

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.4480, 9.2210,  
-29.4590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	334D00
RGB	51, 77, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 30%, 0%
CMY	0.8001, 0.6980, 0.9999
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 1.00, 0.70
HSL	80°, 100%, 15%
HSV	80°, 100%, 30%
XYZ	4.0186, 6.0124, 0.9494
YIQ	60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

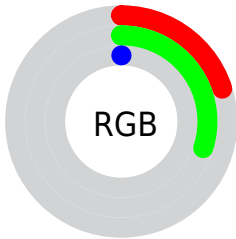
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 77, 26
Decimal	3362048
CIELab	29.44, -21.69, 37.19
CIELCh	29, 43.049, 120.256
Yxy	6.0124, 0.3660, 0.5476
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281552128 (0xFF334D00)
YUV	60.4480, -29.8009, -8.2859
Hunter-Lab	24.5202, -13.6561, 14.8684

# Details

The YIQ color **60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **16.5520, -9.2210, 29.4590**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.9750, 9.1750, -28.6250**, and **19.3710, -9.0750, -17.2590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.2570, 8.4410, -26.3350**.

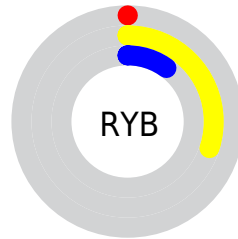
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (30%)

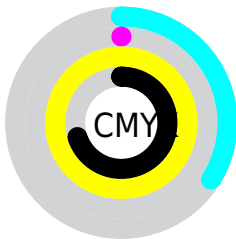
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (10%)

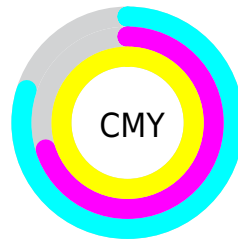


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (70%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590 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 60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.4480, 9.2210,  
-29.4590

60.4480, 9.2210,  
-29.4590

252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

40.0700, 1.8380,  
-22.3060

109.9750, 9.1750,  
-28.6250

19.3710, -9.0750,  
-17.2590

135.7470, 9.8170,  
-29.2470

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

162.5190, 10.4590,  
-29.8690

189.4050, 10.7800,  
-30.1800

217.7640, 11.1470,  
-31.3250

241.3670, 13.9430,

-26.9290


 249.6420, 15.0870,  
-14.6170


 60.4480, 9.2210,  
-29.4590

 62.2570, 8.4410,  
-26.3350

 63.6530, 7.3860,  
-23.7340

 65.4620, 6.6060,  
-20.6100

 66.9720, 5.2300,  
-17.6980

 68.7810, 4.4500,  
-14.5740

■ 70.4760, 3.9910,  
-11.7610

■ 71.9860, 2.6150,  
-8.8490

■ 73.7950, 1.8350,  
-5.7250

■ 75.1910, 0.7800,  
-3.1240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.0320, 31.3640, -17.7560



60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590



52.0100, -33.4640, -32.3120

# Triad

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



60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590



62.0250, -63.0420, -2.8660



65.4380, 43.8260, 31.7460

# Complementary

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



60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590



16.5520, -9.2210, 29.4590

# 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.



70.1610, 19.8010, 32.1290



60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590



58.4690, -64.0520, 4.4280

# Square

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



60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590



60.9360, -55.8420, -12.2100



69.7310, -17.3350, 22.3210



64.8990, 52.1730, 18.1330



# Rectangle

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



60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590



55.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050



69.7310, -17.3350, 22.3210



66.6700, 37.3610, 33.2730

# Sweetspot

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



60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590



92.7040, 3.3490, -11.1390



38.2850, 38.7420, 2.7260



47.1540, 2.2020, -6.8700



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.



60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590



77.8470, 12.1110, -37.7850



49.0860, -13.4270, -37.5150



37.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



79.9070, 11.8820, -39.1420



180.4580, 27.3420, -88.0660



# Inverse Universe

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



16.5520, -9.2210, 29.4590



21.4520, -11.5150, 37.9970



27.9140, 13.4270, 37.5150



35.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



22.0930, -11.8820, 39.1420



49.5420, -27.3420, 88.0660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

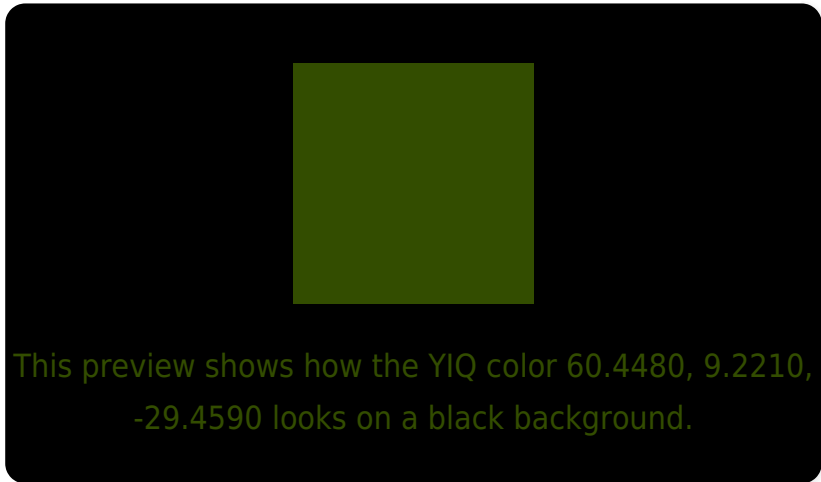
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

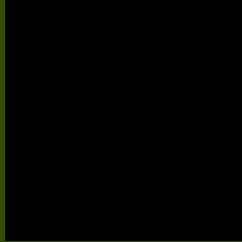
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.4480, 9.2210,

-29.4590.

# 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

60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590

### Protanopia

64.4120, 27.2380, -20.0740

### Deuteranopia

66.4650, 28.8870, -11.4090



## Tritanopia

68.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590

## Protanomaly

63.1830, 20.4530, -23.7630

## Deuteranomaly

64.3560, 21.6440, -17.8120

## Tritanomaly

65.7680, -2.7030, -11.5910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.1170, 3.6240, -10.6160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590 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(51, 77, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 77, 0)  
}
```

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(51, 77, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 77, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590 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(51, 77, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 77, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 77, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 77, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 77, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 77, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.4480, 9.2210, -29.4590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 77, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 77,  
0) }
```

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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