

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.8810, 25.0800,  
-2.9840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	54391D
RGB	84, 57, 29
RGB Percent	33%, 22%, 11%
CMY	0.6705, 0.7765, 0.8862
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.65, 0.67
HSL	31°, 49%, 22%
HSV	31°, 65%, 33%
XYZ	5.3419, 4.8994, 1.8285
YIQ	61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

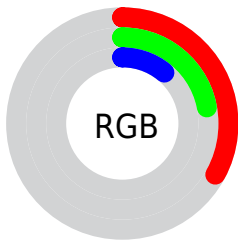
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	82, 84, 29
Decimal	5519645
CIELab	26.45, 8.57, 21.97
CIELCh	26, 23.578, 68.694
Yxy	4.8994, 0.4426, 0.4059
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283709725 (0xFF54391D)
YUV	61.8810, -16.2103, 19.3984
Hunter-Lab	22.1345, 4.3439, 10.5962

# Details

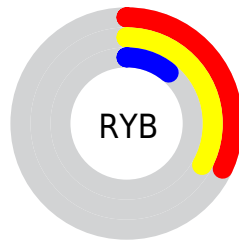
The YIQ color **61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **51.1190, -25.0800, 2.9840**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.1480, 28.7020, -2.5460**, and **19.5690, 17.3310, -0.2130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.6210, 28.7480, -3.3800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.1410, 21.4120, -2.5880**.

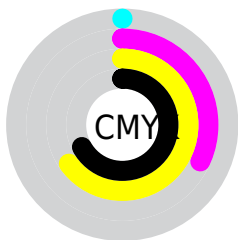
# Distribution



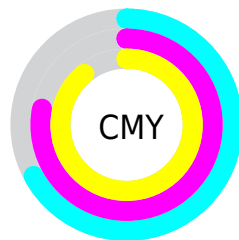
- Red (33%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840 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 61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.8810, 25.0800,  
-2.9840

■ 61.8810, 25.0800,  
-2.9840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 39.0550, 24.5300,  
-4.0300

■ 110.1480, 28.7020,  
-2.5460

■ 19.5690, 17.3310,  
-0.2130

■ 135.6320, 30.2150,  
-2.4330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 162.1160, 31.7280,  
-2.3200

■ 189.3010, 32.6450,  
-2.4190

■ 216.7850, 34.1580,  
-2.3060

■ 239.0930, 21.3670,

-7.2810

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

■ 61.8810, 25.0800,  
-2.9840

■ 61.8810, 25.0800,  
-2.9840

■ 58.6210, 28.7480,  
-3.3800

■ 65.1410, 21.4120,  
-2.5880

■ 55.2470, 32.7370,  
-4.0870

■ 68.5150, 17.4230,  
-1.8810

■ 51.9870, 36.4050,  
-4.4830

■ 71.7750, 13.7550,  
-1.4850

■ 50.3570, 38.2390,  
-4.6810

■ 75.7360, 9.4910,  
-1.3010

■ 78.9960, 5.8230,  
-0.9050

■ 82.2560, 2.1550,  
-0.5090

■ 85.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 88.8900, -5.5020,  
0.5940

■ 92.2640, -9.4910,  
1.3010

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.7170, 28.8380, 6.0060



61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840



60.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470

# Triad

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



61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840



49.9020, -41.3070, -16.8190



64.4750, -2.2950, 14.0650

# Complementary

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



61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840



51.1190, -25.0800, 2.9840

# 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.



60.7110, -23.7510, 6.4330



61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840



51.2530, -46.4890, -11.0090

# Square

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



61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840



54.4390, -20.9500, -16.8060



50.8600, -49.5160, -5.7080



64.6250, 14.8980, 16.3540



# Rectangle

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



61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840



59.4930, 5.3210, -13.8390



50.8600, -49.5160, -5.7080



63.5990, -8.5760, 12.2560

# Sweetspot

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



61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840



101.0350, 10.0870, -1.0890



48.6370, 23.7920, 20.3680



50.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



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.



61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840



74.8410, 39.7520, -4.5680



77.7300, 17.6550, -17.1050



39.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



62.5060, 48.0050, -5.4590



138.6340, 105.8220, -12.5300



# Inverse Universe

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



51.1190, -25.0800, 2.9840



58.1590, -39.7520, 4.5680



35.2700, -17.6550, 17.1050



38.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



41.9070, -47.7300, 5.9820



93.3660, -105.8220, 12.5300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

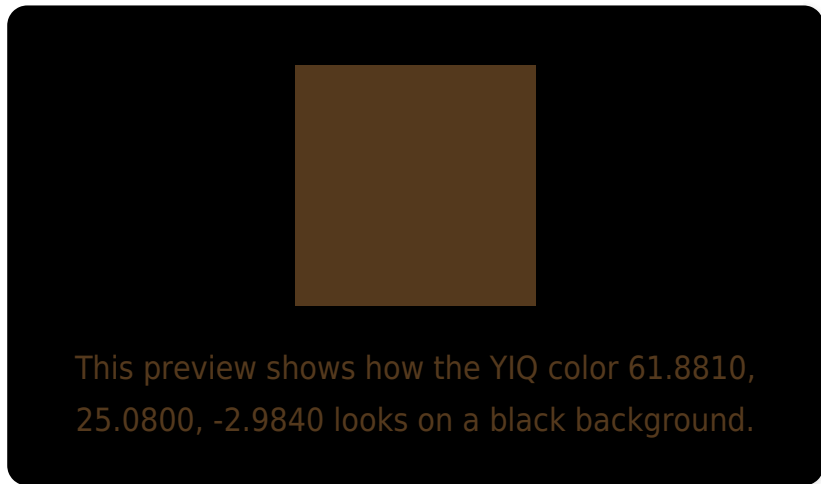
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

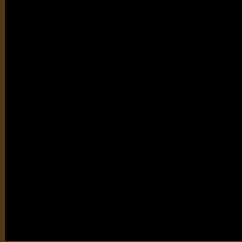
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.8810, 25.0800,

-2.9840.

# 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

61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840

### Protanopia

61.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

### Deuteranopia

61.7340, 21.0000, -6.1360



## Tritanopia

64.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840

## Protanomaly

61.6520, 18.2950, -6.6730

## Deuteranomaly

61.7450, 22.4670, -5.1890

## Tritanomaly

63.0580, 20.4480, 3.8720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840 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(84, 57, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 57, 29)  
}
```

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(84, 57, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 57, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840 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(84, 57, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 57, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 57, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 57, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 57, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 57, 29)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 57, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 57,  
29) }
```

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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