

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.9330, -16.2290,
-8.7490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	294841
RGB	41, 72, 65
RGB Percent	16%, 28%, 25%
CMY	0.8393, 0.7176, 0.7452
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.10, 0.72
HSL	166°, 27%, 22%
HSV	166°, 43%, 28%
XYZ	4.1856, 5.4889, 5.8376
YIQ	61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

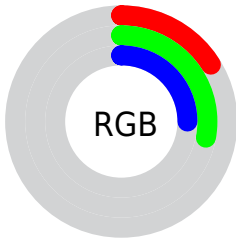
Format	Color
RYB	41, 58, 72
Decimal	2705473
CIELab	28.08, -13.45, 0.59
CIELCh	28, 13.466, 177.475
Yxy	5.4889, 0.2698, 0.3538
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280895553 (0xFF294841)
YUV	61.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582
Hunter-Lab	23.4284, -9.1101, 1.6267

Details

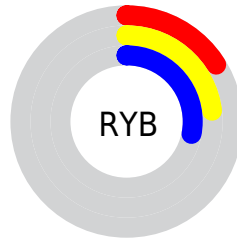
The YIQ color **61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **51.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.2210, -17.1000, -9.4840**, and **19.6450, -15.3580, -8.0140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.6120, -19.7590, -10.8550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430**.

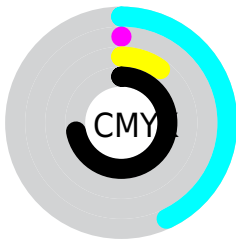
Distribution



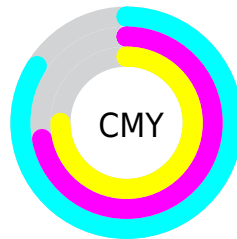
- Red (16%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490 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 61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.9330, -16.2290,
-8.7490

■ 61.9330, -16.2290,
-8.7490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.0470, -16.5500,
-8.4380

■ 110.2210,
-17.1000, -9.4840

■ 19.6450, -15.3580,
-8.0140

■ 135.2210,
-17.1000, -9.4840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 161.8080,
-17.3750, -10.0070

■ 188.5090,
-17.9710, -10.2190

■ 217.0960,
-18.2460, -10.7420

■ 244.0360,

-18.0170, -9.3850

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

61.9330, -16.2290,
-8.7490

61.9330, -16.2290,
-8.7490

59.6120, -19.7590,
-10.8550

64.2540, -12.6990,
-6.6430

57.4050, -23.6100,
-12.6500

66.4610, -8.8480,
-4.8480

54.7850, -27.7360,
-14.9680

69.0810, -4.7220,
-2.5300

52.4640, -31.2660,
-17.0740

71.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

50.2570, -35.1170,
-18.8690

73.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 48.6480, -37.7760,
-20.2400

■ 75.9300, 6.1890,
3.4770

■ 78.1370, 10.0400,
5.2720

■ 80.7570, 14.1660,
7.5900

■ 83.0780, 17.6960,
9.6960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040



61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490



61.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110

Triad

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



61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490



67.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



66.7970, 16.6890, 0.4090

Complementary

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



61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490



51.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490

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.



67.1440, 17.3300, 5.3140



61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490



68.3200, 5.2710, 9.1030

Square

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



61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490



64.7950, -15.3600, 3.0400



68.0990, 13.2030, 8.5230



65.8240, 12.0590, -3.7890

Rectangle

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



61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490



61.9740, -23.4740, -4.0980



68.0990, 13.2030, 8.5230



67.0360, 17.5140, 1.9780

Sweetspot

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



61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490



90.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



61.2900, -4.3530, -14.7290



45.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490



78.0950, -25.6730, -13.8090



58.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



66.8910, -51.9420, -27.8300



153.3130, -118.9210, -63.9850

Inverse Universe

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



51.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490



60.9050, 25.6730, 13.8090



54.9650, 16.2760, 2.3880



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



32.2230, 51.6210, 28.1410



73.6870, 118.9210, 63.9850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

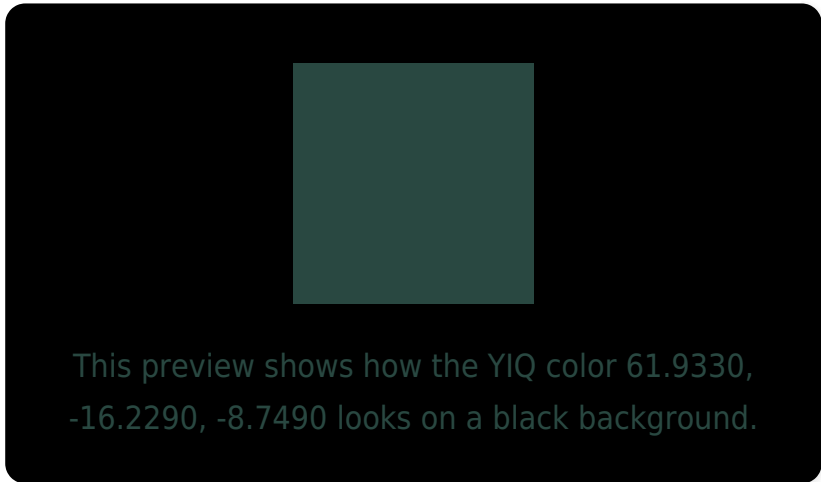
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

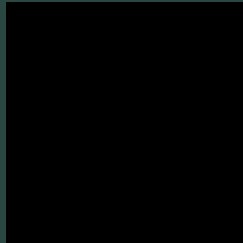
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.9330, -16.2290,

-8.7490.

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

61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490

Protanopia

66.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

Deuteranopia

66.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



Tritanopia

62.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490

Protanomaly

64.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750

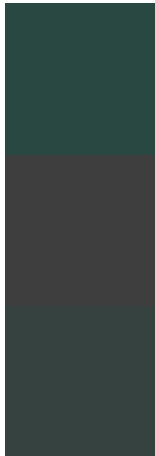
Deuteranomaly

65.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830

Tritanomaly

62.7420, -17.0090, -5.6250

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490 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(41, 72, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 72, 65)  
}
```

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(41, 72, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 72, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490 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(41, 72, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 72, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(41, 72, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 72, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 72, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 72, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 72, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 72,  
65) }
```

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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