

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.5080, 10.1330,
-1.9230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	453B2E
RGB	69, 59, 46
RGB Percent	27%, 23%, 18%
CMY	0.7294, 0.7686, 0.8196
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.33, 0.73
HSL	34°, 20%, 23%
HSV	34°, 33%, 27%
XYZ	4.5117, 4.5902, 3.2343
YIQ	60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

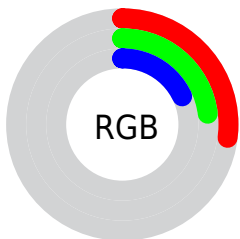
Format	Color
RYB	64, 69, 46
Decimal	4537134
CIELab	25.53, 2.01, 9.67
CIELCh	26, 9.877, 78.242
Yxy	4.5902, 0.3657, 0.3721
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282727214 (0xFF453B2E)
YUV	60.5080, -7.1524, 7.4475
Hunter-Lab	21.4248, 0.0955, 6.0469

Details

The YIQ color **60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **54.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.9920, 11.6460, -1.8100**, and **17.4650, 11.6920, -2.6440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.9490, 13.2050, -2.5310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.0670, 7.0610, -1.3150**.

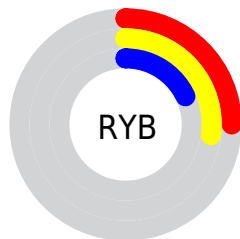
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (23%)

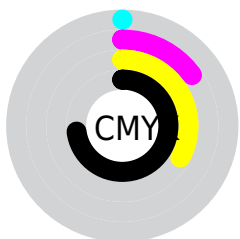
Blue (18%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (18%)

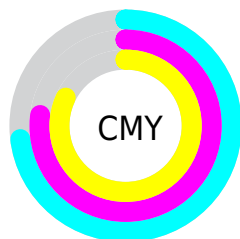


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230 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 60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.5080, 10.1330,
-1.9230

■ 60.5080, 10.1330,
-1.9230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.3230, 9.2160,
-1.8240

■ 107.9920, 11.6460,
-1.8100

■ 17.4650, 11.6920,
-2.6440

■ 132.8780, 11.9670,
-2.1210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.1770, 12.5630,
-1.9090

■ 186.0630, 12.8840,
-2.2200

■ 214.0630, 12.8840,
-2.2200

■ 242.3620, 13.4800,

-2.0080

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 60.5080, 10.1330,
-1.9230

■ 60.5080, 10.1330,
-1.9230

■ 57.9490, 13.2050,
-2.5310

■ 63.0670, 7.0610,
-1.3150

■ 55.3900, 16.2770,
-3.1390

■ 65.6260, 3.9890,
-0.7070

■ 52.8310, 19.3490,
-3.7470

■ 68.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 50.2720, 22.4210,
-4.3550

■ 70.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 47.8270, 25.1720,
-4.6520

■ 73.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 45.2680, 28.2440,
-5.2600

■ 75.7480, -7.9780,
1.4140

■ 43.5240, 30.3990,
-5.7690

■ 78.3070, -11.0500,
2.0220

■ 80.8660, -14.1220,
2.6300

■ 83.4250, -17.1940,
3.2380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.2850, 12.3790, 1.4270



60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230



59.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650

Triad

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



60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230



57.5250, -14.9000, -5.3000



61.5860, 1.4660, 6.4740

Complementary

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



60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230



54.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230

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.



61.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410



60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230



57.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990

Square

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



60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230



58.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280



59.2960, -12.5170, 1.0750



61.7070, 8.4350, 6.8270

Rectangle

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



60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230



59.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380



59.2960, -12.5170, 1.0750



61.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260

Sweetspot

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



60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230



85.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



54.0170, 10.4980, 7.9860



44.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



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.



60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230



76.2050, 15.3600, -3.0400



66.0790, 6.7870, -7.3650



34.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



62.4730, 43.6040, -8.3000



143.0090, 100.0920, -18.8200

Inverse Universe

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



54.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230



66.7950, -15.3600, 3.0400



48.9210, -6.7870, 7.3650



33.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



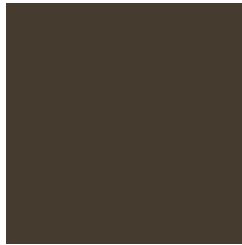
36.5270, -43.6040, 8.3000



83.9910, -100.0920, 18.8200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

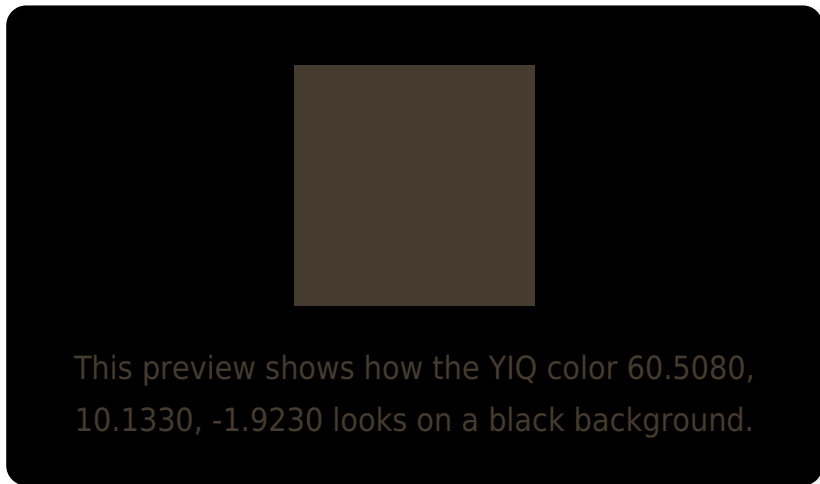
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

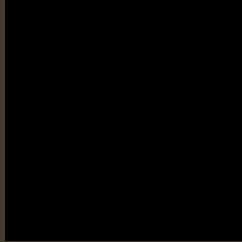
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230.



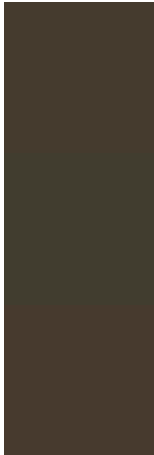
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.5080, 10.1330,

-1.9230.

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

60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230

Protanopia

60.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

Deuteranopia

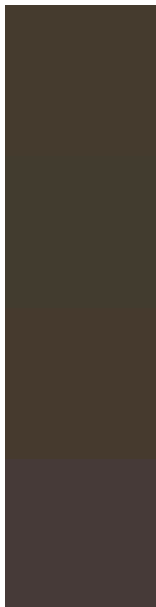
60.5190, 11.6000, -0.9760



Tritanopia

61.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230

Protanomaly

60.3120, 7.7490, -2.7710

Deuteranomaly

60.2200, 11.0040, -1.1880

Tritanomaly

61.3600, 7.7940, 1.9220

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230 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(69, 59, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 59, 46)  
}
```

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(69, 59, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 59, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230 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(69, 59, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 59, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 59, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 59, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 59, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 59, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 59, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 59,  
46) }
```

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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