

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.5980, 45.8910,  
21.8510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	76222F
RGB	118, 34, 47
RGB Percent	46%, 13%, 18%
CMY	0.5370, 0.8668, 0.8155
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.60, 0.54
HSL	351°, 55%, 30%
HSV	351°, 71%, 46%
XYZ	8.5634, 5.2029, 3.2469
YIQ	60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

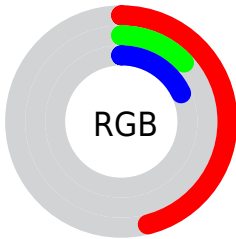
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	118, 34, 47
Decimal	7741999
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.31, 37.49, 12.64
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 39.565, 18.637
Yxy	5.2029, 0.5033, 0.3058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285932079 (0xFF76222F)
YUV	60.5980, -6.7038, 50.3416
Hunter-Lab	22.8099, 27.0963, 7.5272

# Details

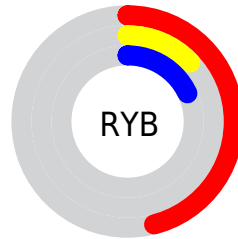
The YIQ color **60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **91.4020, -45.8910, -21.8510**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.5230, 50.4760, 21.3560**, and **19.4350, 38.7400, 13.7800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.4140, 52.4010, 25.0170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.7820, 39.3810, 18.6850**.

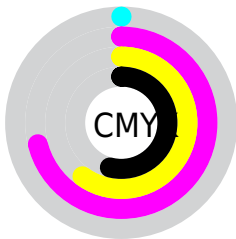
# Distribution



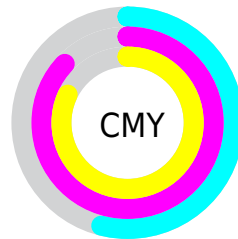
- Red (46%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510 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 60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.5980, 45.8910,  
21.8510

60.5980, 45.8910,  
21.8510

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

32.5210, 44.7900,  
25.2860

111.9360, 50.7510,  
21.8790

19.4350, 38.7400,  
13.7800

138.6050, 53.1810,  
21.8930

11.7750, 22.9230,  
8.5790

165.8010, 55.5650,  
22.7410

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


191.1920, 52.9060,  
21.3700


210.8200, 36.2180,  
15.4340


230.3340, 19.8510,


9.1870


 250.6630, 2.5670,  
3.0390


 60.5980, 45.8910,  
21.8510


 60.5980, 45.8910,  
21.8510


 52.4140, 52.4010,  
25.0170


 68.7820, 39.3810,  
18.6850


 44.2300, 58.9110,  
28.1830

 76.9660, 32.8710,  
15.5190

 37.3340, 64.5500,  
30.6140

 84.5630, 26.6360,  
12.8760

 92.7470, 20.1260,  
9.7100

 100.9310, 13.6160,  
6.5440

■ 109.1150, 7.1060,  
3.3780

■ 117.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 124.8960, -5.6390,  
-2.4310

■ 133.0800,  
-12.1490, -5.5970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.5230, 33.2810, 30.1210



60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510



61.4600, 45.6190, 4.7470

# Triad

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



60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510



52.6980, -14.8500, -28.2420



55.8130, -59.3290, 1.4310

# Complementary

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



60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510



91.4020, -45.8910, -21.8510

# 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.



57.7390, -56.4850, -6.0610



60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510



51.7140, -38.1420, -24.6220

# Square

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



60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510



58.7420, 17.3810, -23.1550



55.2480, -48.0930, -14.9810



61.0770, -33.2890, 14.0950



# Rectangle

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



60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510



61.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020



55.2480, -48.0930, -14.9810



57.2320, -59.1910, -1.0710

# Sweetspot

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



60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510



131.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



64.5060, 14.7560, 40.9640



63.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510



64.1500, 71.0600, 33.7800



75.5520, 42.3640, 3.1640



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.6440, 66.6130, 31.7730



79.1960, 136.4810, 65.1290



# Inverse Universe

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



60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510



64.1500, 71.0600, 33.7800



76.4480, -42.3640, -3.1640



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.6440, 66.6130, 31.7730

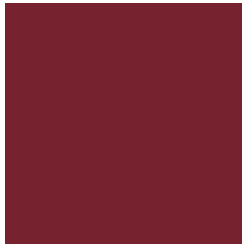


79.1960, 136.4810, 65.1290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

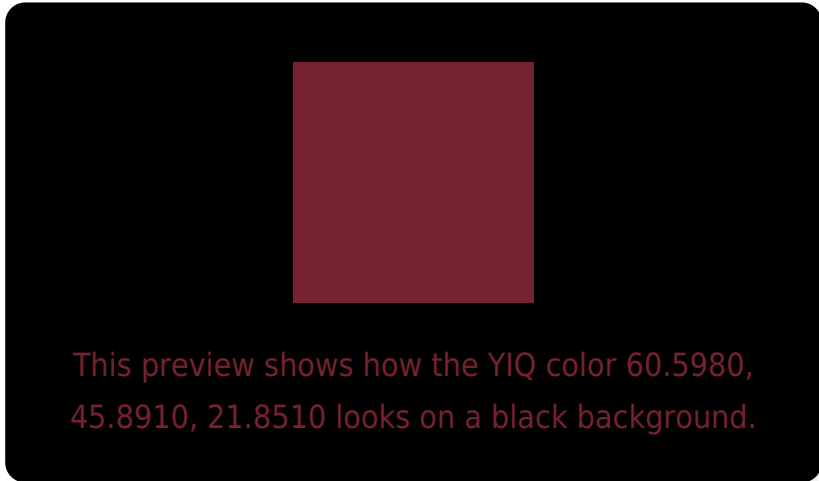
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

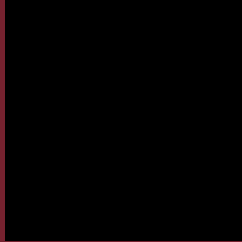
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.5980, 45.8910,



# 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

60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510

### Protanopia

66.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310

### Deuteranopia

65.5040, 15.9560, -2.8280



## Tritanopia

60.7460, 48.2300, 18.0060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510

## Protanomaly

63.7960, 18.4300, 7.4060

## Deuteranomaly

63.3470, 27.0040, 6.2040

## Tritanomaly

60.5010, 47.5420, 19.4620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510 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(118, 34, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 34, 47)  
}
```

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(118, 34, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 34, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510 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(118, 34, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 34, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 34, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 34, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 34, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 34,  
47) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 34, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118, 34,  
47) }
```

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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