

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.2270, 9.1260,  
-11.2100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E411F
RGB	62, 65, 31
RGB Percent	24%, 25%, 12%
CMY	0.7569, 0.7451, 0.8784
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.52, 0.75
HSL	65°, 35%, 19%
HSV	65°, 52%, 25%
XYZ	4.1241, 4.9036, 2.0266
YIQ	60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

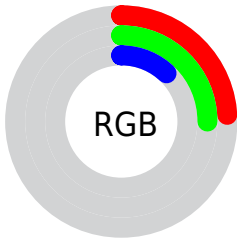
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 65, 34
Decimal	4079903
CIE Lab	26.46, -7.31, 20.20
CIE LCh	26, 21.485, 109.901
Yxy	4.9036, 0.3731, 0.4436
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282269983 (0xFF3E411F)
YUV	60.2270, -14.4089, 1.5549
Hunter-Lab	22.1442, -5.5091, 10.0749

# Details

The YIQ color **60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **35.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.8850, 10.0890, -12.1430**, and **18.2850, 3.2110, -8.6370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.2440, 10.4560, -13.2880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.3240, 7.4750, -8.8210**.

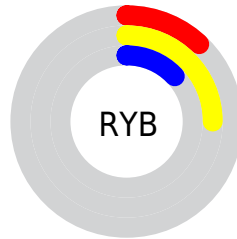
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (25%)

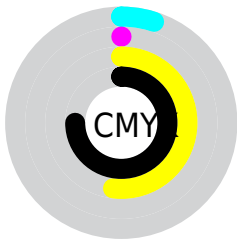
Blue (12%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (13%)

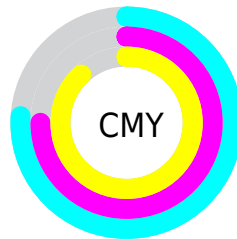


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (52%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100 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 60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.2270, 9.1260,  
-11.2100

60.2270, 9.1260,  
-11.2100

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

38.1130, 9.4470,  
-11.5210

107.8850, 10.0890,  
-12.1430

18.2850, 3.2110,  
-8.6370

133.0700, 11.0060,  
-12.2420

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

159.2550, 11.9230,  
-12.3410

186.1410, 12.2440,  
-12.6520

214.0270, 12.5650,  
-12.9630

242.6140, 12.2900,

-13.4860

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

■ 60.2270, 9.1260,  
-11.2100

■ 60.2270, 9.1260,  
-11.2100

■ 59.2440, 10.4560,  
-13.2880

■ 61.3240, 7.4750,  
-8.8210

■ 58.4460, 12.7030,  
-15.4650

■ 62.0080, 5.5490,  
-6.9550

■ 57.4630, 14.0330,  
-17.5430

■ 63.1050, 3.8980,  
-4.5660

■ 56.6650, 16.2800,  
-19.7200

■ 63.7890, 1.9720,  
-2.7000

■ 55.7960, 17.2890,  
-21.4870

■ 64.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 65.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 66.6670, -3.2560,  
3.9440

■ 67.6500, -4.5860,  
6.0220

■ 68.4480, -6.8330,  
8.1990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.9620, 20.3580, -5.5140



60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100



58.0340, -6.5080, -14.2200

# Triad

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



60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100



51.0080, -47.1770, -9.5530



64.1260, 17.7410, 14.3890

# Complementary

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



60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100



35.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100

# 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.



64.5960, 4.6740, 14.4180



60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100



57.0470, -33.7450, 0.3270

# Square

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



60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100



49.9990, -42.9580, -14.4300



62.5660, -12.9770, 9.4150



63.3840, 25.5820, 9.9500



# Rectangle

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



60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100



55.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130



62.5660, -12.9770, 9.4150



64.3860, 14.0730, 14.7850

# Sweetspot

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



60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100



82.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550



42.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



42.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100



76.4630, 14.0330, -17.5430



55.1440, -1.0060, -14.8140



32.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



83.2510, 25.7730, -32.0750



192.7830, 60.5800, -73.6920



# Inverse Universe

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



35.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100



38.5370, -14.0330, 17.5430



40.8560, 1.0060, 14.8140



30.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



13.7490, -25.7730, 32.0750



31.5160, -59.9840, 73.9040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

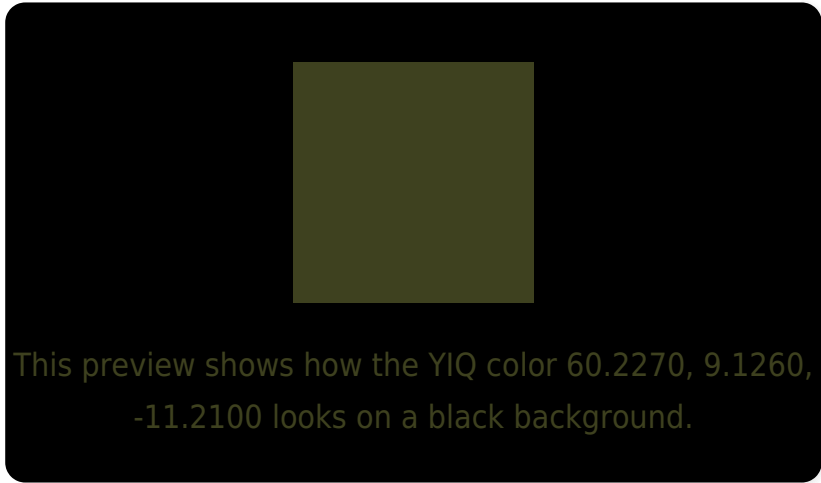
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

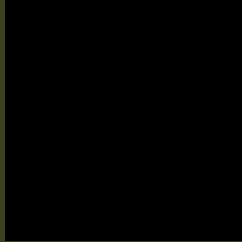
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

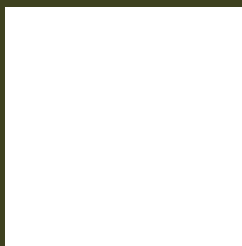
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2270, 9.1260,

-11.2100.

# 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

60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100

### Protanopia

61.0320, 14.1690, -8.9910

### Deuteranopia

61.8910, 19.1200, -5.1040



## Tritanopia

63.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100

## Protanomaly

60.7220, 12.1060, -10.1500

## Deuteranomaly

61.5700, 15.5900, -7.2100

## Tritanomaly

61.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100 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, 65, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 65, 31)  
}
```

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, 65, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 65, 31) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100 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, 65, 31) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 65, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 65, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 65, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 65, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 65, 31)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 65, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 65,  
31) }
```

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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