

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.3300, -9.8570,
-3.0810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	314142
RGB	49, 65, 66
RGB Percent	19%, 25%, 26%
CMY	0.8079, 0.7451, 0.7412
CMYK	0.26, 0.01, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	183°, 15%, 23%
HSV	183°, 26%, 26%
XYZ	4.1399, 4.8273, 5.8663
YIQ	60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

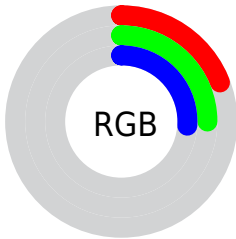
Format	Color
R_{YB}	49, 57, 66
Decimal	3227970
CIE _{Lab}	26.24, -6.13, -2.72
CIE _{LCh}	26, 6.708, 203.877
Yxy	4.8273, 0.2791, 0.3254
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281418050 (0xFF314142)
YUV	60.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364
Hunter-Lab	21.9712, -4.8157, -0.4505

Details

The YIQ color **60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **54.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930**, and **17.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.2370, -14.0290, -4.5650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970**.

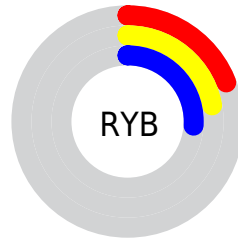
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (25%)

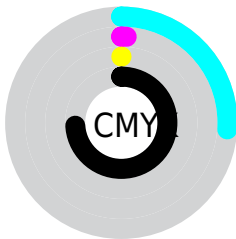
Blue (26%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (26%)

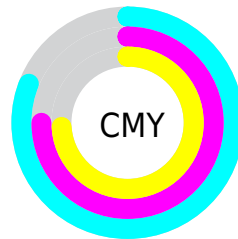


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 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 60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.3300, -9.8570,
-3.0810

■ 60.3300, -9.8570,
-3.0810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

■ 108.0310,
-10.4530, -3.2930

■ 17.3190, -11.3240,
-4.0280

■ 133.0310,
-10.4530, -3.2930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.4330,
-11.6450, -3.7170

■ 186.4330,
-11.6450, -3.7170

■ 214.1340,
-12.2410, -3.9290

■ 242.4330,

-11.6450, -3.7170

■ 60.3300, -9.8570,
-3.0810

■ 60.3300, -9.8570,
-3.0810

■ 58.2370, -14.0290,
-4.5650

■ 62.4230, -5.6850,
-1.5970

■ 55.8560, -17.3300,
-5.3140

■ 64.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 53.7630, -21.5020,
-6.7980

■ 66.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 51.3820, -24.8030,
-7.5470

■ 69.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

■ 49.2890, -28.9750,
-9.0310

■ 71.3710, 9.2610,
2.8690

■ 47.1960, -33.1470,
-10.5150

■ 73.4640, 13.4330,
4.3530

■ 44.8150, -36.4480,
-11.2640

■ 75.8450, 16.7340,
5.1020

■ 43.9180, -38.2360,
-11.9000

■ 77.9380, 20.9060,
6.5860

■ 79.7320, 24.4820,
7.8580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120



60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



60.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900

Triad

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



60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



63.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



61.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

Complementary

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



60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



54.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810

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.



62.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660



60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



63.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

Square

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



60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



62.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



63.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570



61.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220

Rectangle

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



60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



61.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



63.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570



62.3660, 7.6570, -1.1030

Sweetspot

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



60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



84.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



59.0930, -4.9960, -8.5800



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



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.



60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



77.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780



55.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



64.4750, -56.1620, -17.4260



149.3930, -129.9290, -40.6890

Inverse Universe

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



55.9070, 4.9960, 8.5800



70.9230, 8.0670, 13.4990



59.3660, 7.6570, -1.1030



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



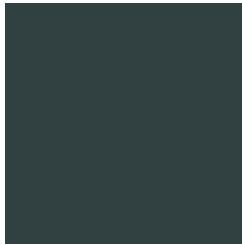
39.3770, 28.6010, 48.8650



91.0300, 65.7730, 113.1090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

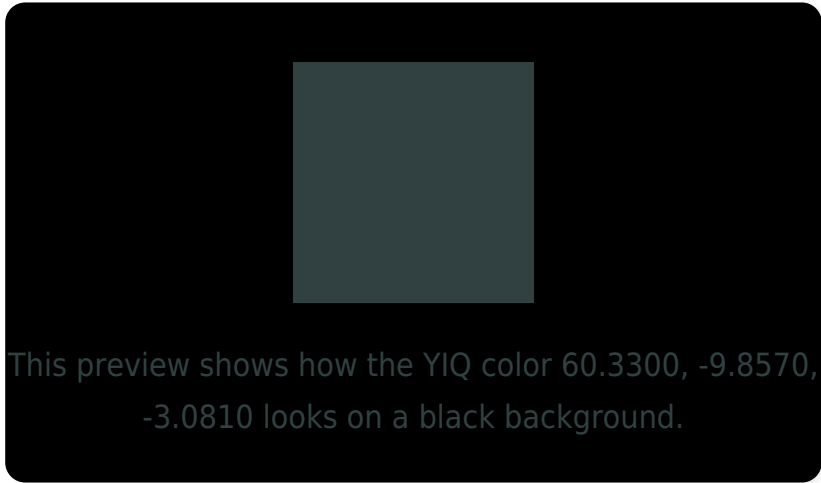
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

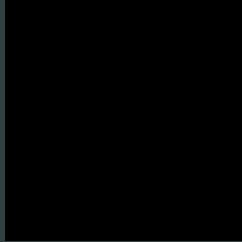
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

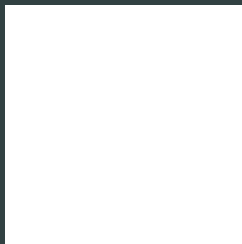
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810.



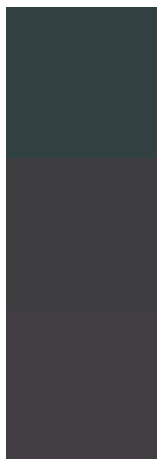
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810.

-3.0810.

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

60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

Protanopia

62.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Deuteranopia

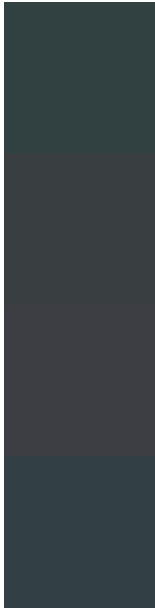
62.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



Tritanopia

60.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

Protanomaly

61.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

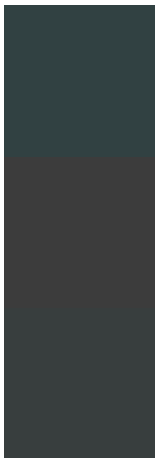
Deuteranomaly

61.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

Tritanomaly

60.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 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(49, 65, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 65, 66)  
}
```

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(49, 65, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 65, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 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(49, 65, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 65, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(49, 65, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 65, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 65, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 65, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 65, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 65,  
66) }
```

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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