.3500, -17.7820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.6320, -14.4840, -23.8600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140**.

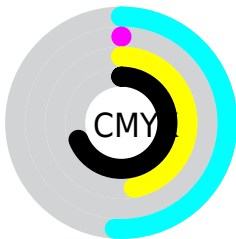
Distribution



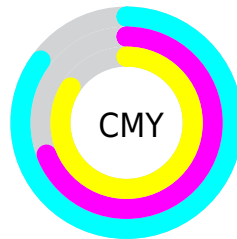
- Red (15%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870 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 61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.8220, -11.9630,
-19.9870

61.8220, -11.9630,
-19.9870

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

38.7510, -13.2010,
-19.5770

110.7680,
-11.8710, -21.6550

19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

136.2410,
-11.8250, -22.4890

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

162.8280,
-12.1000, -23.0120

189.7140,
-11.7790, -23.3230

217.8880,
-12.3290, -24.3690

240.0180, -9.5790,

-19.1390

251.9950, -1.6040,
-3.9720

61.8220, -11.9630,
-19.9870

61.8220, -11.9630,
-19.9870

58.6320, -14.4840,
-23.8600

65.0120, -9.4420,
-16.1140

55.4420, -17.0050,
-27.7330

68.2020, -6.9210,
-12.2410

52.4370, -18.6090,
-31.7050

71.2070, -5.3170,
-8.2690

49.2470, -21.1300,
-35.5780

74.3970, -2.7960,
-4.3960

46.4700, -23.3760,
-38.9280

77.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 80.7770, 2.2460,
3.3500

■ 83.9670, 4.7670,
7.2230

■ 86.9720, 6.3710,
11.1950

■ 90.1620, 8.8920,
15.0680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.2500, 10.3190, -16.3130



61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870



54.1420, -42.2230, -22.2470

Triad

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



61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870



56.4340, -56.9440, -3.2480



69.1680, 35.1180, 13.3420

Complementary

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



61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870



54.1780, 11.9630, 19.9870

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.



70.3060, 26.2220, 20.3820



61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870



69.9340, -16.8290, 13.1470

Square

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



61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870



57.7560, -55.1550, -8.1390



72.0250, 8.0200, 19.8600



68.7190, 34.5240, 2.0760

Rectangle

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



61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870



56.5530, -47.6340, -17.7940



72.0250, 8.0200, 19.8600



69.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650

Sweetspot

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



61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870



95.9190, -4.4460, -7.5340



72.5430, 11.0520, -13.0760



47.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870



76.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940



64.1020, -18.3830, -13.7670



36.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



60.7860, -30.6180, -50.8580



136.9480, -68.7070, -115.0030

Inverse Universe

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



54.1780, 11.9630, 19.9870



64.4490, 18.9300, 31.3940



51.8980, 18.3830, 13.7670



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



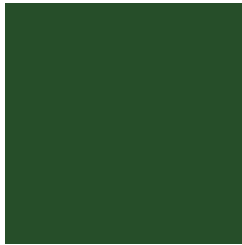
41.2140, 30.6180, 50.8580



92.9380, 69.0280, 114.6920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

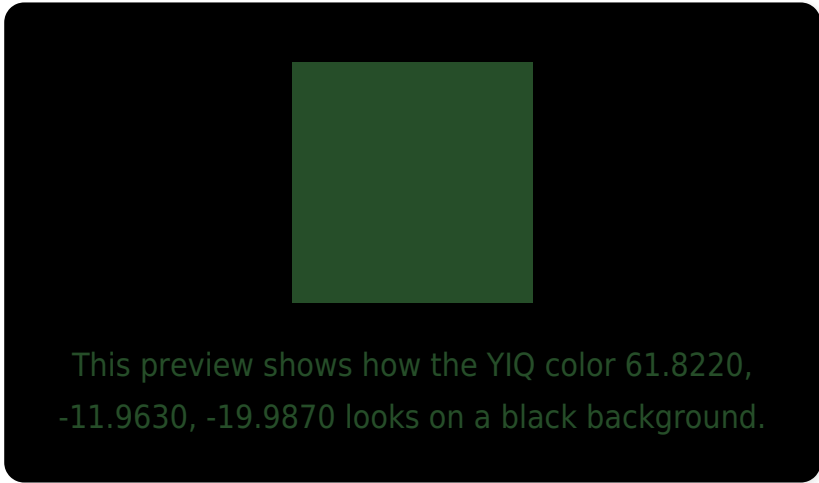
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

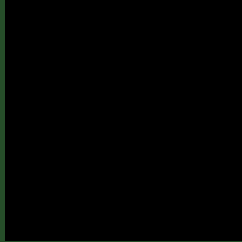
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.8220, -11.9630,

-19.9870.

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

61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870

Protanopia

67.5590, 14.1230, -8.1570

Deuteranopia

68.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260



Tritanopia

66.6110, -18.0180, -3.8580

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870

Protanomaly

65.2480, 4.6330, -12.3830

Deuteranomaly

66.0250, 6.8790, -9.0330

Tritanomaly

64.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.9190, -4.4460, -7.5340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870 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(38, 78, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 78, 41)  
}
```

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(38, 78, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 78, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870 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(38, 78, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 78, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 78, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 78, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 78, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 78, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 78, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 78,  
41) }
```

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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