

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.1320, -27.0950,  
-10.0630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.1320, -27.0950,  
-10.0630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C4A49
RGB	28, 74, 73
RGB Percent	11%, 29%, 29%
CMY	0.8903, 0.7097, 0.7138
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.01, 0.71
HSL	179°, 45%, 20%
HSV	179°, 62%, 29%
XYZ	4.1299, 5.6273, 7.1671
YIQ	60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

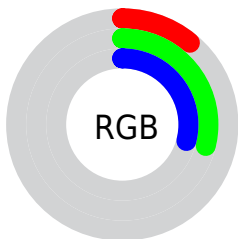
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 51, 74
Decimal	1854025
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	28.45, -15.82, -4.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 16.349, 194.565
Yxy	5.6273, 0.2440, 0.3325
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280044105 (0xFF1C4A49)
YUV	60.1320, 6.3439, -28.1798
Hunter-Lab	23.7219, -10.4373, -1.3079

# Details

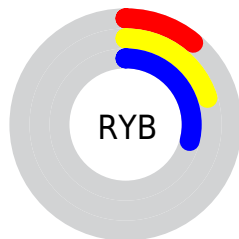
The YIQ color **60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **41.8680, 27.0950, 10.0630**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.3170, -26.1780, -10.1620**, and **21.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.0390, -31.2670, -11.5470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.2250, -22.9230, -8.5790**.

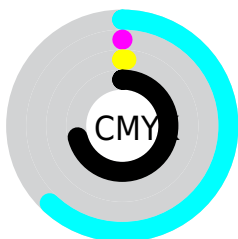
# Distribution



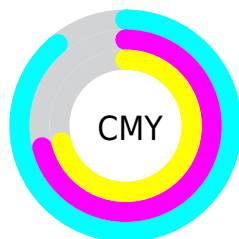
- Red (11%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630 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 60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.1320, -27.0950,  
-10.0630

60.1320, -27.0950,  
-10.0630

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

35.7510, -30.3960,  
-10.8120

109.3170,  
-26.1780, -10.1620

20.9160, -17.5590,  
-6.6710

135.0180,  
-26.7740, -10.3740

0.4560, -1.2840,  
1.2440

161.7190,  
-27.3700, -10.5860

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

188.7190,  
-27.3700, -10.5860

216.4200,  
-27.9660, -10.7980

241.8440,

-26.2240, -9.3280

250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

60.1320, -27.0950,  
-10.0630

60.1320, -27.0950,  
-10.0630

58.0390, -31.2670,  
-11.5470

62.2250, -22.9230,  
-8.5790

55.6470, -36.0350,  
-13.2430

64.6170, -18.1550,  
-6.8830

53.4400, -39.8860,  
-15.0380

66.7100, -13.9830,  
-5.3990

51.6460, -43.4620,  
-16.3100

69.2160, -9.5360,  
-3.3920

71.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

■ 73.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 75.7940, 3.5760,  
1.2720

■ 77.8870, 7.7480,  
2.7560

■ 80.2790, 12.5160,  
4.4520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.5370, -15.1740, -11.3500



60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630



60.5000, -30.9470, -6.3310

# Triad

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



60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630



68.8080, 0.9610, 10.1210



66.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150

# Complementary

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



60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630



41.8680, 27.0950, 10.0630

# 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.



67.8300, 21.0900, 3.2500



60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630



68.7940, 12.7440, 11.3360

# Square

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



60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630



67.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030



68.5080, 19.3010, 8.1410



65.7480, 9.2170, -7.3510



# Rectangle

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



60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630



62.2880, -27.2340, -2.0340



68.5080, 19.3010, 8.1410



67.5260, 18.8900, -0.9340

# Sweetspot

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



60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630



91.2050, -11.0030, -4.3390



55.6000, -11.4580, -23.6340



44.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630



74.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980



47.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



71.2740, -60.1500, -22.2460



160.5460, -135.1540, -50.6260



# Inverse Universe

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



41.8680, 27.0950, 10.0630



46.0550, 42.8660, 16.0980



54.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310



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 60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

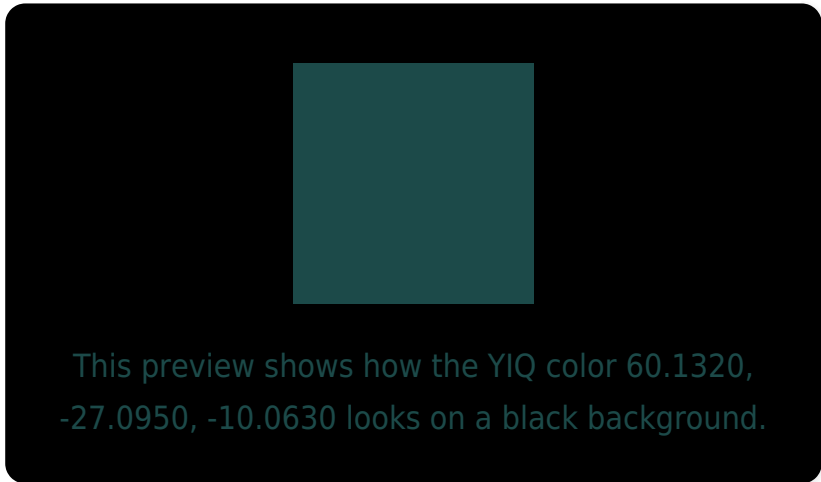
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

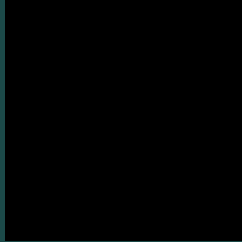
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.1320, -27.0950,

-10.0630.

# 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

60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630

### Protanopia

67.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

### Deuteranopia

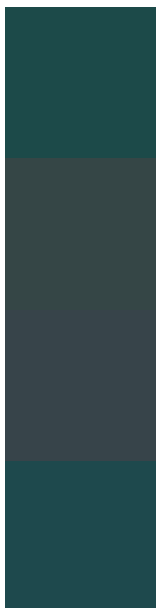
67.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700



## Tritanopia

61.1260, -26.9580, -7.0380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630

## Protanomaly

64.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040

## Deuteranomaly

64.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900

## Tritanomaly

60.5990, -26.9120, -7.8720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630 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(28, 74, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 74, 73)  
}
```

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(28, 74, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 74, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630 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(28, 74, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 74, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 74, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 74, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 74, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 74, 73)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 74, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 74,  
73) }
```

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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