

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.3890, -0.3180,
-16.2700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	324721
RGB	50, 71, 33
RGB Percent	20%, 28%, 13%
CMY	0.8040, 0.7215, 0.8706
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.54, 0.72
HSL	93°, 37%, 20%
HSV	93°, 54%, 28%
XYZ	3.8429, 5.2951, 2.2589
YIQ	60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

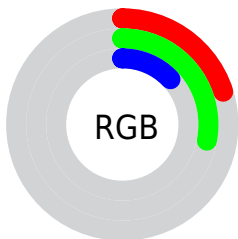
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 71, 54
Decimal	3295009
CIE _{Lab}	27.56, -16.15, 20.15
CIE _{LCh}	28, 25.819, 128.709
Yxy	5.2951, 0.3372, 0.4646
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281485089 (0xFF324721)
YUV	60.3890, -13.5028, -9.1112
Hunter-Lab	23.0110, -10.4595, 10.2875

Details

The YIQ color **60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **43.6110, 0.3180, 16.2700**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.6340, 0.3700, -17.7260**, and **16.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.3950, -0.4550, -19.2950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.3830, -0.1810, -13.2450**.

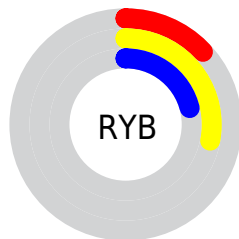
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (28%)

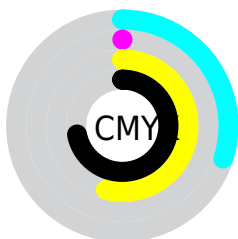
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (21%)

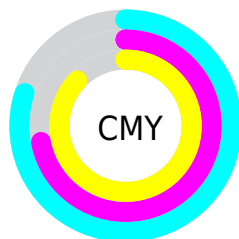


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700 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 60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.3890, -0.3180,
-16.2700

60.3890, -0.3180,
-16.2700

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

37.8020, -0.0430,
-15.7470

108.6340, 0.3700,
-17.7260

16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

133.5200, 0.6910,
-18.0370

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

160.1070, 0.4160,
-18.5600

186.9930, 0.7370,
-18.8710

214.5800, 0.4620,
-19.3940

242.7650, 1.3790,

-19.4930

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 60.3890, -0.3180,
-16.2700

■ 60.3890, -0.3180,
-16.2700

■ 58.3950, -0.4550,
-19.2950

■ 62.3830, -0.1810,
-13.2450

■ 56.4010, -0.5920,
-22.3200

■ 64.3770, -0.0440,
-10.2200

■ 54.4070, -0.7290,
-25.3450

■ 66.3710, 0.0930,
-7.1950

■ 52.4130, -0.8660,
-28.3700

■ 68.3650, 0.2300,
-4.1700

■ 51.2450, -0.4530,
-30.3490

■ 70.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 72.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

■ 74.1620, -0.2760,
5.0040

■ 76.1560, -0.1390,
8.0290

■ 78.1500, -0.0020,
11.0540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.7070, 16.4620, -12.0020



60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700



55.4170, -23.8840, -18.7000

Triad

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



60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700



53.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110



65.5140, 28.3320, 15.1800

Complementary

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



60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700



43.6110, 0.3180, 16.2700

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.



67.1630, 16.3190, 18.1350



60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700



62.5690, -26.2270, 7.2530

Square

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



60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700



53.5840, -48.9190, -11.0230



67.1160, -2.6620, 15.2100



65.0980, 32.1390, 6.7550

Rectangle

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



60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700



51.3210, -41.1690, -19.3210



67.1160, -2.6620, 15.2100



66.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450

Sweetspot

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



60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700



87.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610



56.6890, 16.8730, -2.9270



43.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590



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.



60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700



75.4070, -0.7290, -25.3450



55.5340, -11.0920, -19.2520



34.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



71.2690, -1.0010, -42.4490



163.4480, -2.2290, -97.3090

Inverse Universe

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



43.6110, 0.3180, 16.2700



49.5930, 0.7290, 25.3450



48.4660, 11.0920, 19.2520



33.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



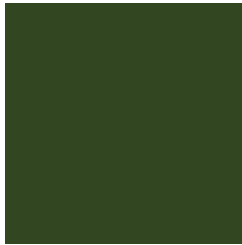
27.7310, 1.0010, 42.4490



63.5520, 2.2290, 97.3090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

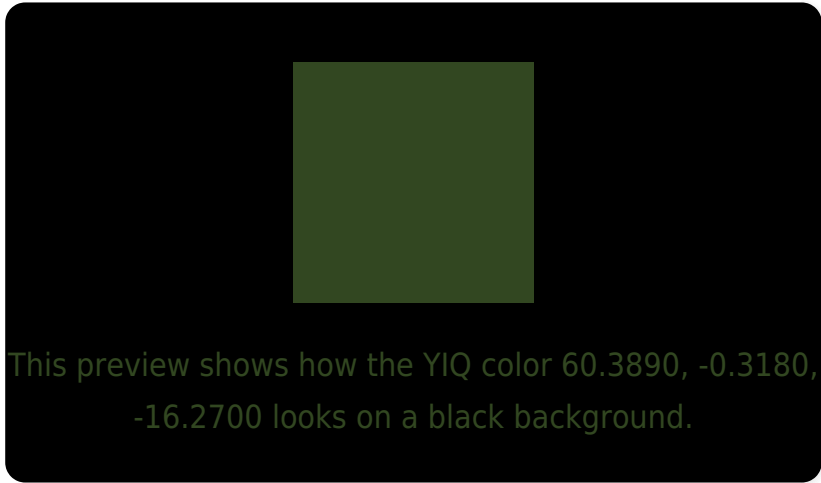
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

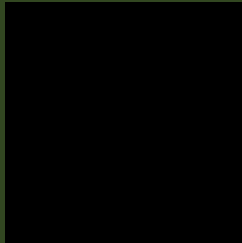
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3890, -0.3180,

-16.2700.

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

60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700

Protanopia

63.2170, 15.0860, -9.0900

Deuteranopia

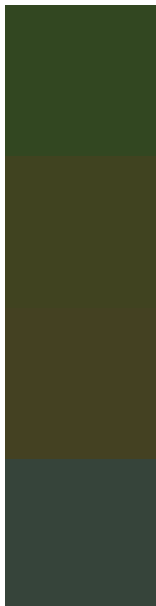
64.0050, 18.7990, -4.7930



Tritanopia

64.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700

Protanomaly

62.1130, 9.4470, -11.5210

Deuteranomaly

62.3630, 11.7390, -9.0050

Tritanomaly

62.6740, -5.1340, -6.0780

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700 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(50, 71, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 71, 33)  
}
```

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(50, 71, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 71, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700 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(50, 71, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 71, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 71, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 71, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 71, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 71, 33)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.3890, -0.3180, -16.2700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 71, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 71,  
33) }
```

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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