

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.4580, 30.7650,
-1.3870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	593518
RGB	89, 53, 24
RGB Percent	35%, 21%, 9%
CMY	0.6509, 0.7922, 0.9057
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.73, 0.65
HSL	27°, 57%, 22%
HSV	27°, 73%, 35%
XYZ	5.5591, 4.7356, 1.4872
YIQ	60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

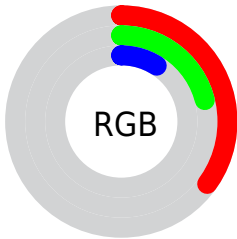
Format	Color
RYB	89, 76, 24
Decimal	5846296
CIELab	25.97, 13.19, 24.55
CIElCh	26, 27.869, 61.753
Yxy	4.7356, 0.4718, 0.4019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284036376 (0xFF593518)
YUV	60.4580, -17.9738, 25.0313
Hunter-Lab	21.7615, 7.5166, 11.1810

Details

The YIQ color **60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **52.5420, -30.7650, 1.3870**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.9100, 35.3040, -1.0480**, and **17.8300, 21.0900, 3.2500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.4970, 35.0290, -1.5710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.4190, 26.5010, -1.2030**.

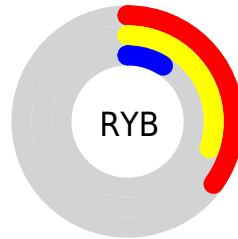
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (21%)

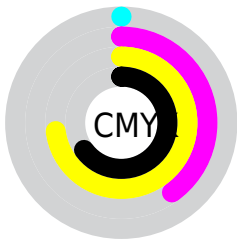
Blue (9%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (9%)

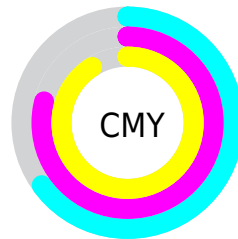


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (73%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870 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 60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.4580, 30.7650,
-1.3870

60.4580, 30.7650,
-1.3870

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

37.3330, 29.6190,
-2.6450

108.9100, 35.3040,
-1.0480

17.8300, 21.0900,
3.2500

134.6930, 37.4130,
-0.7230

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

161.1770, 38.9260,
-0.6100

187.7750, 40.1180,
-0.1860

215.8460, 41.3560,
-0.5960

235.4740, 24.6680,

-6.5320

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,
-9.3300

■ 60.4580, 30.7650,
-1.3870

■ 60.4580, 30.7650,
-1.3870

■ 56.4970, 35.0290,
-1.5710

■ 64.4190, 26.5010,
-1.2030

■ 52.5360, 39.2930,
-1.7550

■ 68.3800, 22.2370,
-1.0190

■ 50.0910, 42.0440,
-2.0520

■ 72.3410, 17.9730,
-0.8350

■ 76.3020, 13.7090,
-0.6510

■ 80.2630, 9.4450,
-0.4670

■ 84.1100, 5.5020,
-0.5940

■ 88.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 91.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

■ 95.4060, -7.0150,
0.4810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.1630, 33.5140, 9.3700



60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870



59.2730, 20.6800, -11.3520

Triad

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



60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870



49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740



62.5930, -8.4390, 15.2810

Complementary

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



60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870



52.5420, -30.7650, 1.3870

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.



54.8170, -38.7890, 3.6350



60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870



51.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430

Square

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



60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870



52.0430, -19.8950, -19.4070



51.6750, -50.4330, -5.6090



63.2490, 13.2010, 19.5770

Rectangle

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



60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870



57.7770, 10.2730, -15.4790



51.6750, -50.4330, -5.6090



61.4070, -16.7830, 12.3130

Sweetspot

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



60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870



103.9320, 11.8750, -0.4530



47.6530, 26.8630, 25.2870



51.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870



70.6140, 47.8210, -2.1230



79.2420, 21.9650, -18.1230



41.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



60.1690, 50.5720, -2.4200



131.9000, 111.1850, -5.0950

Inverse Universe

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



52.5420, -30.7650, 1.3870



58.3860, -47.8210, 2.1230



33.7580, -21.9650, 18.1230



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



46.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200



103.1000, -111.1850, 5.0950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870 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

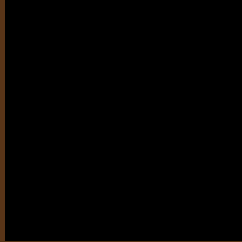
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.4580, 30.7650,

-1.3870.

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

60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870

Protanopia

60.1030, 15.4070, -9.4010

Deuteranopia

60.1640, 22.6050, -7.6910



Tritanopia

62.6010, 23.4730, 9.6250

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870

Protanomaly

60.3210, 20.7250, -6.6590

Deuteranomaly

60.3000, 25.2180, -5.4860

Tritanomaly

61.6350, 26.1330, 5.4690

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870 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(89, 53, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 53, 24)  
}
```

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(89, 53, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 53, 24) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870 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(89, 53, 24) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 53, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 53, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 53, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 53, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 53, 24)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.4580, 30.7650, -1.3870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 53, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 53,  
24) }
```

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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