

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.8610, -6.5580,
8.7220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D3A54
RGB	61, 58, 84
RGB Percent	24%, 23%, 33%
CMY	0.7608, 0.7725, 0.6706
CMYK	0.27, 0.31, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	247°, 18%, 28%
HSV	247°, 31%, 33%
XYZ	5.0376, 4.6582, 9.0187
YIQ	61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

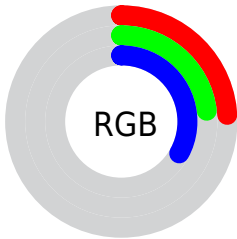
Format	Color
R_{YB}	61, 58, 84
Decimal	4012628
CIE Lab	25.74, 7.91, -15.22
CIE LCh	26, 17.153, 297.465
Yxy	4.6582, 0.2692, 0.2489
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282202708 (0xFF3D3A54)
YUV	61.8610, 10.9145, -0.7551
Hunter-Lab	21.5828, 3.8933, -9.6672

Details

The YIQ color **61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **80.1390, 6.5580, -8.7220**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.5020, -6.9250, 9.8670**, and **19.2200, -6.1910, 7.5770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.0720, -8.5300, 11.4220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220**.

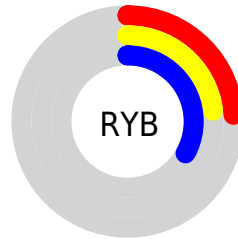
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (23%)

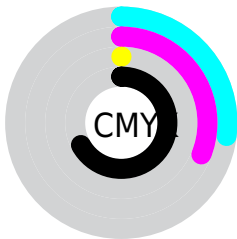
Blue (33%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (33%)

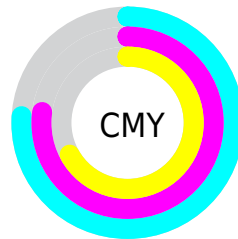


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220 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 61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.8610, -6.5580,
8.7220

■ 61.8610, -6.5580,
8.7220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.7470, -6.2370,
8.4110

■ 109.5020, -6.9250,
9.8670

■ 19.2200, -6.1910,
7.5770

■ 134.9150, -6.6500,
10.3900

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 161.0290, -6.9710,
10.7010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.1430, -7.2920,
11.0120

■ 216.1430, -7.2920,
11.0120

■ 242.3190, -2.1560,

6.0360

■ 61.8610, -6.5580,
8.7220

■ 61.8610, -6.5580,
8.7220

■ 55.0720, -8.5300,
11.4220

■ 68.6500, -4.5860,
6.0220

■ 47.3970, -10.8230,
14.4330

■ 76.3250, -2.2930,
3.0110

■ 40.6080, -12.7950,
17.1330

■ 83.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 32.9330, -15.0880,
20.1440

■ 90.7890, 1.9720,
-2.7000

■ 26.1440, -17.0600,
22.8440

■ 97.5780, 3.9440,
-5.4000

■ 19.0560, -19.6280,
25.3320

■ 104.6660, 6.5120,
-7.8880

■ 12.5660, -21.0040,
28.2440

■ 112.0420, 8.2090,
-11.1110

■ 118.8310, 10.1810,
-13.8110

■ 126.5060, 12.4740,
-16.8220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.1580, -20.8160, 2.8000



61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220



62.9720, 6.3710, 11.1950

Triad

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



61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220



60.9500, 20.6320, 0.5360



54.4160, -22.1430, -11.7030

Complementary

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



61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220



80.1390, 6.5580, -8.7220

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.



57.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200



61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220



60.4390, 14.5810, -5.4430

Square

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



61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220



61.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860



58.8290, 4.4950, -9.8810



52.0110, -34.0640, -10.4160

Rectangle

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



61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220



62.9790, 13.6610, 11.2370



58.8290, 4.4950, -9.8810



55.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870

Sweetspot

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



61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220



101.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



74.4650, -14.6710, -3.9430



50.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220



75.1690, -10.1810, 13.8110



65.7480, 1.1900, 11.4780



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



15.5580, -26.5530, 35.1990



34.5210, -58.3800, 77.8760

Inverse Universe

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



68.3960, 8.1130, 12.6650



85.3630, 12.8800, 19.8880



76.2520, -1.1900, -11.4780



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



41.8830, 33.0480, 50.8720



92.7380, 72.4670, 112.9390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

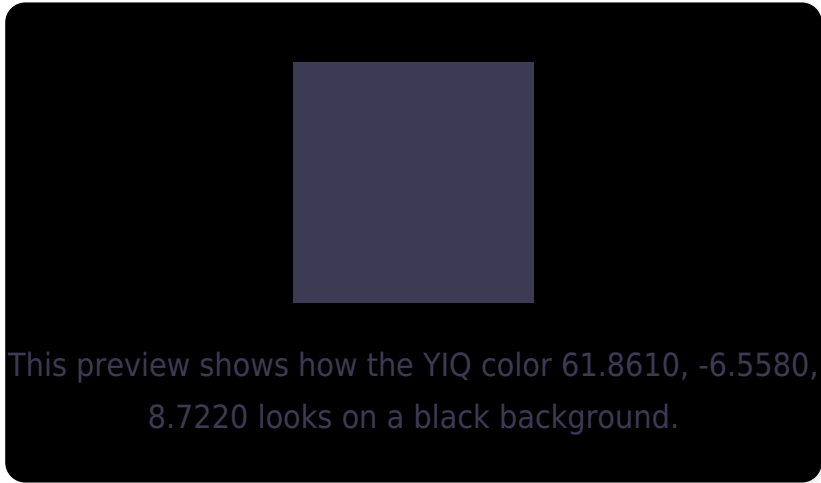
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

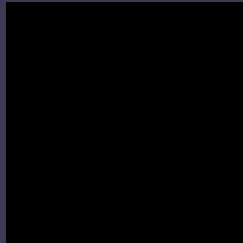
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220.

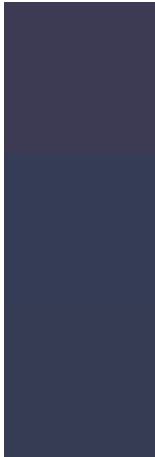


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.8610, -6.5580,

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

61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220

Protanopia

60.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020

Deuteranopia

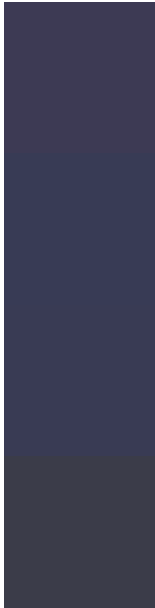
60.9420, -11.2800, 6.1920



Tritanopia

60.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220

Protanomaly

61.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

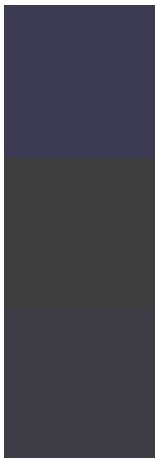
Deuteranomaly

61.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510

Tritanomaly

61.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220 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(61, 58, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 58, 84)  
}
```

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(61, 58, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 58, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220 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(61, 58, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 58, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 58, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 58, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 58, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 58, 84)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 58, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 58,  
84) }
```

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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