

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.5190, -15.9040,
-31.1680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680)
contains.

YIQ(60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(60.5190, -15.9040,
-31.1680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A5519
RGB	26, 85, 25
RGB Percent	10%, 33%, 10%
CMY	0.8982, 0.6666, 0.9020
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.71, 0.67
HSL	119°, 55%, 22%
HSV	119°, 71%, 33%
XYZ	3.8507, 6.7901, 2.0271
YIQ	60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

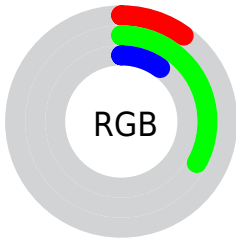
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 85, 84
Decimal	1725721
CIE Lab	31.32, -32.26, 28.59
CIE LCh	31, 43.101, 138.453
Yxy	6.7901, 0.3040, 0.5360
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279915801 (0xFF1A5519)
YUV	60.5190, -17.5109, -30.2732
Hunter-Lab	26.0578, -19.2231, 13.6281

Details

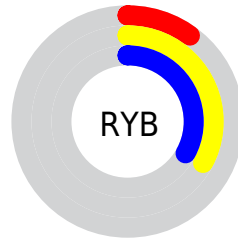
The YIQ color **60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **49.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.6610, -13.4280, -31.9880**, and **22.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.1010, -17.7830, -35.6630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.9370, -14.0250, -26.6730**.

Distribution



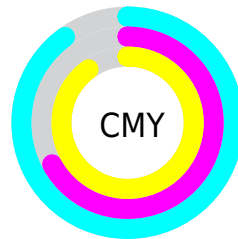
- Red (10%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680 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 60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.5190, -15.9040,
-31.1680

■ 60.5190, -15.9040,
-31.1680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

■ 110.6610,
-13.4280, -31.9880

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 137.1340,
-13.3820, -32.8220

■ 5.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 163.9060,
-12.7400, -33.4440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 191.3790,
-12.6940, -34.2780

■ 219.5530,
-13.2440, -35.3240

■ 236.6990, -7.4230,

-25.1750

■ 248.2630, 0.2770,
-10.5310

■ 60.5190, -15.9040,
-31.1680

■ 60.5190, -15.9040,
-31.1680

■ 57.1010, -17.7830,
-35.6630

■ 63.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

■ 53.4980, -20.5790,
-40.0590

■ 67.5400, -11.2290,
-22.2770

■ 50.1940, -22.7790,
-44.2430

■ 70.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 74.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 77.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 81.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 85.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 88.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 91.7220, 4.0790,
8.6790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.7160, 20.2700, -25.9540



60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680



58.3820, -43.1390, -27.6750

Triad

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



60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680



63.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770



69.4030, 50.9340, 24.0700

Complementary

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



60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680



49.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680

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.



71.4850, 36.4440, 33.3720



60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680



69.9780, -37.3240, 15.6360

Square

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



60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680



65.2050, -63.7290, -6.9370



76.0500, 6.8720, 29.6560



70.5100, 51.3500, 5.5100

Rectangle

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



60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680



61.7050, -51.1180, -20.7340



76.0500, 6.8720, 29.6560



69.5970, 47.6320, 28.8480

Sweetspot

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



60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680



100.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



77.5730, 19.5350, -18.1370



50.2180, -3.8500, -7.3220



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680



71.7760, -24.6580, -48.7380



63.5260, -25.8090, -22.3610



41.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



63.4070, -28.2330, -55.5370



139.1410, -62.2410, -122.0570

Inverse Universe

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



49.4810, 15.9040, 31.1680



54.2240, 24.6580, 48.7380



46.4740, 25.8090, 22.3610



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



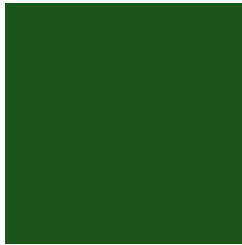
43.5930, 28.2330, 55.5370



95.8590, 62.2410, 122.0570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

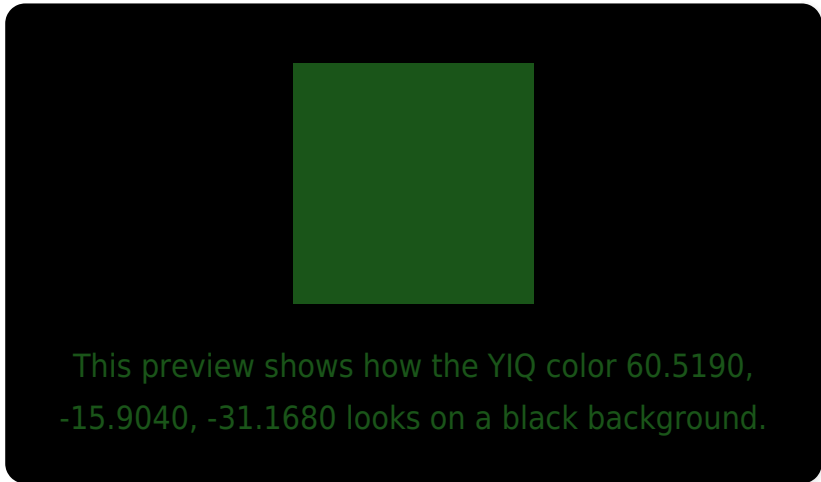
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

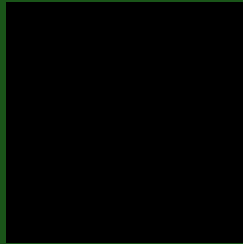
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.5190, -15.9040,

-31.1680.

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

60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680

Protanopia

70.4640, 21.4600, -14.4760

Deuteranopia

71.7190, 25.3560, -7.9880



Tritanopia

68.7350, -24.2990, -5.6670

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680

Protanomaly

66.9460, 8.1190, -20.4970

Deuteranomaly

67.2500, 10.3190, -16.3130

Tritanomaly

65.6070, -21.3630, -14.8270

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680 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(26, 85, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 85, 25)  
}
```

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(26, 85, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 85, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680 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(26, 85, 25) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 85, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 85, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 85, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 85, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 85, 25)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.5190, -15.9040, -31.1680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 85, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 85,  
25) }
```

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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