

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.9170, -61.7170,
22.6910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1140A9
RGB	17, 64, 169
RGB Percent	7%, 25%, 66%
CMY	0.9333, 0.7489, 0.3376
CMYK	0.90, 0.62, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	221°, 82%, 36%
HSV	221°, 90%, 66%
XYZ	9.2191, 6.6496, 38.2928
YIQ	61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

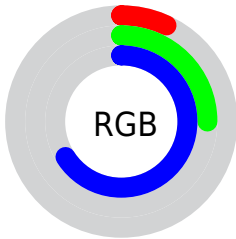
Format	Color
RYB	17, 53, 169
Decimal	1130665
CIELab	31.00, 27.16, -60.15
CIELCh	31, 65.995, 294.306
Yxy	6.6496, 0.1702, 0.1228
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279320745 (0xFF1140A9)
YUV	61.9170, 52.7919, -39.3922
Hunter-Lab	25.7867, 18.6893, -69.9937

Details

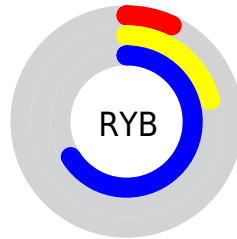
The YIQ color **61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **124.0830, 61.7170, -22.6910**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.2120, -46.1300, 32.0620**, and **26.7250, -43.5610, 24.0470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.7900, -68.5490, 25.3630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.0440, -54.8850, 20.0190**.

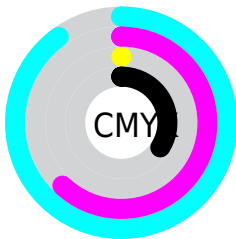
Distribution



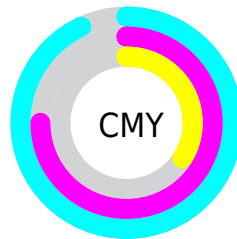
- Red (7%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910 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 61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.9170, -61.7170,
22.6910

■ 61.9170, -61.7170,
22.6910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.4290, -57.4070,
21.6730

■ 118.9130,
-46.7260, 31.8500

■ 26.7250, -43.5610,
24.0470

■ 146.1630,
-44.4340, 34.3660

■ 10.2600, -28.8900,
27.9900

■ 170.7970,
-34.8960, 26.7040

■ 11.6330, -23.1110,
16.8650

■ 195.6160,
-24.4410, 18.9430

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 220.4350,
-13.9860, 11.1820

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 246.4280, -4.0810,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

2.3750

0.0000

■ 61.9170, -61.7170,
22.6910

■ 61.9170, -61.7170,
22.6910

■ 49.7900, -68.5490,
25.3630

■ 74.0440, -54.8850,
20.0190

■ 85.5840, -47.7780,
17.8700

■ 97.7110, -40.9460,
15.1980

■ 109.8380,
-34.1140, 12.5260

■ 121.0790,
-27.6030, 10.1650

■ 133.2060,
-20.7710, 7.4930

■ 145.3330,
-13.9390, 4.8210

■ 156.8730, -6.8320,
2.6720

■ 169.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.0130, -79.9630, 11.9490



61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910



67.0160, 22.5480, 53.9400

Triad

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



61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910



63.8450, 69.4600, 7.7000



60.9580, -44.8810, -29.1450

Complementary

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



61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910



124.0830, 61.7170, -22.6910

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.



52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910



69.2180, 39.7080, -14.7880

Square

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



61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910



50.6340, 81.7410, 43.9570



62.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



67.5870, -62.1690, -13.1850

Rectangle

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



61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910



55.8800, 55.4660, 63.0980



62.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



58.9060, -39.1030, -34.7430

Sweetspot

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



61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910



177.2920, -23.8890, 8.9350



118.0800, -75.1840, -47.1520



84.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910



64.8820, -88.9990, 32.5450



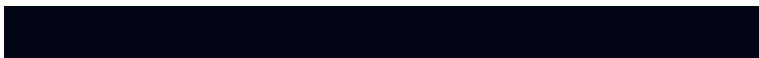
42.7000, -32.1040, 53.2080



78.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



43.8740, -60.1580, 21.9700



5.8020, -8.0700, 3.0820

Inverse Universe

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



67.8060, 75.5050, 46.8410



73.2330, 108.6960, 67.5760



143.3000, 32.1040, -53.2080



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



49.4960, 73.4420, 45.6820



6.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910 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 61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910 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 61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.9170, -61.7170,

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

61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910

Protanopia

58.0760, -67.0790, 9.7290

Deuteranopia

58.5030, -61.3920, 0.2720



Tritanopia

57.3510, -49.8810, -15.6170

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910

Protanomaly

59.4940, -65.2000, 14.2240

Deuteranomaly

59.6590, -61.5310, 8.3010

Tritanomaly

59.0430, -54.2850, -1.8770

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.2490, -22.3300, 8.2140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910 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(17, 64, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 64, 169)  
}
```

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(17, 64, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 64, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910 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(17, 64, 169) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 64, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 64, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 64, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 64, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 64,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.9170, -61.7170, 22.6910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 64, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 64,  
169) }
```

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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