

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.4410, -6.0960,
-10.6720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	304531
RGB	48, 69, 49
RGB Percent	19%, 27%, 19%
CMY	0.8118, 0.7294, 0.8078
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.29, 0.73
HSL	123°, 18%, 23%
HSV	123°, 30%, 27%
XYZ	3.9012, 5.1070, 3.6856
YIQ	60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

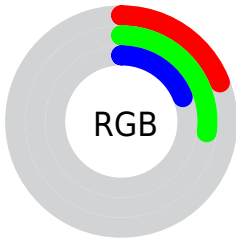
Format	Color
RYB	48, 68, 69
Decimal	3163441
CIELab	27.04, -13.03, 9.51
CIELCh	27, 16.132, 143.894
Yxy	5.1070, 0.3073, 0.4023
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281353521 (0xFF304531)
YUV	60.4410, -5.6404, -10.9108
Hunter-Lab	22.5988, -8.7339, 6.1496

Details

The YIQ color **60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **56.5590, 6.0960, 10.6720**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060**, and **16.3870, -6.0040, -12.3400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110**.

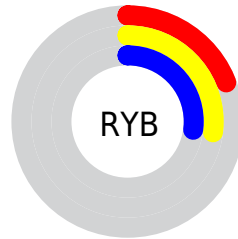
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (27%)

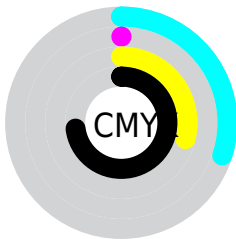
Blue (19%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (27%)

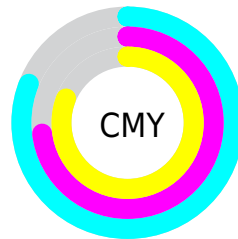


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720 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 60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.4410, -6.0960,
-10.6720

■ 60.4410, -6.0960,
-10.6720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.5550, -6.4170,
-10.3610

■ 107.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 16.3870, -6.0040,
-12.3400

■ 133.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.2020, -6.9210,
-12.2410

■ 186.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 214.3760, -7.4710,
-13.2870

■ 242.6750, -6.8750,

-13.0750

■ 60.4410, -6.0960,
-10.6720

■ 60.4410, -6.0960,
-10.6720

■ 57.5500, -8.0210,
-14.3330

■ 63.3320, -4.1710,
-7.0110

■ 54.7730, -10.2670,
-17.6830

■ 66.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 51.8820, -12.1920,
-21.3440

■ 69.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.1050, -14.4380,
-24.6940

■ 71.7770, 2.2460,
3.3500

■ 46.2140, -16.3630,
-28.3550

■ 74.3690, 3.5750,
6.7990

■ 43.7360, -18.0130,
-31.4930

■ 77.1460, 5.8210,
10.1490

■ 40.8450, -19.9380,
-35.1540

■ 80.0370, 7.7460,
13.8100

■ 82.9280, 9.6710,
17.4710

■ 85.7050, 11.9170,
20.8210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.9540, 5.6410, -8.6230



60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720



57.9110, -19.1630, -10.6430

Triad

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



60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720



61.6310, -20.7700, 1.9660



64.8670, 19.6680, 6.9960

Complementary

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



60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720



56.5590, 6.0960, 10.6720

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.



65.6370, 14.6240, 10.3040



60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720



64.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640

Square

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



60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720



58.0380, -29.5260, -4.5500



65.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820



64.1780, 19.9900, 1.1580

Rectangle

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



60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720



57.0180, -26.7740, -10.3740



65.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820



65.3230, 18.3840, 8.2400

Sweetspot

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



60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720



85.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



66.3070, 6.1450, -6.7430



43.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



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.



60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720



75.5990, -9.7170, -16.6370



61.5810, -9.3060, -7.5620



34.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



58.6830, -28.8300, -50.2220



134.5030, -65.9560, -115.3000

Inverse Universe

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



56.5590, 6.0960, 10.6720



69.5150, 9.3960, 16.9480



55.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620



33.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



40.4310, 28.5090, 50.5330



92.4970, 65.9560, 115.3000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

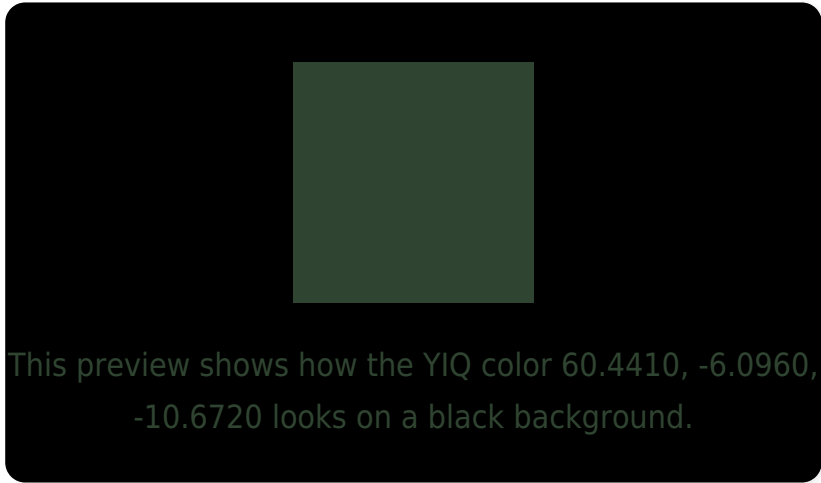
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

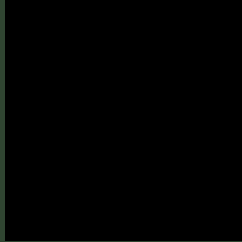
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720.

-10.6720.

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

60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720

Protanopia

63.2580, 7.8410, -4.4390

Deuteranopia

63.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540



Tritanopia

62.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720

Protanomaly

62.4530, 2.7980, -6.6580

Deuteranomaly

62.7030, 5.0900, -4.1420

Tritanomaly

61.7600, -8.2520, -4.6360

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720 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(48, 69, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 69, 49)  
}
```

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(48, 69, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 69, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720 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(48, 69, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 69, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 69, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 69, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 69, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 69, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 69, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 69,  
49) }
```

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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