

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	383E3E
RGB	56, 62, 62
RGB Percent	22%, 24%, 24%
CMY	0.7804, 0.7568, 0.7569
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	180°, 5%, 23%
HSV	180°, 10%, 24%
XYZ	4.2228, 4.6339, 5.2288
YIQ	60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

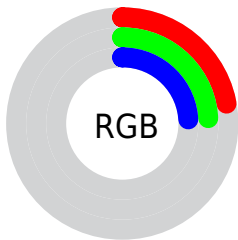
Format	Color
R_{YB}	56, 59, 62
Decimal	3685950
CIE Lab	25.67, -2.50, -0.86
CIE LCh	26, 2.646, 198.949
Yxy	4.6339, 0.2998, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281876030 (0xFF383E3E)
YUV	60.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887
Hunter-Lab	21.5266, -2.6553, 0.6671

Details

The YIQ color **60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **57.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720**, and **17.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

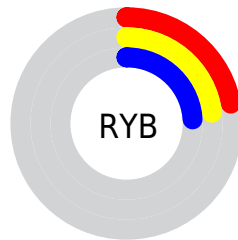
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (24%)

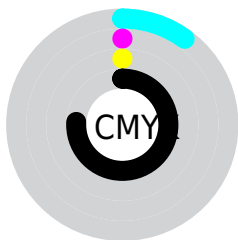
Blue (24%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (24%)

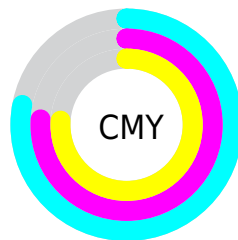


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720 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 60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 60.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 107.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 17.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 132.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 185.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 213.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 241.9070, -4.1720,

-1.4840

■ 60.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 60.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 58.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 62.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.6180, -10.7280,
-3.8160

■ 63.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

■ 54.5250, -14.9000,
-5.3000

■ 65.8870, 7.7480,
2.7560

■ 52.7310, -18.4760,
-6.5720

■ 67.6810, 11.3240,
4.0280

■ 50.9370, -22.0520,
-7.8440

■ 69.4750, 14.9000,
5.3000

■ 49.1430, -25.6280,
-9.1160

■ 71.2690, 18.4760,
6.5720

■ 47.3490, -29.2040,
-10.3880

■ 73.0630, 22.0520,
7.8440

■ 45.2560, -33.3760,
-11.8720

■ 75.1560, 26.2240,
9.3280

■ 43.4620, -36.9520,
-13.1440

■ 76.9500, 29.8000,
10.6000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



60.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

Triad

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



60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



61.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



60.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970

Complementary

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



60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



57.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720

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.



61.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



61.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

Square

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



60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



61.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



61.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



60.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440

Rectangle

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



60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



61.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



60.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850

Sweetspot

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



60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



81.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



59.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



40.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



79.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



58.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



30.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



65.8940, -56.0240, -19.9280



155.6220, -132.3120, -47.0640

Inverse Universe

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



57.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



74.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



59.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



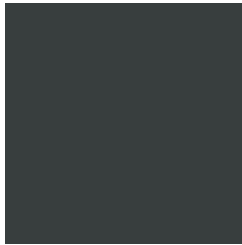
28.1060, 56.0240, 19.9280



66.3780, 132.3120, 47.0640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

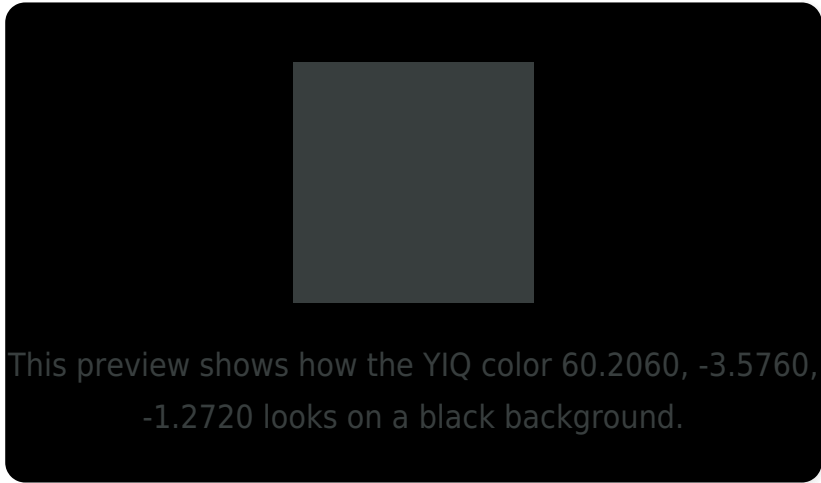
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

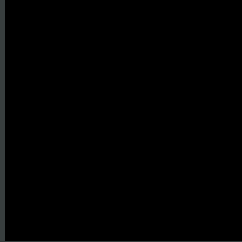
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720.



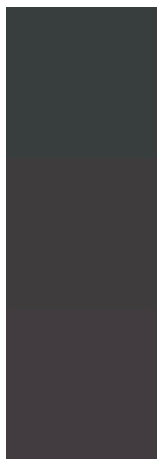
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720.

-1.2720.

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

60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

Protanopia

60.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Deuteranopia

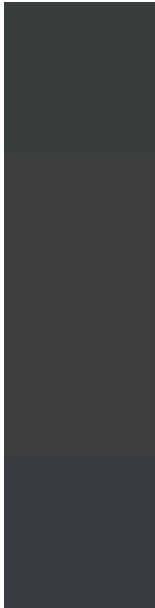
61.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



Tritanopia

60.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

Protanomaly

60.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

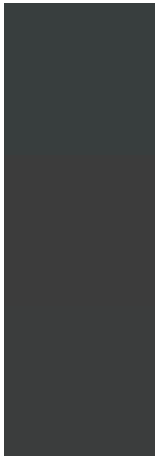
Deuteranomaly

60.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

Tritanomaly

60.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720 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(56, 62, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 62, 62)  
}
```

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(56, 62, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 62, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720 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(56, 62, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 62, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 62, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 62, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 62, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 62, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 62, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 62,  
62) }
```

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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