

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.0850, -10.5450,
-1.6250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	314045
RGB	49, 64, 69
RGB Percent	19%, 25%, 27%
CMY	0.8079, 0.7490, 0.7295
CMYK	0.29, 0.07, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	195°, 17%, 23%
HSV	195°, 29%, 27%
XYZ	4.1738, 4.7498, 6.3251
YIQ	60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

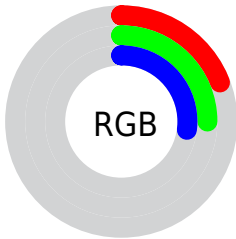
Format	Color
R_{YB}	49, 58, 69
Decimal	3227717
CIE _{Lab}	26.01, -4.68, -5.03
CIE _{LCh}	26, 6.866, 227.079
Yxy	4.7498, 0.2737, 0.3115
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281417797 (0xFF314045)
YUV	60.0850, 4.3951, -9.7215
Hunter-Lab	21.7940, -3.9549, -1.9516

Details

The YIQ color **60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **57.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.7860, -11.1410, -1.8370**, and **17.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.8180, -14.1670, -2.0630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870**.

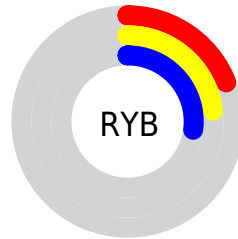
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (25%)

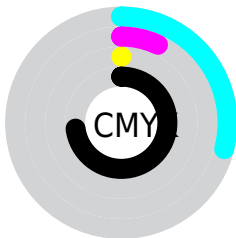
Blue (27%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (27%)

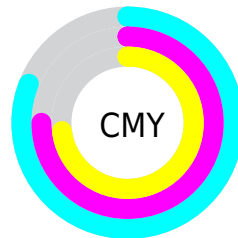


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250 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 60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.0850, -10.5450,
-1.6250

■ 60.0850, -10.5450,
-1.6250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.0850, -10.5450,
-1.6250

■ 107.7860,
-11.1410, -1.8370

■ 17.0740, -12.0120,
-2.5720

■ 132.9000,
-11.4620, -1.5260

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.6010,
-12.0580, -1.7380

■ 185.6010,
-12.0580, -1.7380

■ 213.6010,
-12.0580, -1.7380

■ 242.3020,

-12.6540, -1.9500

■ 60.0850, -10.5450,
-1.6250

■ 60.0850, -10.5450,
-1.6250

■ 56.8180, -14.1670,
-2.0630

■ 63.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 54.1380, -18.0640,
-3.0240

■ 66.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 50.8710, -21.6860,
-3.4620

■ 69.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 47.6040, -25.3080,
-3.9000

■ 72.5660, 4.2180,
0.6500

■ 44.3370, -28.9300,
-4.3380

■ 75.5340, 7.2440,
0.8760

■ 41.9560, -32.2310,
-5.0870

■ 78.2140, 11.1410,
1.8370

■ 38.6890, -35.8530,
-5.5250

■ 81.4810, 14.7630,
2.2750

■ 38.3900, -36.4490,
-5.7370

■ 84.7480, 18.3850,
2.7130

■ 87.4280, 22.2820,
3.6740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.8030, -9.8110, -3.9150



60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



61.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

Triad

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



60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



62.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



61.1590, 3.8060, -2.8980

Complementary

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



60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



57.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250

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.



61.4800, 7.3360, -0.7920



60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



62.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910

Square

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



60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



62.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940



62.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



60.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940

Rectangle

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



60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



61.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



62.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



61.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850

Sweetspot

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



60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



85.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



61.3100, -7.1050, -8.9050



43.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



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.



60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



75.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880



54.2150, -7.7950, 3.6050



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



55.3110, -52.4040, -8.4360



125.6680, -119.6170, -18.3130

Inverse Universe

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



56.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050



69.8910, 11.0930, 13.7250



63.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



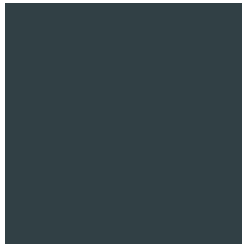
38.1510, 34.9290, 44.3130



87.2530, 80.7220, 100.9940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

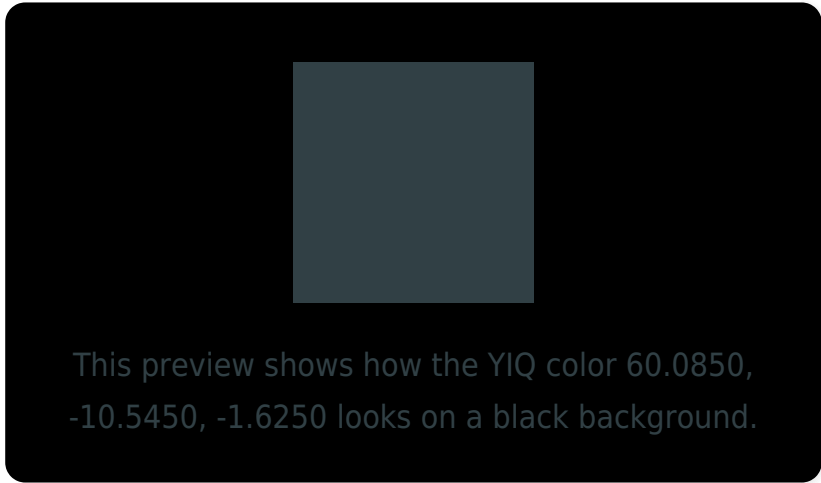
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

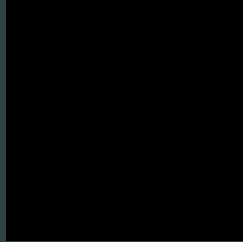
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.0850, -10.5450,

-1.6250.

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

60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Protanopia

61.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

Deuteranopia

62.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



Tritanopia

60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Protanomaly

61.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Deuteranomaly

61.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630

Tritanomaly

60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250 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(49, 64, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 64, 69)  
}
```

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(49, 64, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 64, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250 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(49, 64, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 64, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 64, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 64, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 64, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 64, 69)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 64, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 64,  
69) }
```

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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