

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.1040, -3.5290,
-7.6330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	344233
RGB	52, 66, 51
RGB Percent	20%, 26%, 20%
CMY	0.7961, 0.7411, 0.8000
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.23, 0.74
HSL	116°, 13%, 23%
HSV	116°, 23%, 26%
XYZ	3.9617, 4.8659, 3.8623
YIQ	60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

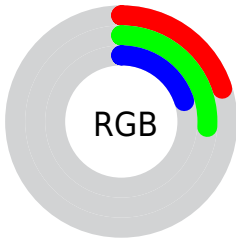
Format	Color
R_{YB}	51, 66, 65
Decimal	3424819
CIE Lab	26.35, -9.18, 7.30
CIE LCh	26, 11.729, 141.498
Yxy	4.8659, 0.3122, 0.3834
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281614899 (0xFF344233)
YUV	60.1040, -4.4883, -7.1072
Hunter-Lab	22.0588, -6.5448, 5.0600

Details

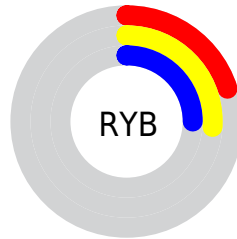
The YIQ color **60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **56.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.5770, -3.4830, -8.4670**, and **17.0500, -3.4370, -9.3010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840**.

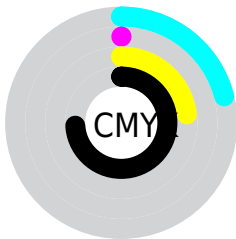
Distribution



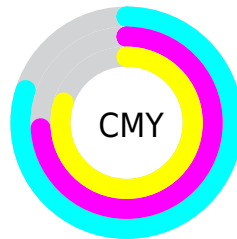
- Red (20%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330 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 60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.1040, -3.5290,
-7.6330

■ 60.1040, -3.5290,
-7.6330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.5170, -3.2540,
-7.1100

■ 107.5770, -3.4830,
-8.4670

■ 17.0500, -3.4370,
-9.3010

■ 132.5770, -3.4830,
-8.4670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.1640, -3.7580,
-8.9900

■ 185.8650, -4.3540,
-9.2020

■ 213.7510, -4.0330,
-9.5130

■ 241.7510, -4.0330,

-9.5130

■ 60.1040, -3.5290,
-7.6330

■ 60.1040, -3.5290,
-7.6330

■ 57.5120, -4.8580,
-11.0820

■ 62.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 55.0340, -6.5080,
-14.2200

■ 65.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 52.1430, -8.4330,
-17.8810

■ 67.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

■ 49.6650, -10.0830,
-21.0190

■ 70.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

■ 47.0730, -11.4120,
-24.4680

■ 73.1350, 4.3540,
9.2020

■ 44.4810, -12.7410,
-27.9170

■ 75.7270, 5.6830,
12.6510

■ 42.0030, -14.3910,
-31.0550

■ 78.2050, 7.3330,
15.7890

■ 39.9380, -15.7660,
-33.6700

■ 80.7970, 8.6620,
19.2380

■ 83.2750, 10.3120,
22.3760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.3500, 4.5860, -6.0220



60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330



58.9120, -11.7360, -7.5760

Triad

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



60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330



61.0400, -14.6720, 1.5840



63.4750, 14.9000, 5.3000

Complementary

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



60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330



56.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330

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.



63.6040, 10.2230, 7.4630



60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330



62.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860

Square

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



60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330



59.0670, -19.3020, -2.6140



63.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



62.9540, 14.8090, 1.4410

Rectangle

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



60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330



58.2150, -16.9630, -6.4590



63.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



63.5180, 13.3410, 6.0210

Sweetspot

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



60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330



84.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



63.7030, 5.0900, -4.1420



41.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



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.



60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330



77.6860, -5.4080, -12.1280



60.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680



31.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



58.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590



135.9730, -52.6600, -113.9720

Inverse Universe

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



56.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330



72.3140, 5.4080, 12.1280



56.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



38.2670, 23.0990, 49.4590



88.3260, 53.2560, 114.1840

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

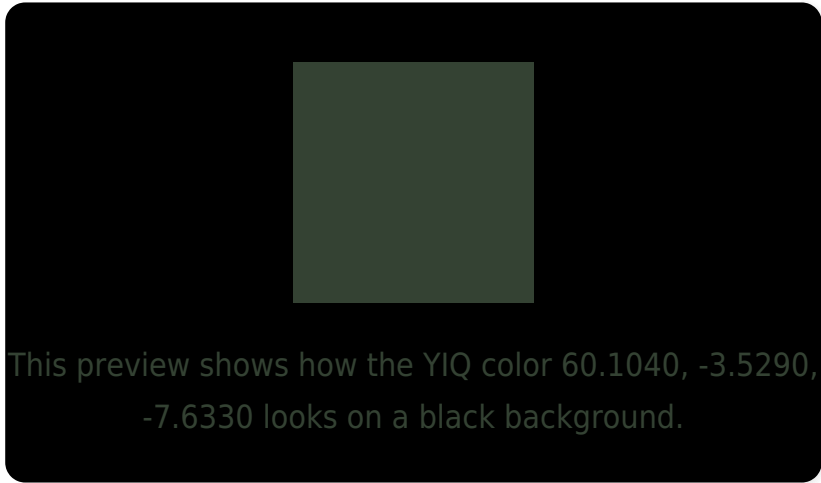
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

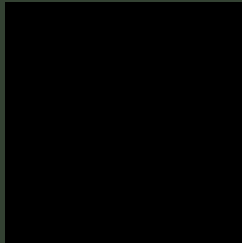
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330.



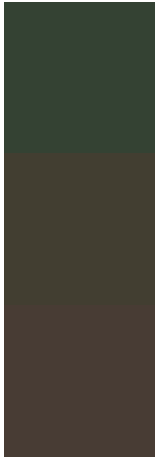
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330.

-7.6330.

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

60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330

Protanopia

61.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Deuteranopia

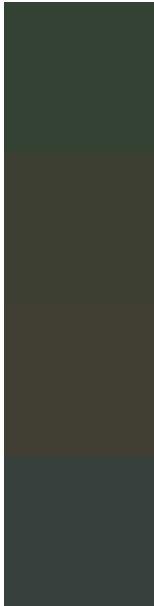
62.6760, 9.7200, 0.0560



Tritanopia

61.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330

Protanomaly

60.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670

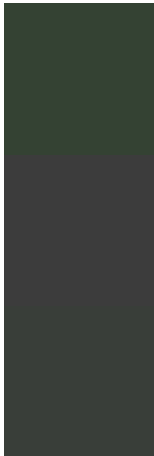
Deuteranomaly

61.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740

Tritanomaly

61.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330 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(52, 66, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 66, 51)  
}
```

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(52, 66, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 66, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330 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(52, 66, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 66, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 66, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 66, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 66, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 66, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 66, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 66,  
51) }
```

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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