

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.1780, -7.5140,
-29.0340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	235113
RGB	35, 81, 19
RGB Percent	14%, 32%, 7%
CMY	0.8629, 0.6823, 0.9255
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.77, 0.68
HSL	105°, 62%, 20%
HSV	105°, 77%, 32%
XYZ	3.7533, 6.2914, 1.6328
YIQ	60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

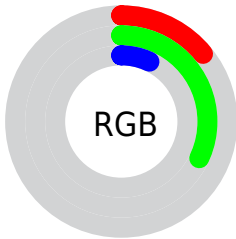
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 81, 65
Decimal	2314515
CIE Lab	30.14, -28.60, 30.22
CIE LCh	30, 41.609, 133.414
Yxy	6.2914, 0.3214, 0.5388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280504595 (0xFF235113)
YUV	60.1780, -20.3008, -22.0811
Hunter-Lab	25.0827, -17.1845, 13.6982

Details

The YIQ color **60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **39.8220, 7.5140, 29.0340**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.8360, -6.5510, -29.9670**, and **21.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.4720, -8.5220, -32.7940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.8840, -6.5060, -25.2740**.

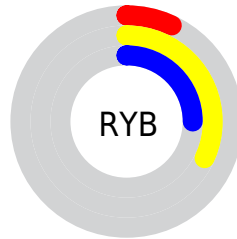
Distribution



Red (14%)

Green (32%)

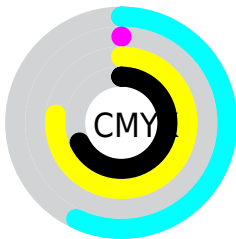
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (25%)

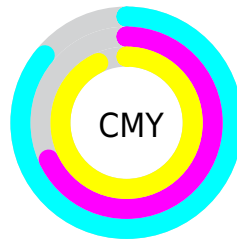


Cyan (57%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (77%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340 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 60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.1780, -7.5140,
-29.0340

60.1780, -7.5140,
-29.0340

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

36.7370, -10.5860,
-28.4260

109.8360, -6.5510,
-29.9670

21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

135.6080, -5.9090,
-30.5890

0.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

162.0810, -5.8630,
-31.4230

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

189.5540, -5.8170,
-32.2570

218.0270, -5.7710,
-33.0910

237.6950, -1.6000,

-26.0800

■ 249.5580, 6.6960,
-11.2240

■ 60.1780, -7.5140,
-29.0340

■ 60.1780, -7.5140,
-29.0340

■ 57.4720, -8.5220,
-32.7940

■ 62.8840, -6.5060,
-25.2740

■ 54.7660, -9.5300,
-36.5540

■ 65.5900, -5.4980,
-21.5140

■ 53.8260, -9.7590,
-37.9110

■ 68.2960, -4.4900,
-17.7540

■ 71.0020, -3.4820,
-13.9940

■ 73.8220, -2.7950,
-9.9230

■ 76.5280, -1.7870,
-6.1630

■ 79.2340, -0.7790,
-2.4030

■ 81.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 84.6460, 1.2370,
5.1170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.2650, 23.1580, -23.2260



60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340



55.7090, -39.7460, -28.5940

Triad

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



60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340



62.1220, -64.6930, -0.4770



67.4890, 47.8160, 25.5120

Complementary

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



60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340



39.8220, 7.5140, 29.0340

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.



70.2070, 31.3550, 31.9870



60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340



63.5420, -47.9600, 10.1520

Square

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



60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340



63.0050, -60.2900, -8.6900



72.9460, 1.2330, 27.2250



68.0200, 49.9740, 8.4220

Rectangle

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



60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340



58.9180, -47.4040, -21.9640



72.9460, 1.2330, 27.2250



67.8570, 43.9640, 29.2440

Sweetspot

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



60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340



96.8820, -3.0240, -11.2800



63.9530, 24.5770, -10.3910



48.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340



72.4140, -11.7750, -45.4310



56.9900, -21.5440, -28.0720



39.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



69.7080, -12.7830, -49.1910



154.1240, -28.0400, -108.6160

Inverse Universe

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



39.8220, 7.5140, 29.0340



40.5860, 11.7750, 45.4310



43.0100, 21.5440, 28.0720



38.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



35.2920, 12.7830, 49.1910



77.8760, 28.0400, 108.6160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

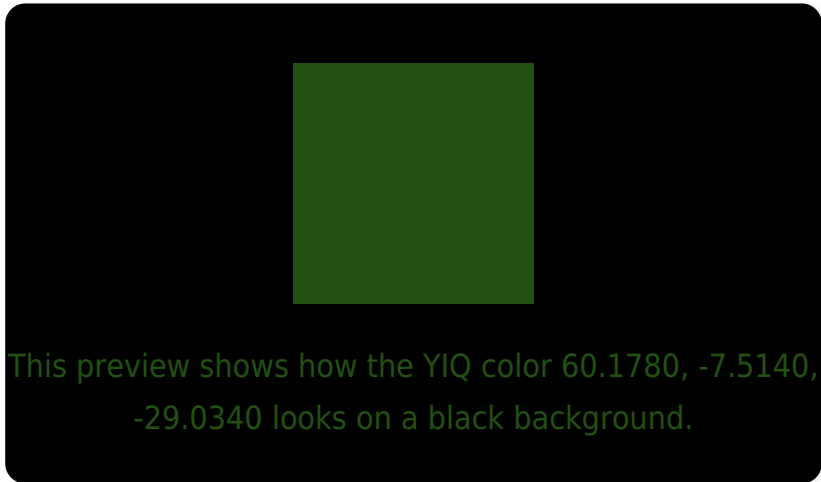
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

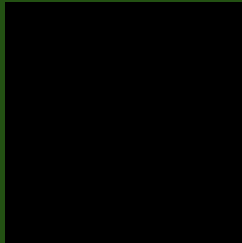
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.1780, -7.5140,

-29.0340.

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

60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340

Protanopia

67.4210, 23.0190, -15.1970

Deuteranopia

68.4910, 25.9980, -8.6100



Tritanopia

68.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340

Protanomaly

65.0990, 12.0620, -20.3700

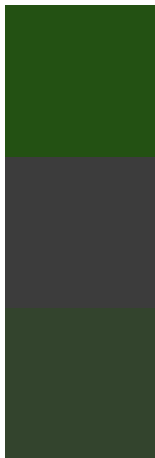
Deuteranomaly

65.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750

Tritanomaly

65.3690, -14.7610, -13.3290

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.2950, -2.7490, -10.7570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340 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(35, 81, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 81, 19)  
}
```

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(35, 81, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 81, 19) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340 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(35, 81, 19) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 81, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 81, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 81, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 81, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 81, 19)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.1780, -7.5140, -29.0340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 81, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 81,  
19) }
```

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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