

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.5050, 103.6130,
33.0290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B40B02
RGB	180, 11, 2
RGB Percent	71%, 4%, 1%
CMY	0.2937, 0.9570, 0.9917
CMYK	0.00, 0.94, 0.99, 0.29
HSL	3°, 98%, 36%
HSV	3°, 99%, 71%
XYZ	18.9763, 9.9578, 0.9824
YIQ	60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

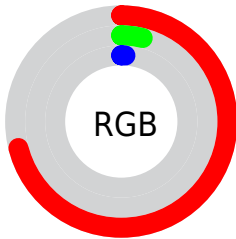
Format	Color
RYB	180, 11, 2
Decimal	11799298
CIELab	37.77, 60.48, 51.06
CIELCh	38, 79.155, 40.175
Yxy	9.9578, 0.6343, 0.3329
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289989378 (0xFFB40B02)
YUV	60.5050, -28.8430, 104.7971
Hunter-Lab	31.5559, 52.1191, 20.2434

Details

The YIQ color **60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0000**. A complement of this color would be **121.4950, -103.6130, -33.0290**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.9040, 106.5030, 24.7030**, and **34.9830, 69.7320, 24.8040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1030, 104.8050, 33.4530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.5360, 93.1600, 29.7360**.

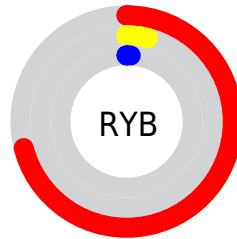
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (4%)

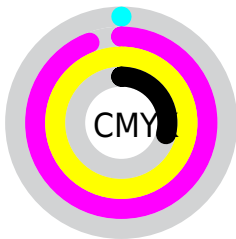
Blue (1%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (4%)

Blue (1%)

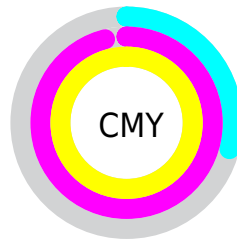


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)


Magenta (96%)


Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290 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 60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 60.5050, 103.6130,
33.0290

 60.5050, 103.6130,
33.0290


 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090


 44.5510, 88.8040,
31.5880


 127.9040,
106.5030, 24.7030


 34.9830, 69.7320,
24.8040


 150.0660, 97.0590,
19.6430


 25.7140, 51.2560,
18.2320

 169.3520, 81.3340,
12.7740

 17.5700, 33.9260,
12.9180

 189.2250, 65.3340,
5.3820

 5.3820, 10.7280,
3.8160

 209.3260, 48.6920,
-1.3880

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 229.4270, 32.0500,

-8.1580

■ 249.6420, 15.0870,
-14.6170

■ 60.5050, 103.6130,
33.0290

■ 60.5050, 103.6130,
33.0290

■ 59.1030, 104.8050,
33.4530

■ 72.5360, 93.1600,
29.7360

■ 84.5670, 82.7070,
26.4430

■ 96.5980, 72.2540,
23.1500

■ 108.6290, 61.8010,
19.8570

■ 121.2470, 51.0730,
16.0410

■ 133.2780, 40.6200,
12.7480

■ 145.3090, 30.1670,
9.4550

■ 157.3400, 19.7140,
6.1620

■ 169.3710, 9.2610,
2.8690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.3990, 93.4290, 63.4210



60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290



83.2600, 66.2530, -5.7710

Triad

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



60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290



69.8310, -43.6860, -45.3020



78.2690, -95.0030, 20.2050

Complementary

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



60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290



121.4950, -103.6130, -33.0290

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.



87.5640, -97.7520, 9.4480



60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290



79.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120

Square

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



60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290



62.2220, -29.1500, -55.4380



85.8250, -85.9660, -5.9180



88.1940, -10.1880, 52.5000

Rectangle

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



60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290



83.6600, 41.0390, -22.3930



85.8250, -85.9660, -5.9180



83.1930, -97.8450, 16.6430

Sweetspot

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



60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290



187.5770, 41.2160, 12.9600



74.8300, 50.8760, 91.2280



88.7320, 24.4820, 7.8580



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290



77.3090, 136.7600, 43.5440



110.9870, 79.9630, -11.9490



83.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



50.4430, 88.9880, 28.2520



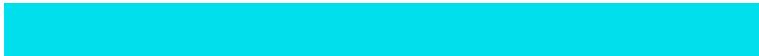
8.3610, 15.2210, 4.9890

Inverse Universe

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



121.4950, -103.6130, -33.0290



157.6910, -136.7600, -43.5440



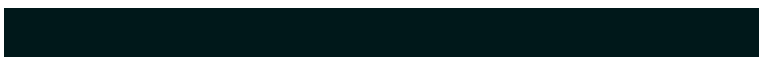
71.0130, -79.9630, 11.9490



86.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



102.5570, -88.9880, -28.2520



17.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

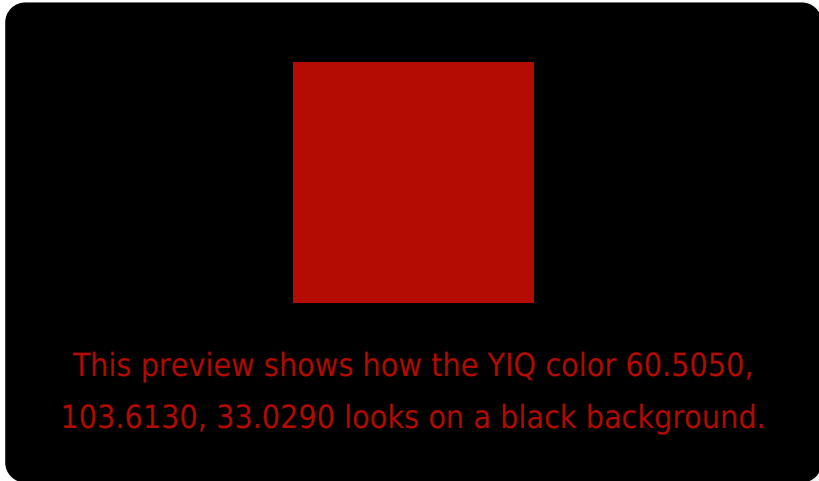
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.5050, 103.6130,

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

60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290

Protanopia

86.5370, 28.3840, -18.8160

Deuteranopia

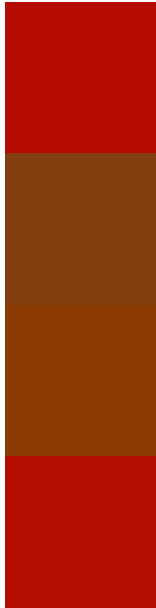
85.4540, 44.6150, -21.1210



Tritanopia

62.9130, 102.2840, 29.5800

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290

Protanomaly

76.9740, 55.6150, -0.2010

Deuteranomaly

76.3080, 66.2980, -1.0780

Tritanomaly

61.8530, 102.5130, 30.9370

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.8970, 37.3190, 11.9990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290 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(180, 11, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 11, 2)  
}
```

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(180, 11, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 11, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290 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(180, 11, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 11, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 11, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 11, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 11, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 11, 2)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.5050, 103.6130, 33.0290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 11, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180, 11,  
2) }
```

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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