

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040)
contains.

YIQ(61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(61.9700, 8.7120,
-3.7040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	443E2E
RGB	68, 62, 46
RGB Percent	27%, 24%, 18%
CMY	0.7333, 0.7569, 0.8196
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.32, 0.73
HSL	44°, 19%, 22%
HSV	44°, 32%, 27%
XYZ	4.5998, 4.8713, 3.2838
YIQ	61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

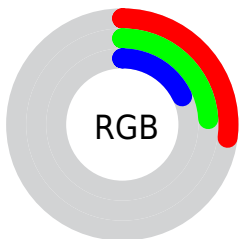
Format	Color
R_{YB}	54, 68, 46
Decimal	4472366
CIE _{Lab}	26.36, -0.40, 10.79
CIE _{LCh}	26, 10.796, 92.112
Yxy	4.8713, 0.3606, 0.3819
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282662446 (0xFF443E2E)
YUV	61.9700, -7.8732, 5.2883
Hunter-Lab	22.0710, -1.4230, 6.6283

Details

The YIQ color **61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **52.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030**, and **19.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.9980, 11.5090, -4.8350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730**.

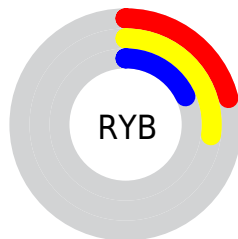
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (24%)

Blue (18%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (18%)

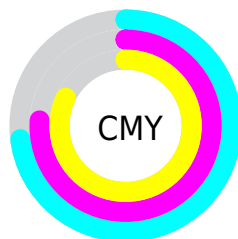


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040 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 61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.9700, 8.7120,
-3.7040

■ 61.9700, 8.7120,
-3.7040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.7850, 7.7950,
-3.6050

■ 109.1550, 9.6290,
-3.8030

■ 19.5140, 9.9960,
-4.9480

■ 135.0410, 9.9500,
-4.1140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 161.2260, 10.8670,
-4.2130

■ 188.2260, 10.8670,
-4.2130

■ 216.1120, 11.1880,
-4.5240

■ 244.4110, 11.7840,

-4.3120

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 61.9700, 8.7120,
-3.7040

■ 61.9700, 8.7120,
-3.7040

■ 59.9980, 11.5090,
-4.8350

■ 63.9420, 5.9150,
-2.5730

■ 58.0260, 14.3060,
-5.9660

■ 65.9140, 3.1180,
-1.4420

■ 56.1680, 16.7820,
-6.7860

■ 67.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 54.7830, 19.3040,
-8.4400

■ 69.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 52.8110, 22.1010,
-9.5710

■ 71.1290, -4.6770,
2.1630

■ 50.8390, 24.8980,
-10.7020

■ 73.1010, -7.4740,
3.2940

■ 49.0950, 27.0530,
-11.2110

■ 75.0730, -10.2710,
4.4250

■ 76.9310, -12.7470,
5.2450

■ 78.9030, -15.5440,
6.3760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290



61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040



61.2680, 1.8810, -6.5590

Triad

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



61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040



59.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920



64.1520, 5.6840, 7.1240

Complementary

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



61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040



52.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

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.



63.3190, -2.1560, 6.0360



61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040



60.0890, -16.3680, -0.7200

Square

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



61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040



59.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440



61.8340, -11.0960, 2.8560



64.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190

Rectangle

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



61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040



60.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100



61.8340, -11.0960, 2.8560



63.5970, 2.9330, 7.4210

Sweetspot

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



61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040



86.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530



53.2620, 11.1860, 6.5300



44.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040



79.7270, 13.7100, -6.1780



63.9970, 4.0820, -7.9020



32.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



70.0930, 38.5620, -16.0460



162.6570, 88.6790, -37.7610

Inverse Universe

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



52.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040



63.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



50.0030, -4.0820, 7.9020



30.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



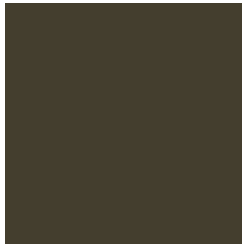
26.3200, -38.2870, 16.5690



61.3430, -88.6790, 37.7610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

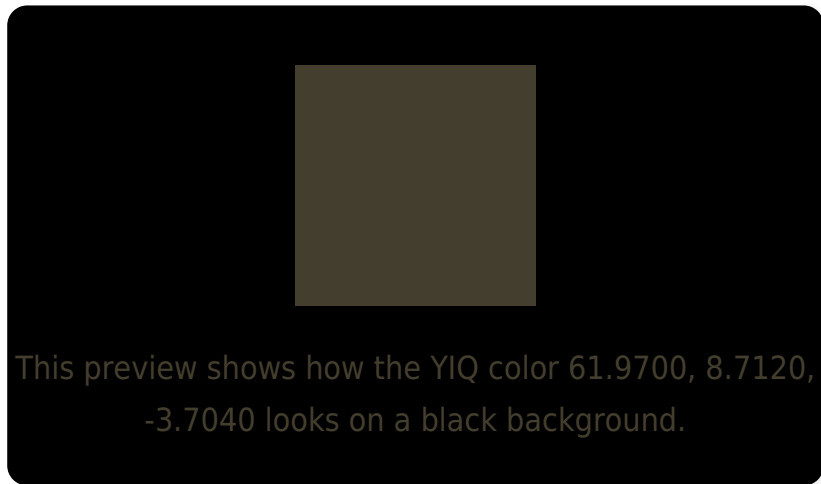
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

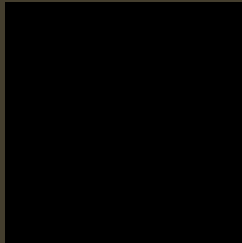
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040.



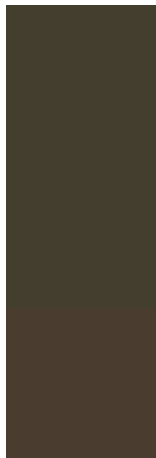
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.9700, 8.7120,

-3.7040.

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

61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

Protanopia

61.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160

Deuteranopia

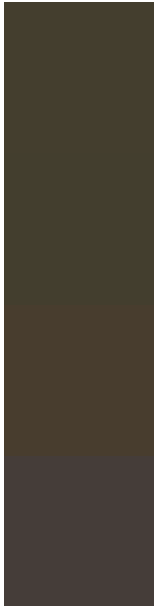
62.5900, 12.8380, -1.3860



Tritanopia

63.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

Protanomaly

61.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160

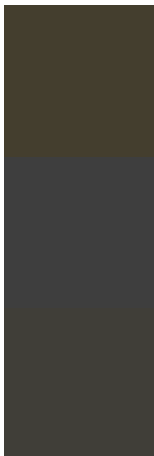
Deuteranomaly

62.5790, 11.3710, -2.3330

Tritanomaly

62.9360, 6.0520, 0.4520

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040 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(68, 62, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 62, 46)  
}
```

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(68, 62, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 62, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040 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(68, 62, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 62, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(68, 62, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 62, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 62, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 62, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 62, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 62,  
46) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor