

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650)
contains.

YIQ(60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(60.4250, 27.5050,
24.6650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	662548
RGB	102, 37, 72
RGB Percent	40%, 15%, 28%
CMY	0.5998, 0.8550, 0.7176
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.29, 0.60
HSL	328°, 47%, 27%
HSV	328°, 64%, 40%
XYZ	7.3157, 4.6170, 6.6401
YIQ	60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

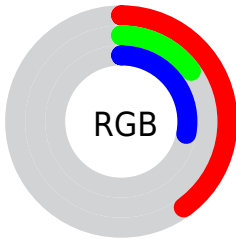
Format	Color
R_{YB}	102, 37, 72
Decimal	6694216
CIE _{Lab}	25.61, 33.31, -6.97
CIE _{LCh}	26, 34.037, 348.177
Yxy	4.6170, 0.3939, 0.2486
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284884296 (0xFF662548)
YUV	60.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613
Hunter-Lab	21.4872, 23.1708, -3.2810

Details

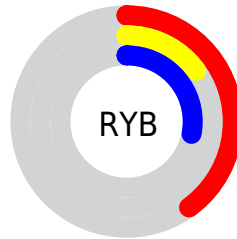
The YIQ color **60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **78.5750, -27.5050, -24.6650**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.5070, 30.2100, 25.2020**, and **18.8540, 21.6830, 20.0430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.9850, 31.8600, 28.3400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.8650, 23.1500, 20.9900**.

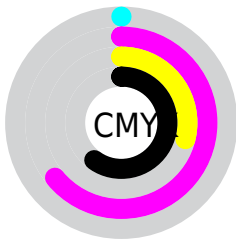
Distribution



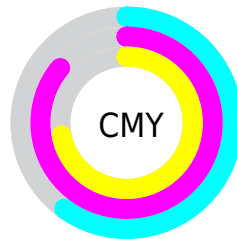
- Red (40%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650 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 60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.4250, 27.5050,
24.6650

60.4250, 27.5050,
24.6650

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

35.1800, 26.8170,
26.1210

110.5070, 30.2100,
25.2020

18.8540, 21.6830,
20.0430

136.5180, 31.6770,
26.1490

8.4860, 16.3670,
6.2470

163.2300, 32.5480,
26.8840

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

190.8280, 33.7400,
27.3080

214.3540, 26.2670,
25.0750

234.4550, 9.6250,

18.3050

250.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

60.4250, 27.5050,
24.6650

60.4250, 27.5050,
24.6650

53.9850, 31.8600,
28.3400

66.8650, 23.1500,
20.9900

47.6590, 35.8940,
32.3260

73.1910, 19.1160,
17.0040

40.6320, 40.5240,
36.5240

80.2180, 14.4860,
12.8060

36.7680, 43.1370,
38.7290

86.6580, 10.1310,
9.1310

93.0980, 5.7760,
5.4560

■ 99.4240, 1.7420,
1.4700

■ 105.8640, -2.6130,
-2.2050

■ 112.8910, -7.2430,
-6.4030

■ 119.2170,
-11.2770, -10.3890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.6380, 4.8560, 22.1360



60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650



58.3690, 39.1060, 18.1620

Triad

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



60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650



55.6650, 16.2800, -19.7200



52.9630, -51.3040, -6.3440

Complementary

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



60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650



78.5750, -27.5050, -24.6650

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.



51.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430



60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650



51.3120, -10.5870, -22.8990

Square

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



60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650



57.8460, 32.1880, -10.6600



47.8500, -35.5290, -22.4170



51.9830, -54.0560, -0.5200

Rectangle

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



60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650



58.8710, 40.2080, 9.2000



47.8500, -35.5290, -22.4170



52.7520, -49.3320, -9.0440

Sweetspot

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



60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650



116.3700, 11.0020, 9.8660



53.0810, -3.5810, 26.3630



56.3970, 6.3720, 5.6680



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650



67.0670, 43.7330, 38.9410



56.7770, 37.7770, 14.7130



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



41.4530, 48.6380, 43.6620



87.1780, 102.5020, 91.7340

Inverse Universe

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



60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650



67.0670, 43.7330, 38.9410



82.2230, -37.7770, -14.7130



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



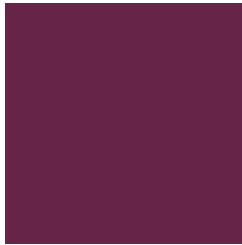
41.4530, 48.6380, 43.6620



87.1780, 102.5020, 91.7340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

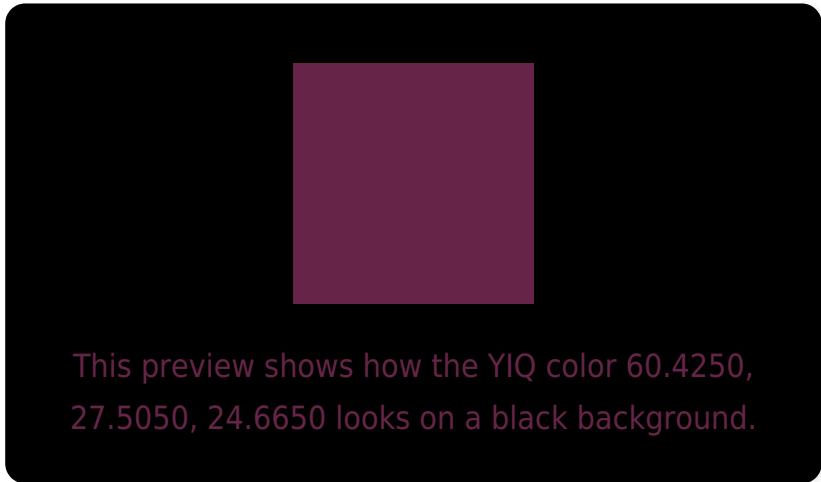
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

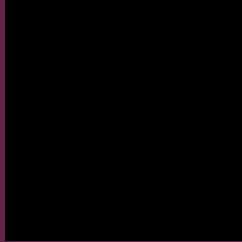
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.4250, 27.5050,

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

60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650

Protanopia

61.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120

Deuteranopia

62.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



Tritanopia

60.3850, 33.0090, 13.0170

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650

Protanomaly

61.2150, 1.3730, 13.6690

Deuteranomaly

61.8260, 9.7180, 11.1100

Tritanomaly

60.5360, 31.2660, 17.0740

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650 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(102, 37, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 37, 72)  
}
```

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(102, 37, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 37, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650 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(102, 37, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 37, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 37, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 37, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 37, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 37,  
72) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 37, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102, 37,  
72) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor