

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.8230, -29.7580,
10.6740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	283F71
RGB	40, 63, 113
RGB Percent	16%, 25%, 44%
CMY	0.8431, 0.7529, 0.5570
CMYK	0.65, 0.44, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	221°, 48%, 30%
HSV	221°, 65%, 44%
XYZ	5.6313, 5.1984, 16.3176
YIQ	61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

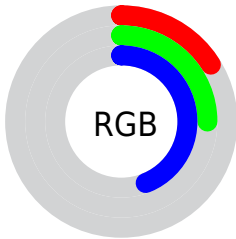
Format	Color
R_{YB}	40, 57, 113
Decimal	2637681
CIE _{Lab}	27.29, 8.31, -31.59
CIE _{LCh}	27, 32.667, 284.745
Yxy	5.1984, 0.2074, 0.1915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280827761 (0xFF283F71)
YUV	61.8230, 25.2303, -19.1388
Hunter-Lab	22.8001, 4.1865, -26.4726

Details

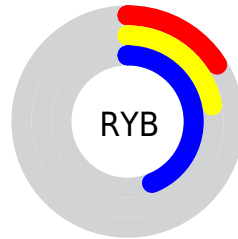
The YIQ color $[61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 003366 . A complement of this color would be $[91.1770, 29.7580, -10.6740]$, and the grayscale version is $[62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[111.1870, -27.7870, 13.5010]$, and $[20.3240, -26.9150, 8.7090]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[53.8380, -34.1140, 12.5260]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[69.8080, -25.4020, 8.8220]$.

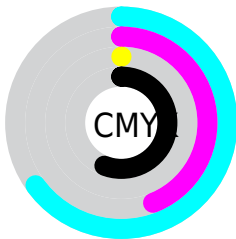
Distribution



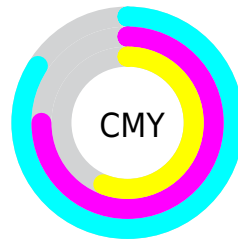
- Red (16%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740 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 61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.8230, -29.7580,
10.6740

61.8230, -29.7580,
10.6740

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

36.1920, -35.3510,
7.4090

111.1870,
-27.7870, 13.5010

20.2100, -26.5940,
8.3980

137.3010,
-28.1080, 13.8120

6.5490, -14.3070,
11.4930

163.8280,
-28.1540, 14.6460

2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

191.0560,
-28.7960, 15.2680

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

216.2600,
-20.8630, 9.1610

241.6550,

-12.1500, -0.0700

■ 61.8230, -29.7580,
10.6740

■ 61.8230, -29.7580,
10.6740

■ 53.8380, -34.1140,
12.5260

■ 69.8080, -25.4020,
8.8220

■ 46.1410, -39.3410,
13.6430

■ 77.5050, -20.1750,
7.7050

■ 38.1560, -43.6970,
15.4950

■ 85.4900, -15.8190,
5.8530

■ 34.0140, -46.1730,
16.3150

■ 93.4750, -11.4630,
4.0010

■ 101.4600, -7.1070,
2.1490

■ 109.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 117.1420, 2.4760,
-0.8200

■ 125.1270, 6.8320,
-2.6720

■ 133.4110, 11.7840,
-4.3120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.5590, -55.7980, -1.9900



61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740



66.4420, 2.4720, 21.2880

Triad

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



61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740



63.2790, 38.8790, 5.7510



50.3120, -36.9500, -24.1980

Complementary

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



61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740



91.1770, 29.7580, -10.6740

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.



56.9920, -6.6900, -21.9380



61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740



62.4270, 32.0500, -8.1580

Square

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



61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740



62.9990, 37.2720, 18.3600



60.3170, 17.3800, -17.6280



53.8630, -45.5710, -16.6350

Rectangle

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



61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740



66.1080, 18.1520, 23.4640



60.3170, 17.3800, -17.6280



49.1120, -33.5110, -25.9510

Sweetspot

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



61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740



128.4750, -11.4630, 4.0010



88.5510, -36.1250, -22.6290



61.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740



67.2420, -46.8150, 16.9370



52.2090, -15.6850, 25.4590



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



35.9860, -48.9700, 17.4460



73.9440, -100.7370, 36.0230

Inverse Universe

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



64.4490, 36.1250, 22.6290



71.4890, 56.9840, 35.5760



100.7910, 15.6850, -25.4590



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.2120, 59.3220, 37.2580



82.7450, 122.1740, 76.6220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

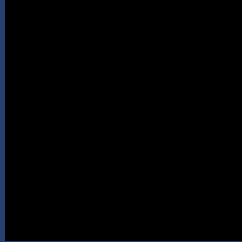
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.8230, -29.7580,

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

61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740

Protanopia

62.4210, -28.5660, 11.0980

Deuteranopia

58.3980, -38.9270, 6.1370



Tritanopia

55.8370, -33.5140, -9.3700

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740

Protanomaly

62.1220, -29.1620, 10.8860

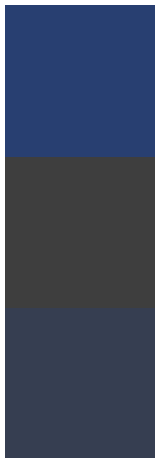
Deuteranomaly

59.3060, -35.6720, 7.7200

Tritanomaly

57.9500, -32.0940, -2.0620

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.7740, -10.8670, 4.2130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740 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(40, 63, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 63, 113)  
}
```

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(40, 63, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 63, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740 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(40, 63, 113) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 63, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 63, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 63, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 63, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 63,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 63, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 63,  
113) }
```

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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