

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.1590, 57.6730,  
28.5930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	851A2D
RGB	133, 26, 45
RGB Percent	52%, 10%, 18%
CMY	0.4782, 0.8982, 0.8233
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.66, 0.48
HSL	349°, 67%, 31%
HSV	349°, 80%, 52%
XYZ	10.5267, 5.9188, 3.0758
YIQ	60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

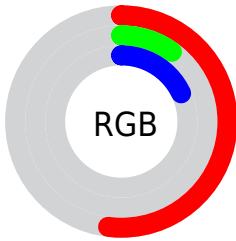
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	133, 26, 45
Decimal	8722989
CIELab	29.21, 45.26, 17.03
CIElCh	29, 48.359, 20.622
Yxy	5.9188, 0.5392, 0.3032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286913069 (0xFF851A2D)
YUV	60.1590, -7.4734, 63.8816
Hunter-Lab	24.3285, 34.6603, 9.5342

# Details

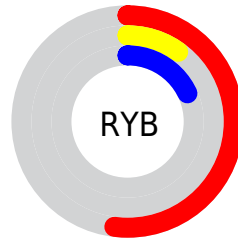
The YIQ color **60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **98.8410, -57.6730, -28.5930**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.9160, 62.6710, 26.1190**, and **23.0230, 45.8920, 16.3240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.2740, 64.7790, 31.9710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.0440, 50.5670, 25.2150**.

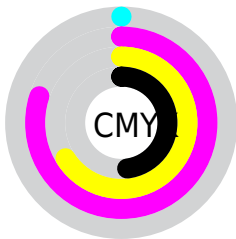
# Distribution



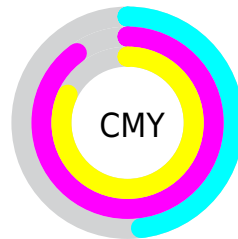
- Red (52%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930 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 60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.1590, 57.6730,  
28.5930

60.1590, 57.6730,  
28.5930

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

33.9460, 53.9590,  
29.8230

115.2150, 63.2670,  
26.3310

23.0230, 45.8920,  
16.3240

141.9980, 65.3760,  
26.6560

15.4770, 29.7540,  
11.4340

169.9660, 68.4020,  
26.8820

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

189.7900, 54.0980,  
21.7940

209.3040, 37.7310,  
15.5470

229.5190, 20.7680,

9.0880

249.7340, 3.8050,  
2.6290

60.1590, 57.6730,  
28.5930

60.1590, 57.6730,  
28.5930

51.2740, 64.7790,  
31.9710

69.0440, 50.5670,  
25.2150

42.5030, 71.5640,  
35.6600

78.5160, 43.1860,  
21.3140

87.4010, 36.0800,  
17.9360

96.2860, 28.9740,  
14.5580

105.1710, 21.8680,  
11.1800

■ 114.6430, 14.4870,  
7.2790

■ 123.5280, 7.3810,  
3.9010

■ 132.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 141.7710, -6.7850,  
-3.6890

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.5940, 43.6870, 39.7750



60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930



63.7940, 56.3020, 3.8700

# Triad

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



60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930



49.2570, -27.0900, -37.6980



61.5010, -67.0780, 4.2020

# Complementary

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



60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930



98.8410, -57.6730, -28.5930

# 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.



63.1990, -63.5920, -3.9120



60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930



55.5780, -40.7550, -26.8270

# Square

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



60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930



61.9650, 15.1350, -26.5050



60.6110, -53.5490, -15.2210



63.9930, -41.6800, 17.4880



# Rectangle

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



60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930



65.1420, 46.0340, -8.2860



60.6110, -53.5490, -15.2210



62.9200, -66.9400, 1.7000

# Sweetspot

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



60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930



145.0570, 22.1890, 10.8690



64.2110, 17.5050, 51.7210



69.9310, 13.6160, 6.5440



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930



58.6520, 90.4980, 44.9460



77.9510, 54.4220, 4.9020



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



41.4920, 70.0970, 34.7130



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



# Inverse Universe

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



60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930



58.6520, 90.4980, 44.9460



81.0490, -54.4220, -4.9020



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



41.4920, 70.0970, 34.7130

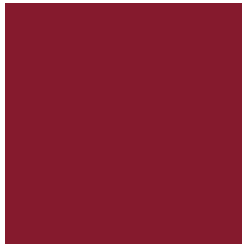


0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

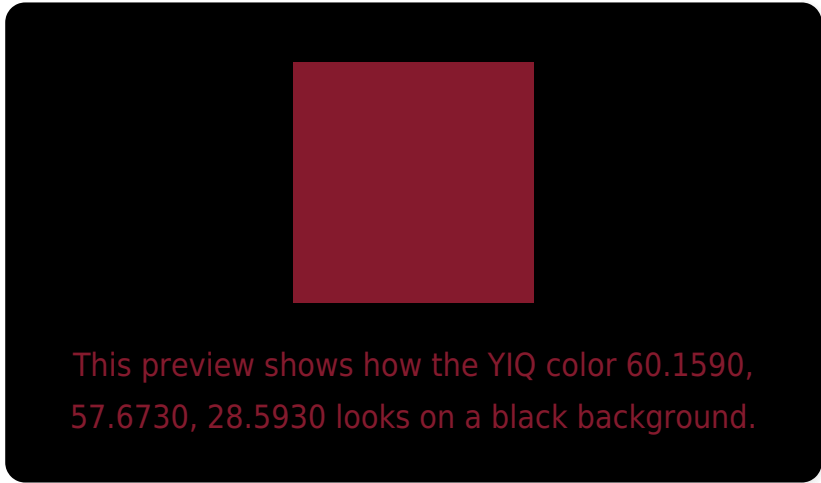
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

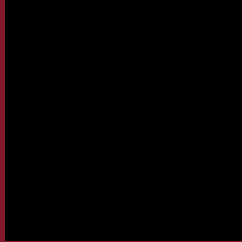
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.1590, 57.6730,



# 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

60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930

### Protanopia

70.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

### Deuteranopia

69.4890, 20.3120, -4.6800



## Tritanopia

60.2100, 61.6630, 22.3590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930

## Protanomaly

66.4870, 23.7940, 9.3140

## Deuteranomaly

65.9950, 33.9270, 7.3910

## Tritanomaly

60.1930, 60.3330, 24.4370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.4590, 20.9970, 10.4450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930 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(133, 26, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 26, 45)  
}
```

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(133, 26, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 26, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930 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(133, 26, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 26, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 26, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 26, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 26, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 26,  
45) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 26, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 26,  
45) }
```

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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