

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.2150, 17.4270,
-23.9890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E4700
RGB	62, 71, 0
RGB Percent	24%, 28%, 0%
CMY	0.7569, 0.7215, 0.9999
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 1.00, 0.72
HSL	68°, 100%, 14%
HSV	68°, 100%, 28%
XYZ	4.2392, 5.5306, 0.8450
YIQ	60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

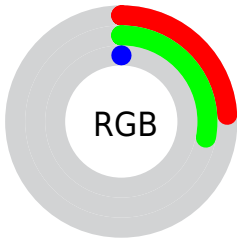
Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 71, 9
Decimal	4081408
CIE Lab	28.20, -13.18, 36.53
CIE LCh	28, 38.833, 109.844
Yxy	5.5306, 0.3994, 0.5210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282271488 (0xFF3E4700)
YUV	60.2150, -29.6860, 1.5654
Hunter-Lab	23.5172, -8.9788, 14.3317

Details

The YIQ color **60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **10.7850, -17.4270, 23.9890**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.0410, 17.9770, -22.9430**, and **20.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.3120, 15.7760, -21.6000**.

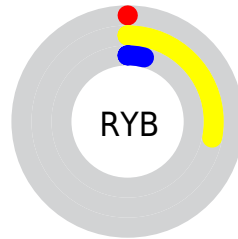
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (28%)

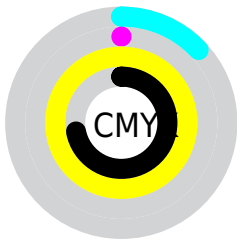
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (4%)

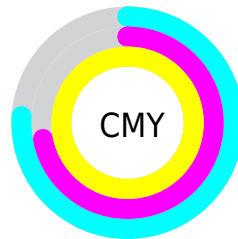


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890 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 60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.2150, 17.4270,
-23.9890

60.2150, 17.4270,
-23.9890

252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310

40.4240, 9.7690,
-17.3590

109.0410, 17.9770,
-22.9430

20.0240, -0.5480,
-12.1000

135.1120, 19.2150,
-23.3530

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

161.2970, 20.1320,
-23.4520

188.7700, 20.1780,
-24.2860

216.8410, 21.4160,
-24.6960

245.0260, 22.3330,

-24.7950

■ 249.4140, 15.7290,
-15.2390

■ 60.2150, 17.4270,
-23.9890

■ 61.3120, 15.7760,
-21.6000

■ 62.4090, 14.1250,
-19.2110

■ 63.5060, 12.4740,
-16.8220

■ 64.6030, 10.8230,
-14.4330

■ 65.5150, 8.2550,
-11.9450

■ 66.6120, 6.6040,
-9.5560

■ 67.7090, 4.9530,
-7.1670

■ 68.8060, 3.3020,
-4.7780

■ 69.9030, 1.6510,
-2.3890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.0050, 35.9940, -13.5580



60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890



54.9260, -15.4920, -27.6200

Triad

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



60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890



58.5540, -57.4020, -5.9620



64.9960, 33.3270, 29.2870

Complementary

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



60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890



10.7850, -17.4270, 23.9890

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.



68.2410, 7.6520, 26.5320



60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890



57.2150, -60.5210, 1.0070

Square

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



60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890



56.7640, -49.6060, -15.0940



64.4580, -29.9880, 14.8440



63.6580, 45.6620, 20.4940

Rectangle

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



60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890



51.5030, -36.1700, -27.3220



64.4580, -29.9880, 14.8440



66.1030, 25.7160, 29.5560

Sweetspot

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



60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890



87.6120, 6.6040, -9.5560



25.9250, 40.1160, 10.8680



43.4640, 4.2650, -5.7110



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890



77.9240, 22.3800, -31.1560



49.7500, -3.4330, -31.4090



35.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



84.1260, 24.6270, -33.3330



192.4510, 55.5830, -76.7450

Inverse Universe

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



10.7850, -17.4270, 23.9890



14.0760, -22.3800, 31.1560



21.2500, 3.4330, 31.4090



32.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



15.1730, -24.0310, 33.5450



34.5490, -55.5830, 76.7450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

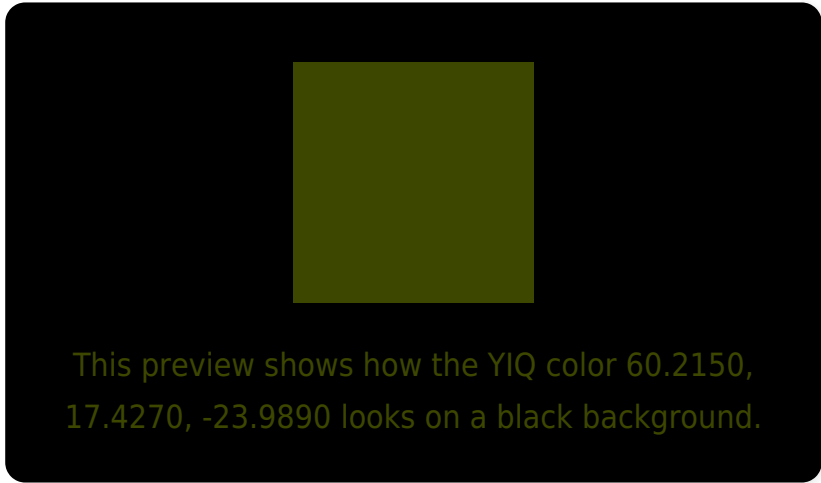
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

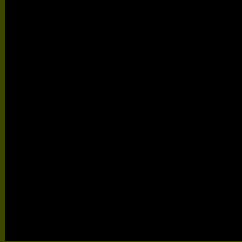
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2150, 17.4270,

-23.9890.

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

60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890

Protanopia

61.7540, 26.2750, -19.1410

Deuteranopia

63.4650, 28.8870, -11.4090



Tritanopia

66.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890

Protanomaly

60.8460, 23.0200, -20.7240

Deuteranomaly

62.3780, 24.5780, -15.9180

Tritanomaly

64.4810, 5.5950, -7.7890

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.1390, 6.5580, -8.7220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890 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(62, 71, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 71, 0)  
}
```

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(62, 71, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 71, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890 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(62, 71, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 71, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 71, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 71, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 71, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 71, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 71, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 71,  
0) }
```

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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