

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.8550, -15.5890,
1.6830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	304152
RGB	48, 65, 82
RGB Percent	19%, 25%, 32%
CMY	0.8118, 0.7451, 0.6785
CMYK	0.41, 0.21, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	210°, 26%, 25%
HSV	210°, 41%, 32%
XYZ	4.6315, 5.0185, 8.7034
YIQ	61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

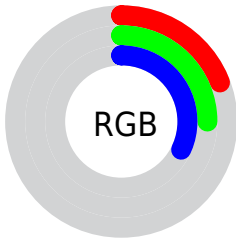
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 59, 82
Decimal	3162450
CIE _{Lab}	26.79, -1.80, -12.38
CIE _{LCh}	27, 12.512, 261.722
Yxy	5.0185, 0.2524, 0.2734
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281352530 (0xFF304152)
YUV	61.8550, 9.9315, -12.1508
Hunter-Lab	22.4020, -2.2994, -7.3532

Details

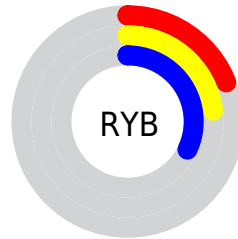
The YIQ color **61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **68.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.9690, -15.9100, 1.9940**, and **18.6160, -16.4140, 0.1140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.1150, -19.2570, 2.0790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870**.

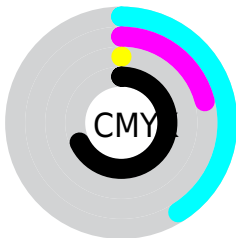
Distribution



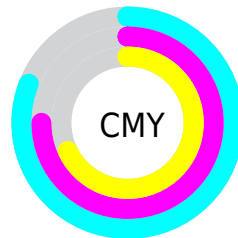
- Red (19%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830 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 61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.8550, -15.5890,
1.6830

■ 61.8550, -15.5890,
1.6830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.4420, -15.8640,
1.1600

■ 109.9690,
-15.9100, 1.9940

■ 18.6160, -16.4140,
0.1140

■ 135.0830,
-16.2310, 2.3050

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 161.1970,
-16.5520, 2.6160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.3110,
-16.8730, 2.9270

■ 216.0120,
-17.4690, 2.7150

■ 243.1170,

-13.5710, -1.8510

■ 61.8550, -15.5890,
1.6830

■ 61.8550, -15.5890,
1.6830

■ 57.1150, -19.2570,
2.0790

■ 66.5950, -11.9210,
1.2870

■ 52.3750, -22.9250,
2.4750

■ 71.3350, -8.2530,
0.8910

■ 47.3360, -27.1890,
2.6590

■ 76.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070

■ 42.5960, -30.8570,
3.0550

■ 81.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 37.8560, -34.5250,
3.4510

■ 85.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 33.4150, -37.5970,
4.0590

■ 91.1810, 6.7400,
-1.0040

■ 95.9210, 10.4080,
-1.4000

■ 100.9600, 14.6720,
-1.5840

■ 105.7000, 18.3400,
-1.9800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.5830, -20.8150, -2.7270



61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830



63.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Triad

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



61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830



64.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120



60.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560

Complementary

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



61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830



68.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830

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.



62.1220, 5.2280, -6.6440



61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830



64.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420

Square

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



61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830



65.2020, 11.4150, 7.8870



63.3510, 12.0130, -2.9550



59.9010, -13.2030, -8.5230

Rectangle

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



61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830



64.7430, -0.4140, 7.5060



63.3510, 12.0130, -2.9550



61.6590, -0.7780, -7.9300

Sweetspot

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



61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830



99.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



69.7820, -14.4860, -12.8060



49.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830



75.3040, -24.1630, 2.8850



52.4630, -11.1890, 10.0510



38.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



42.4940, -48.0050, 5.4590



94.5400, -106.3720, 11.4840

Inverse Universe

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



60.1040, 14.8070, 12.4950



72.8110, 23.2420, 19.3220



77.5370, 11.1890, -10.0510



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



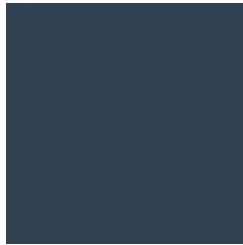
37.3230, 45.8880, 38.4320



82.5920, 101.0360, 85.2600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830 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

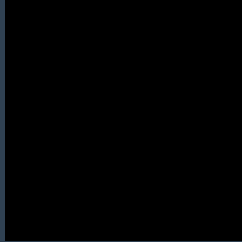
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

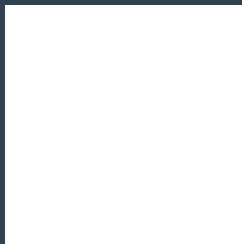
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.8550, -15.5890,

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

61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830

Protanopia

63.7420, -7.8410, 4.4390

Deuteranopia

63.4970, -8.5290, 5.8950



Tritanopia

60.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830

Protanomaly

63.2470, -10.8210, 3.3790

Deuteranomaly

62.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240

Tritanomaly

61.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830 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(48, 65, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 65, 82)  
}
```

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(48, 65, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 65, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830 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(48, 65, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 65, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 65, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 65, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 65, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 65, 82)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 65, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 65,  
82) }
```

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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