

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	264C26
RGB	38, 76, 38
RGB Percent	15%, 30%, 15%
CMY	0.8511, 0.7019, 0.8510
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.50, 0.70
HSL	120°, 33%, 22%
HSV	120°, 50%, 30%
XYZ	3.7336, 5.7225, 2.7412
YIQ	60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

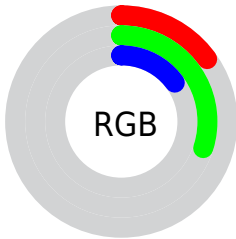
Format	Color
RYB	38, 76, 76
Decimal	2509862
CIELab	28.70, -22.71, 18.45
CIELCh	29, 29.263, 140.903
Yxy	5.7225, 0.3061, 0.4692
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280699942 (0xFF264C26)
YUV	60.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624
Hunter-Lab	23.9218, -14.0037, 9.9511

Details

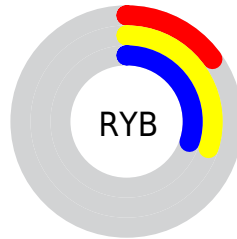
The YIQ color **60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **53.6940, 10.4500, 19.8740**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.6650, -10.0830, -21.0190**, and **18.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.0020, -12.6500, -24.0580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900**.

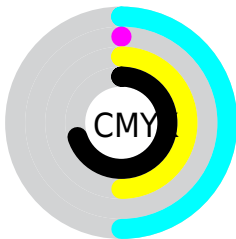
Distribution



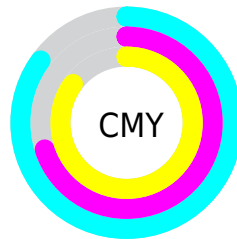
- Red (15%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740 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 60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 60.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.2350, -11.6880,
-19.4640

■ 108.6650,
-10.0830, -21.0190

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 134.1380,
-10.0370, -21.8530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.6110, -9.9910,
-22.6870

■ 188.1980,
-10.2660, -23.2100

■ 215.7850,
-10.5410, -23.7330

■ 239.6760, -8.6160,

-20.0720

■ 251.5390, -0.3200,
-5.2160

■ 60.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 60.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 57.0020, -12.6500,
-24.0580

■ 63.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 54.1110, -14.5750,
-27.7190

■ 66.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 50.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

■ 69.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 47.9160, -18.7000,
-35.5640

■ 72.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 44.6120, -20.9000,
-39.7480

■ 76.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 79.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 82.1950, 4.1250,
7.8450

■ 85.4990, 6.3250,
12.0290

■ 88.3900, 8.2500,
15.6900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.7340, 11.8320, -16.2000



60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740



52.6260, -40.7100, -22.1340

Triad

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



60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740



55.0320, -55.7520, -2.8240



67.3960, 34.4760, 13.9640

Complementary

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



60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740



53.6940, 10.4500, 19.8740

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.



69.1210, 25.3050, 20.4810



60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740



67.1510, -18.9380, 12.8220

Square

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



60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740



56.8270, -53.9170, -8.5490



69.8400, 7.1030, 19.9590



67.1320, 34.7990, 2.5990

Rectangle

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



60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740



54.9230, -45.8000, -17.9920



69.8400, 7.1030, 19.9590



67.9060, 33.1000, 16.8760

Sweetspot

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



60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740



93.2180, -3.8500, -7.3220



71.6680, 12.1980, -11.8180



47.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740



74.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570



62.4720, -16.5490, -13.9650



36.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



59.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



135.0100, -63.2500, -120.2900

Inverse Universe

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



53.6940, 10.4500, 19.8740



64.3670, 16.2250, 30.8570



51.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



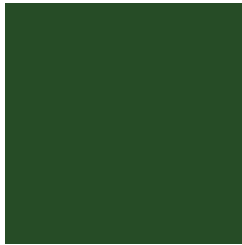
42.1260, 28.0500, 53.3460



94.8760, 63.5710, 119.9790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

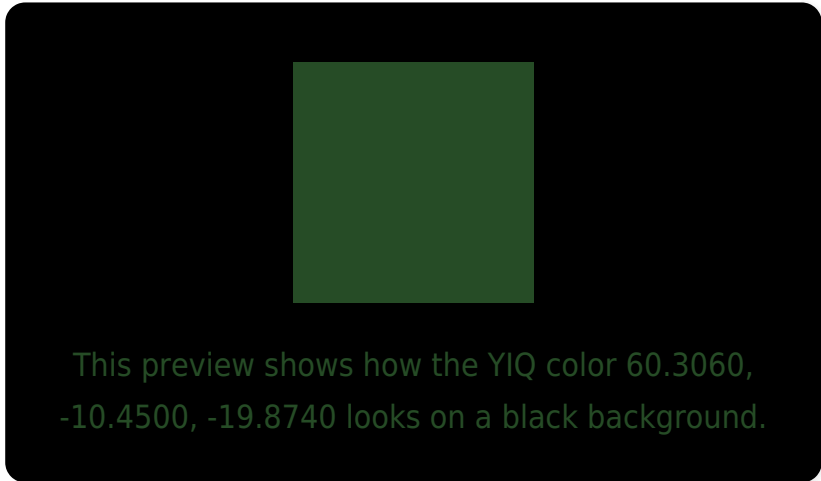
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

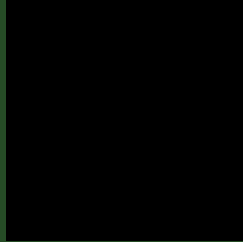
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3060, -10.4500,

-19.8740.

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

60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740

Protanopia

66.0320, 14.1690, -8.9910

Deuteranopia

66.7600, 18.1110, -3.3370



Tritanopia

64.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740

Protanomaly

64.0200, 5.2750, -13.0050

Deuteranomaly

64.2100, 7.7960, -9.1320

Tritanomaly

62.8900, -14.6700, -9.4700

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.2180, -3.8500, -7.3220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740 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(38, 76, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 76, 38)  
}
```

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(38, 76, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 76, 38) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740 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(38, 76, 38) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 76, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 76, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 76, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 76, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 76, 38)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 76, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 76,  
38) }
```

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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