

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.6290, 7.9340,  
-11.6340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3D4220
RGB	61, 66, 32
RGB Percent	24%, 26%, 13%
CMY	0.7608, 0.7412, 0.8744
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.51, 0.74
HSL	69°, 35%, 19%
HSV	69°, 51%, 26%
XYZ	4.1332, 4.9929, 2.1134
YIQ	60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

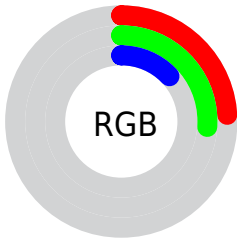
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	32, 66, 37
Decimal	4014624
CIE Lab	26.71, -8.29, 19.90
CIE LCh	27, 21.553, 112.612
Yxy	4.9929, 0.3677, 0.4442
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282204704 (0xFF3D4220)
YUV	60.6290, -14.1141, 0.3254
Hunter-Lab	22.3447, -6.0854, 10.0335

# Details

The YIQ color **60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **37.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.2870, 8.8970, -12.5670**, and **18.5730, 2.3400, -9.3720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.5320, 9.5850, -14.0230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.7260, 6.2830, -9.2450**.

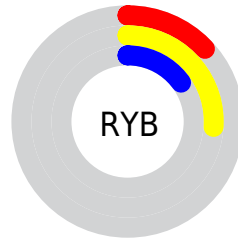
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (26%)

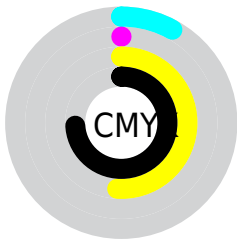
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (15%)

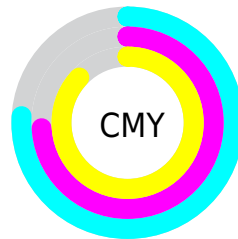


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340 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 60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.6290, 7.9340,  
-11.6340

60.6290, 7.9340,  
-11.6340

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

38.6290, 7.9340,  
-11.6340

108.2870, 8.8970,  
-12.5670

18.5730, 2.3400,  
-9.3720

133.4720, 9.8140,  
-12.6660

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

159.9450, 9.8600,  
-13.5000

187.1300, 10.7770,  
-13.5990

214.7170, 10.5020,  
-14.1220

243.0160, 11.0980,

-13.9100

252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

60.6290, 7.9340,  
-11.6340

60.6290, 7.9340,  
-11.6340

59.5320, 9.5850,  
-14.0230

61.7260, 6.2830,  
-9.2450

58.5490, 10.9150,  
-16.1010

62.7090, 4.9530,  
-7.1670

57.4520, 12.5660,  
-18.4900

63.8060, 3.3020,  
-4.7780

56.4690, 13.8960,  
-20.5680

64.7890, 1.9720,  
-2.7000

55.4860, 15.2260,  
-22.6460

65.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 66.9830, -1.3300,  
2.0780

■ 67.9660, -2.6600,  
4.1560

■ 69.0630, -4.3110,  
6.5450

■ 70.0460, -5.6410,  
8.6230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.2500, 19.4870, -6.2490



60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340



58.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330

# Triad

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



60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340



51.2360, -47.8190, -8.9310



64.6100, 19.2540, 14.5020

# Complementary

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



60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340



37.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340

# 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.



65.0800, 6.1870, 14.5310



60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340



58.3570, -31.6820, 1.4860

# Square

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



60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340



50.8140, -43.8750, -14.3310



63.4630, -11.1890, 10.0510



64.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280



# Rectangle

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



60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340



55.4930, -21.0420, -15.1380



63.4630, -11.1890, 10.0510



64.8700, 15.5860, 14.8980

# Sweetspot

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



60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340



84.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670



45.1010, 18.8890, 4.5930



41.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340



78.4520, 12.5660, -18.4900



55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380



32.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



81.7560, 22.7930, -33.1350



188.5970, 52.2360, -76.6600



# Inverse Universe

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



37.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340



41.5480, -12.5660, 18.4900



42.4540, 2.1980, 15.2380



30.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



15.2440, -22.7930, 33.1350



35.4030, -52.2360, 76.6600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

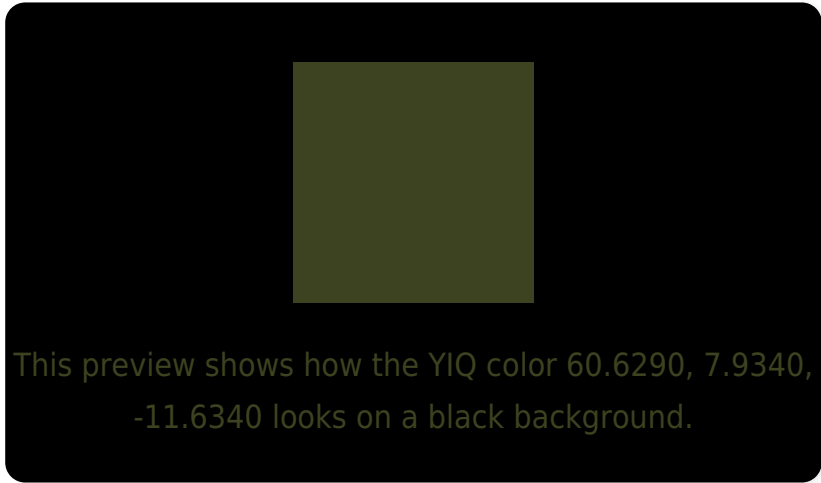
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

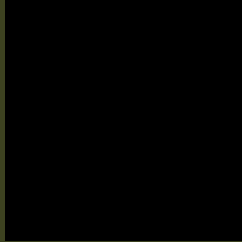
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.6290, 7.9340,

-11.6340.

# 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

60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340

### Protanopia

61.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

### Deuteranopia

62.0050, 18.7990, -4.7930



## Tritanopia

63.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340

## Protanomaly

61.1350, 12.3810, -9.6270

## Deuteranomaly

61.3850, 14.6730, -7.1110

## Tritanomaly

62.2730, 3.4850, -2.5870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340 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(61, 66, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 66, 32)  
}
```

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(61, 66, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 66, 32) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340 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(61, 66, 32) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 66, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(61, 66, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 66, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 66, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 66, 32)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 66, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 66,  
32) }
```

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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