

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.9360, -29.4790,  
-10.9110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.9360, -29.4790,  
-10.9110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B4D4C
RGB	27, 77, 76
RGB Percent	11%, 30%, 30%
CMY	0.8942, 0.6980, 0.7021
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.01, 0.70
HSL	179°, 48%, 20%
HSV	179°, 65%, 30%
XYZ	4.4100, 6.0647, 7.7702
YIQ	61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

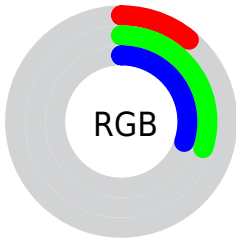
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	27, 52, 77
Decimal	1789260
CIELab	29.58, -16.78, -4.38
CIElCh	30, 17.339, 194.631
Yxy	6.0647, 0.2417, 0.3324
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279979340 (0xFF1B4D4C)
YUV	61.9360, 6.9336, -30.6389
Hunter-Lab	24.6266, -11.1316, -1.4687

# Details

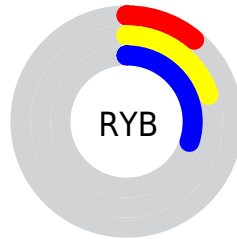
The YIQ color **61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **42.0640, 29.4790, 10.9110**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.5340, -28.2870, -10.4870**, and **23.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.5440, -34.2470, -12.6070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.3280, -24.7110, -9.2150**.

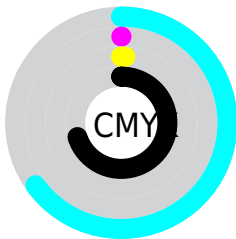
# Distribution



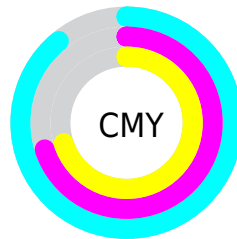
- Red (11%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110 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 61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.9360, -29.4790,  
-10.9110

61.9360, -29.4790,  
-10.9110

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

37.7400, -31.8630,  
-11.7590

111.5340,  
-28.2870, -10.4870

23.0190, -19.3470,  
-7.3070

137.2350,  
-28.8830, -10.6990

1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

163.8220,  
-29.1580, -11.2220

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

191.5230,  
-29.7540, -11.4340

219.2240,  
-30.3500, -11.6460

242.1430,

-25.6280, -9.1160

250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

61.9360, -29.4790,  
-10.9110

61.9360, -29.4790,  
-10.9110

59.5440, -34.2470,  
-12.6070

64.3280, -24.7110,  
-9.2150

57.4510, -38.4190,  
-14.0910

66.4210, -20.5390,  
-7.7310

54.9450, -42.8660,  
-16.0980

68.8130, -15.7710,  
-6.0350

53.7490, -45.2500,  
-16.9460

71.3190, -11.3240,  
-4.0280

73.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

■ 75.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 78.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 80.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

■ 82.6810, 11.3240,  
4.0280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.5260, -16.6410, -12.2970



61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110



62.1190, -34.2480, -7.0800

# Triad

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



61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110



71.6340, 1.5110, 11.1670



69.1730, 18.3860, -2.8140

# Complementary

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



61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110



42.0640, 29.4790, 10.9110

# 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.



70.3140, 22.6030, 3.3630



61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110



71.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710

# Square

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



61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110



69.9850, -12.8390, 6.9130



71.2200, 20.1720, 8.8760



68.1070, 9.5840, -8.4960



# Rectangle

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



61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110



64.3200, -30.2600, -2.2600



71.2200, 20.1720, 8.8760



69.7110, 19.8070, -1.0330

# Sweetspot

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



61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110



93.6180, -10.7280, -3.8160



56.9480, -12.5580, -25.7260



47.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110



75.8630, -45.5710, -16.6350



48.5490, -23.4750, 1.4290



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



71.2740, -60.1500, -22.2460



160.6600, -135.4750, -50.3150



# Inverse Universe

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



42.0640, 29.4790, 10.9110



45.2510, 45.2500, 16.9460



55.4510, 23.4750, -1.4290



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



30.7260, 60.1500, 22.2460

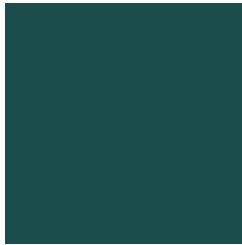


69.3400, 135.4750, 50.3150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

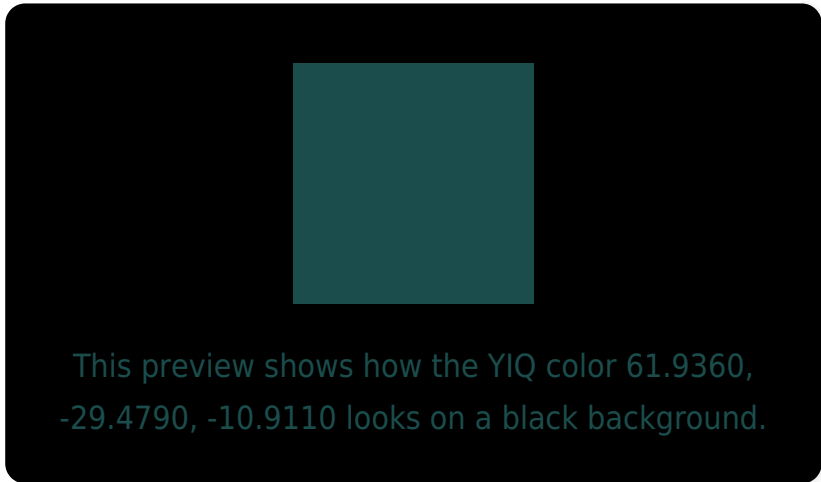
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

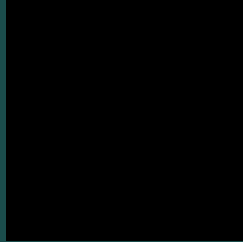
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.9360, -29.4790,



# 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

61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110

### Protanopia

69.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

### Deuteranopia

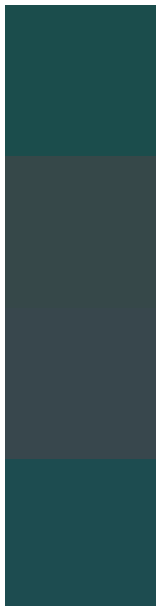
70.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580



## Tritanopia

62.9300, -29.3420, -7.8860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110

## Protanomaly

66.7320, -11.0490, -3.5050

## Deuteranomaly

67.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

## Tritanomaly

62.4030, -29.2960, -8.7200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.6180, -10.7280, -3.8160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110 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(27, 77, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 77, 76)  
}
```

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(27, 77, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 77, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110 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(27, 77, 76) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 77, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 77, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 77, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 77, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 77, 76)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 77, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 77,  
76) }
```

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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