

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.7120, 10.0390,  
10.7990)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4D3344
RGB	77, 51, 68
RGB Percent	30%, 20%, 27%
CMY	0.6980, 0.8000, 0.7333
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.12, 0.70
HSL	321°, 20%, 25%
HSV	321°, 34%, 30%
XYZ	5.2890, 4.3627, 6.0333
YIQ	60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

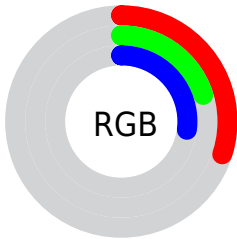
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	77, 51, 68
Decimal	5059396
CIE Lab	24.84, 14.87, -5.84
CIE LCh	25, 15.978, 338.558
Yxy	4.3627, 0.3372, 0.2781
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283249476 (0xFF4D3344)
YUV	60.7120, 3.5930, 14.2846
Hunter-Lab	20.8871, 8.6473, -2.5051

# Details

The YIQ color **60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **67.2880, -10.0390, -10.7990**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.4240, 10.9100, 11.5340**, and **16.8260, 9.7180, 11.1100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.6740, 13.2020, 14.0500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.7500, 6.8760, 7.5480**.

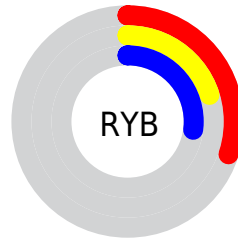
# Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (20%)

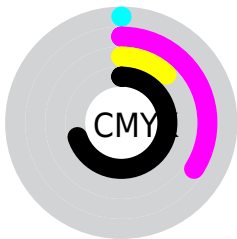
Blue (27%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (27%)

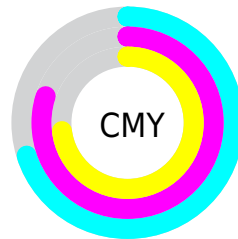


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (70%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990 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 60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.7120, 10.0390,  
10.7990

60.7120, 10.0390,  
10.7990

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

38.4130, 9.4430,  
10.5870

108.4240, 10.9100,  
11.5340

16.8260, 9.7180,  
11.1100

134.1360, 11.7810,  
12.2690

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

160.1360, 11.7810,  
12.2690

186.8480, 12.6520,  
13.0040

214.8480, 12.6520,  
13.0040

240.5700, 7.5630,

11.6190

■ 60.7120, 10.0390,  
10.7990

■ 60.7120, 10.0390,  
10.7990

■ 55.6740, 13.2020,  
14.0500

■ 65.7500, 6.8760,  
7.5480

■ 51.3370, 15.7690,  
17.0890

■ 70.0870, 4.3090,  
4.5090

■ 46.2990, 18.9320,  
20.3400

■ 75.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

■ 41.2610, 22.0950,  
23.5910

■ 80.1630, -2.0170,  
-1.9930

■ 36.3370, 24.9370,  
27.1530

■ 85.0870, -4.8590,  
-5.5550

■ 31.8860, 27.8250,  
29.8810

■ 89.5380, -7.7470,  
-8.2830

■ 28.7230, 29.8420,  
31.8740

■ 94.5760, -10.9100,  
-11.5340

■ 99.5000, -13.7520,  
-15.0960

■ 103.9510,  
-16.6400, -17.8240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730



60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



60.5510, 17.7420, 8.8620

# Triad

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



60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



57.7590, 10.6840, -6.4040



51.6740, -31.4970, -7.3770

# Complementary

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



60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



67.2880, -10.0390, -10.7990

# 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.



52.3880, -24.9400, -10.5720



60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



56.7900, 0.2310, -9.6970

# Square

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



60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



58.9280, 17.6980, -1.3580



54.6190, -12.4690, -10.8130



54.8860, -26.0420, -1.6100



# Rectangle

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



60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



59.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



54.6190, -12.4690, -10.8130



51.2180, -30.2130, -8.6210

# Sweetspot

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



60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



93.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



56.6550, -2.9820, 9.9940



47.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



73.9240, 15.4940, 16.5660



59.2300, 14.2120, 6.7560



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



38.1360, 39.2850, 42.4610



85.8700, 88.9300, 95.4100



# Inverse Universe

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



60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



73.9240, 15.4940, 16.5660



68.7700, -14.2120, -6.7560



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



38.1360, 39.2850, 42.4610



85.8700, 88.9300, 95.4100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

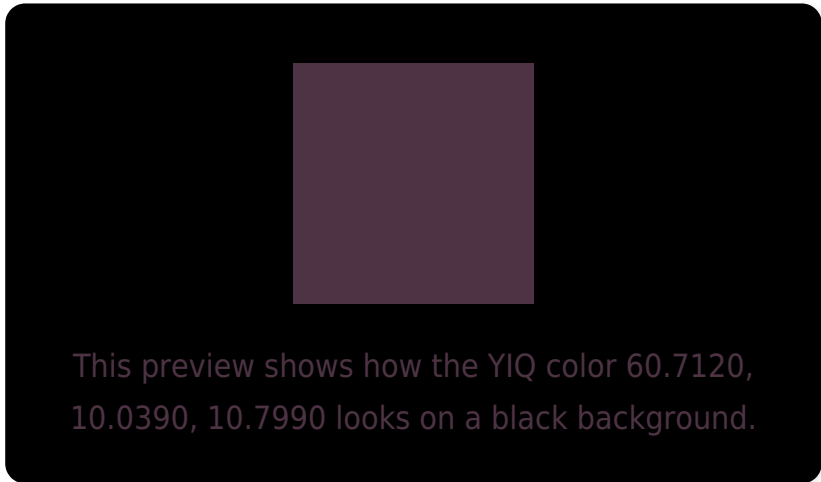
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

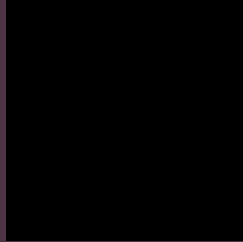
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7120, 10.0390,



# 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

60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990

### Protanopia

59.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

### Deuteranopia

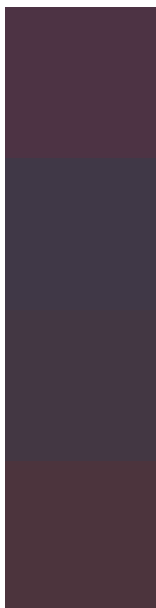
59.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



## Tritanopia

60.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990

## Protanomaly

60.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

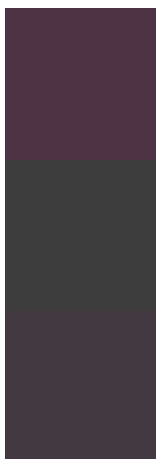
## Deuteranomaly

59.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760

## Tritanomaly

60.2020, 11.4150, 7.8870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990 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(77, 51, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 51, 68)  
}
```

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(77, 51, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 51, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990 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(77, 51, 68) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 51, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 51, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 51, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 51, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 51, 68)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 51, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 51,  
68) }
```

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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