

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.6130, 6.0040,  
12.3400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A334B
RGB	74, 51, 75
RGB Percent	29%, 20%, 29%
CMY	0.7097, 0.8000, 0.7059
CMYK	0.01, 0.32, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	298°, 19%, 25%
HSV	298°, 32%, 29%
XYZ	5.2789, 4.3314, 7.2147
YIQ	60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

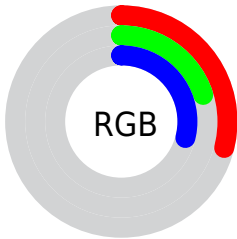
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	74, 51, 75
Decimal	4862795
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	24.74, 15.17, -10.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	25, 18.562, 324.825
Yxy	4.3314, 0.3138, 0.2574
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283052875 (0xFF4A334B)
YUV	60.6130, 7.0928, 11.7404
Hunter-Lab	20.8120, 8.8547, -5.9850

# Details

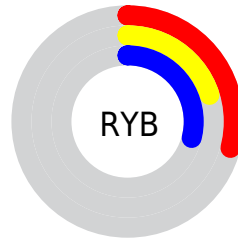
The YIQ color **60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **65.3870, -6.0040, -12.3400**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.4390, 6.5540, 13.3860**, and **16.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.9170, 8.2040, 16.5240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.7220, 4.0790, 8.6790**.

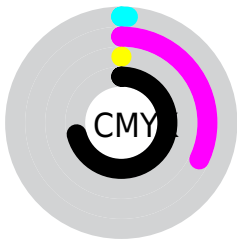
# Distribution



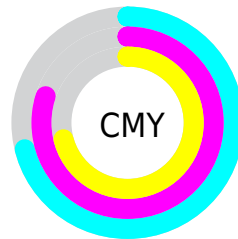
- Red (29%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400 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 60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.6130, 6.0040,  
12.3400

60.6130, 6.0040,  
12.3400

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

38.7870, 5.4540,  
11.2940

108.4390, 6.5540,  
13.3860

16.6130, 6.0040,  
12.3400

133.8520, 6.8290,  
13.9090

0.4560, -1.2840,  
1.2440

160.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

186.6780, 7.3790,  
14.9550

214.9770, 7.9750,  
15.1670

240.9120, 6.6000,

12.5520

■ 60.6130, 6.0040,  
12.3400

■ 60.6130, 6.0040,  
12.3400

■ 55.9170, 8.2040,  
16.5240

■ 64.7220, 4.0790,  
8.6790

■ 51.5090, 9.5330,  
19.9730

■ 69.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

■ 46.8130, 11.7330,  
24.1570

■ 73.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 42.7040, 13.6580,  
27.8180

■ 78.5220, -1.6500,  
-3.1380

■ 37.7090, 15.2620,  
31.7900

■ 82.9300, -2.9790,  
-6.5870

■ 33.6000, 17.1870,  
35.4510

■ 87.6260, -5.1790,  
-10.7710

■ 30.0780, 18.8370,  
38.5890

■ 91.7350, -7.1040,  
-14.4320

■ 96.4310, -9.3040,  
-18.6160

■ 100.8390,  
-10.6330, -22.0650

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400



60.3600, 16.9620, 11.9860

# Triad

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



60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400



57.9230, 16.0940, -5.3300



46.7220, -40.6200, -12.7480

# Complementary

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



60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400



65.3870, -6.0040, -12.3400

# 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.



51.1060, -24.2060, -12.8620



60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400



56.3130, 6.0080, -9.7680

# Square

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



60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400



58.8470, 22.4200, 1.1720



54.3160, -7.2420, -11.9300



48.2970, -40.6210, -7.2210



# Rectangle

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



60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400



59.8180, 21.3640, 9.3000



54.3160, -7.2420, -11.9300



47.3480, -36.6310, -13.4550

# Sweetspot

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



60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400



91.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



54.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410



45.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400



74.6830, 8.9830, 18.9270



59.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



40.9300, 25.6660, 52.4980



92.0000, 57.2900, 118.1700



# Inverse Universe

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



58.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990



71.2910, 21.4100, 8.4660



66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



30.9540, 59.5080, 22.8680



69.7960, 134.1910, 51.5590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

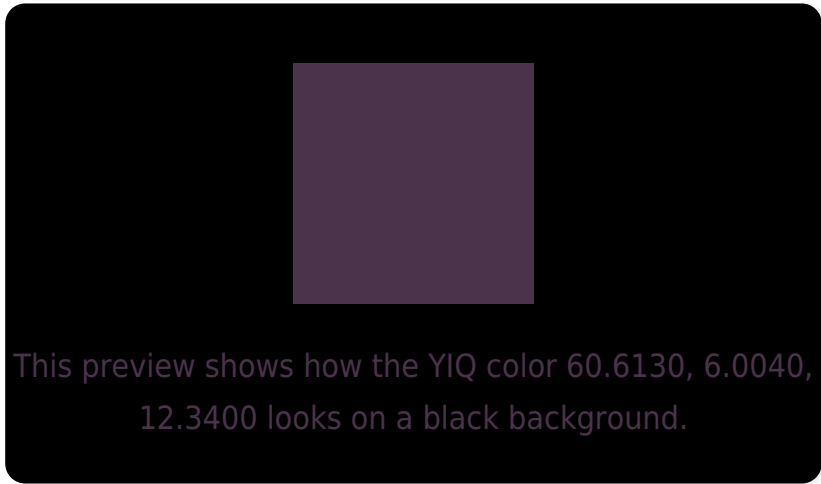
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

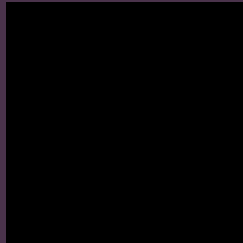
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.6130, 6.0040,



# 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

60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400

### Protanopia

59.0130, -10.0420, 5.7820

### Deuteranopia

59.5250, -5.7320, 4.7640



## Tritanopia

59.8380, 9.4440, 5.0600

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400

## Protanomaly

59.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250

## Deuteranomaly

59.5580, -1.3310, 7.6050

## Tritanomaly

60.2340, 8.3890, 7.6610

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400 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(74, 51, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 51, 75)  
}
```

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(74, 51, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 51, 75) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400 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".

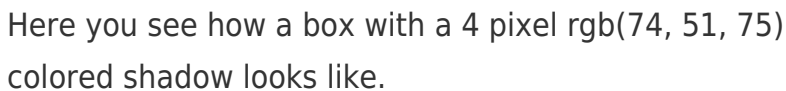
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(74, 51, 75) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 51, 75) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 51, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 51, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 51, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 51, 75)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 51, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 51,  
75) }
```

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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