

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.8540, -32.1840,
-11.4480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.8540, -32.1840,
-11.4480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	184E4E
RGB	24, 78, 78
RGB Percent	9%, 31%, 31%
CMY	0.9060, 0.6940, 0.6942
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	180°, 53%, 20%
HSV	180°, 69%, 31%
XYZ	4.4759, 6.1954, 8.1615
YIQ	61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

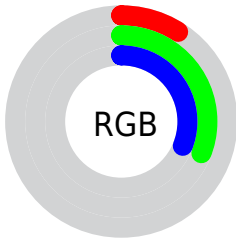
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 51, 78
Decimal	1592910
CIE _{Lab}	29.90, -17.29, -5.19
CIE _{LCh}	30, 18.049, 196.707
Yxy	6.1954, 0.2377, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279782990 (0xFF184E4E)
YUV	61.8540, 7.9600, -33.1980
Hunter-Lab	24.8905, -11.4600, -2.0176

Details

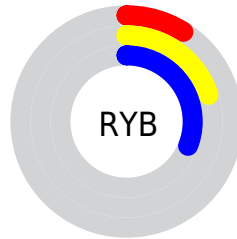
The YIQ color **61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **40.1460, 32.1840, 11.4480**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.7510, -30.3960, -10.8120**, and **23.2470, -19.9890, -6.6850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.4620, -36.9520, -13.1440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.2460, -27.4160, -9.7520**.

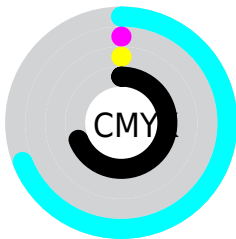
Distribution



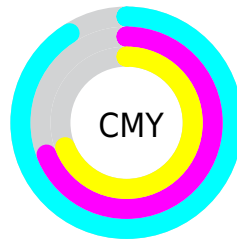
- Red (9%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (31%)



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



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480 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 61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.8540, -32.1840,
-11.4480

61.8540, -32.1840,
-11.4480

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

38.5550, -32.7800,
-11.6600

111.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

23.2470, -19.9890,
-6.6850

137.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

164.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

192.0390,
-31.2670, -11.5470

219.7400,
-31.8630, -11.7590

241.5450,

-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 61.8540, -32.1840,
-11.4480

■ 61.8540, -32.1840,
-11.4480

■ 59.4620, -36.9520,
-13.1440

■ 64.2460, -27.4160,
-9.7520

■ 57.0700, -41.7200,
-14.8400

■ 66.6380, -22.6480,
-8.0560

■ 54.9770, -45.8920,
-16.3240

■ 68.7310, -18.4760,
-6.5720

■ 54.6780, -46.4880,
-16.5360

■ 71.1230, -13.7080,
-4.8760

■ 73.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 75.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 78.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 80.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 82.7840, 9.5360,
3.3920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.7430, -18.7500, -12.6220



61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480



62.3360, -36.3570, -7.4050

Triad

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



61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480



72.3460, 2.3820, 11.9020



69.9450, 19.0280, -3.4360

Complementary

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



61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480



40.1460, 32.1840, 11.4480

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.



71.2000, 22.9240, 3.0520



61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480



72.1040, 14.8070, 12.4950

Square

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



61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480



70.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360



71.7040, 21.6850, 8.9890



68.6940, 9.3090, -9.0190

Rectangle

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



61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480



65.1350, -31.1770, -2.1610



71.7040, 21.6850, 8.9890



70.4830, 20.4490, -1.6550

Sweetspot

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



61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480



95.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520



55.9970, -14.2540, -28.0300



47.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



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.



61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480



76.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200



46.5920, -25.0340, 2.1500



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



71.5020, -60.7920, -21.6240



161.1160, -136.7590, -49.0710

Inverse Universe

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



40.1460, 32.1840, 11.4480



42.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200



55.4080, 25.0340, -2.1500



35.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



30.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240



68.7700, 137.0800, 48.7600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

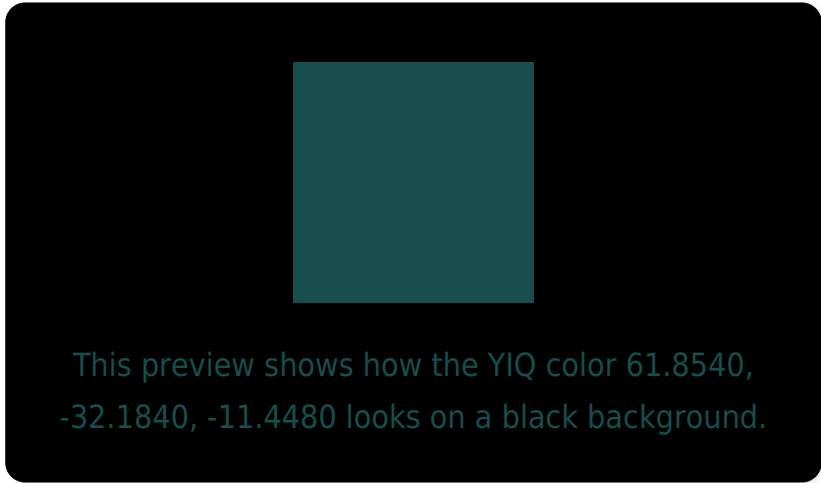
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

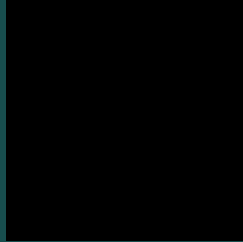
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

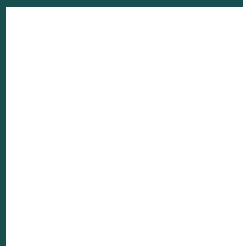
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.8540, -32.1840,

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

61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480

Protanopia

70.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Deuteranopia

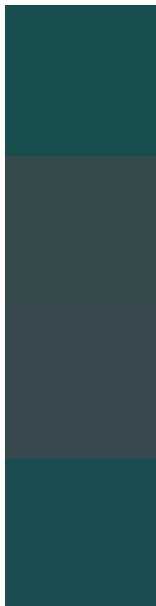
70.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800



Tritanopia

62.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480

Protanomaly

67.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060

Deuteranomaly

67.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270

Tritanomaly

62.2070, -31.6800, -9.5680

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480 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(24, 78, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 78, 78)  
}
```

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(24, 78, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 78, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480 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(24, 78, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 78, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 78, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 78, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 78, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 78, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 78, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 78,  
78) }
```

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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