

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.0590, -7.6560,
-4.4240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32413D
RGB	50, 65, 61
RGB Percent	20%, 25%, 24%
CMY	0.8040, 0.7451, 0.7608
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.06, 0.75
HSL	164°, 13%, 23%
HSV	164°, 23%, 25%
XYZ	4.0477, 4.7960, 5.1263
YIQ	60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

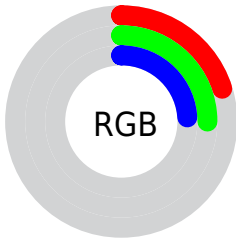
Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 59, 65
Decimal	3293501
CIE Lab	26.15, -7.06, 0.45
CIE LCh	26, 7.070, 176.375
Yxy	4.7960, 0.2897, 0.3433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281483581 (0xFF32413D)
YUV	60.0590, 0.4639, -8.8217
Hunter-Lab	21.8998, -5.3330, 1.4513

Details

The YIQ color **60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **54.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.6460, -7.9310, -4.9470**, and **17.1620, -9.4440, -5.0600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.7380, -11.1860, -6.5300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300**.

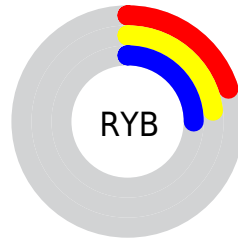
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (25%)

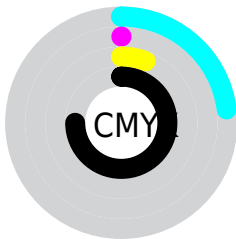
Blue (24%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (25%)

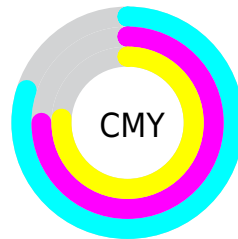


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240 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 60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.0590, -7.6560,
-4.4240

■ 60.0590, -7.6560,
-4.4240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.3580, -7.0600,
-4.2120

■ 107.6460, -7.9310,
-4.9470

■ 17.1620, -9.4440,
-5.0600

■ 132.4610, -8.8480,
-4.8480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.0480, -9.1230,
-5.3710

■ 186.0480, -9.1230,
-5.3710

■ 213.6350, -9.3980,
-5.8940

■ 241.7490, -9.7190,

-5.5830

■ 60.0590, -7.6560,
-4.4240

■ 60.0590, -7.6560,
-4.4240

■ 57.7380, -11.1860,
-6.5300

■ 62.0810, -4.7220,
-2.5300

■ 55.8300, -14.4410,
-8.1130

■ 64.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 53.5090, -17.9710,
-10.2190

■ 66.3100, 2.0630,
1.1590

■ 51.4870, -20.9050,
-12.1130

■ 68.6310, 5.5930,
3.2650

■ 49.1660, -24.4350,
-14.2190

■ 70.6530, 8.5270,
5.1590

■ 47.2580, -27.6900,
-15.8020

■ 72.8600, 12.3780,
6.9540

■ 44.9370, -31.2200,
-17.9080

■ 74.8820, 15.3120,
8.8480

■ 43.6270, -33.2830,
-19.0670

■ 77.2030, 18.8420,
10.9540

■ 79.2250, 21.7760,
12.8480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



60.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930

Triad

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



60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



62.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



62.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550

Complementary

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



60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



54.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240

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.



62.3710, 9.2610, 2.8690



60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



62.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

Square

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



60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



61.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030



62.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230



61.6540, 6.7860, -1.8380

Rectangle

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



60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



62.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230



62.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010

Sweetspot

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



60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



82.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



60.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970



41.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



76.4390, -11.7820, -6.7420



58.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110



31.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



65.0330, -49.4660, -28.6500



150.1840, -114.2440, -66.1480

Inverse Universe

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



54.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



68.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420



56.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110



31.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



31.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



73.8160, 114.2440, 66.1480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

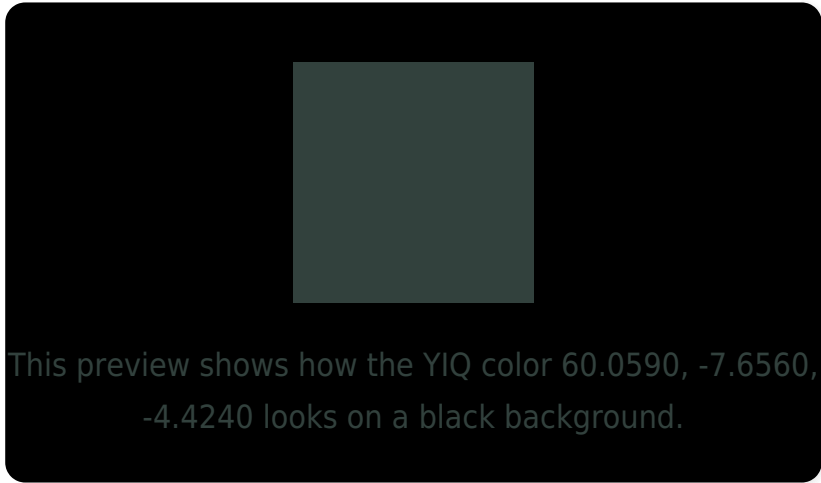
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

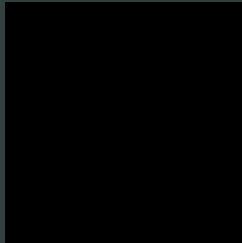
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240.



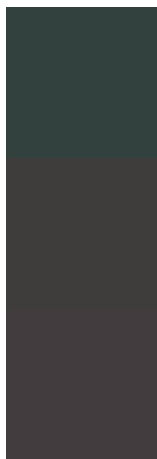
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.0590, -7.6560,

-4.4240.

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

60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240

Protanopia

61.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Deuteranopia

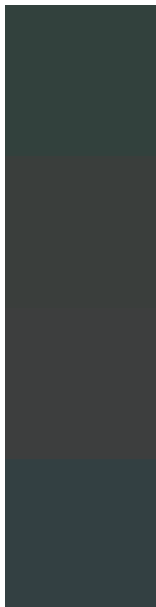
62.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



Tritanopia

60.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240

Protanomaly

60.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700

Deuteranomaly

61.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

Tritanomaly

60.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240 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(50, 65, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 65, 61)  
}
```

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(50, 65, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 65, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240 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(50, 65, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 65, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 65, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 65, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 65, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 65, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 65, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 65,  
61) }
```

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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