

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	274C27
RGB	39, 76, 39
RGB Percent	15%, 30%, 15%
CMY	0.8472, 0.7019, 0.8471
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.49, 0.70
HSL	120°, 32%, 23%
HSV	120°, 49%, 30%
XYZ	3.7873, 5.7483, 2.8291
YIQ	60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

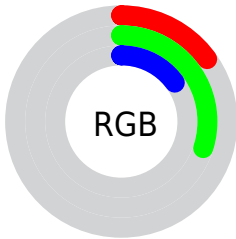
Format	Color
R_{YB}	39, 76, 76
Decimal	2575399
CIE _{Lab}	28.77, -22.19, 17.95
CIE _{LCh}	29, 28.539, 141.028
Yxy	5.7483, 0.3063, 0.4649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280765479 (0xFF274C27)
YUV	60.7190, -10.7075, -19.0476
Hunter-Lab	23.9755, -13.7604, 9.7867

Details

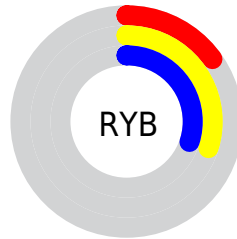
The YIQ color $60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $54.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510$, and the grayscale version is $61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $109.0780, -9.8080, -20.4960$, and $18.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $57.4150, -12.3750, -23.5350$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $64.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670$.

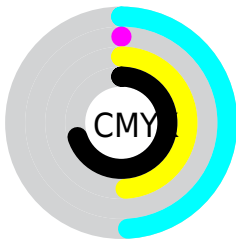
Distribution



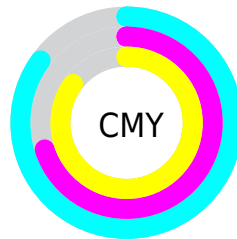
- Red (15%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510 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 60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 60.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.6480, -11.4130,
-18.9410

■ 109.0780, -9.8080,
-20.4960

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 134.5510, -9.7620,
-21.3300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 161.1380,
-10.0370, -21.8530

■ 188.3120,
-10.5870, -22.8990

■ 216.1980,
-10.2660, -23.2100

■ 240.0890, -8.3410,

-19.5490

251.9520, -0.0450,
-4.6930

60.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

60.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

57.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

64.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

54.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

66.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

51.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

70.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

48.3290, -18.4250,
-35.0410

73.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

45.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

76.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 44.6120, -20.9000,
-39.7480

■ 79.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 82.6080, 4.4000,
8.3680

■ 85.9120, 6.6000,
12.5520

■ 88.8030, 8.5250,
16.2130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780



60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510



52.6260, -40.7100, -22.1340

Triad

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



60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510



54.9180, -55.4310, -3.1350



67.9830, 34.2010, 13.4410

Complementary

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



60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510



54.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510

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.



68.7080, 25.0300, 19.9580



60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510



67.9230, -18.2960, 12.2000

Square

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



60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510



56.8270, -53.9170, -8.5490



70.1280, 6.2320, 19.2240



67.2460, 34.4780, 2.9100

Rectangle

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



60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510



55.0370, -46.1210, -17.6810



70.1280, 6.2320, 19.2240



68.3080, 31.9080, 16.4520

Sweetspot

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



60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510



93.2180, -3.8500, -7.3220



71.7820, 11.8770, -11.5070



47.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



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.



60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510



75.4590, -15.6750, -29.8110



62.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530



36.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



59.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



135.0100, -63.2500, -120.2900

Inverse Universe

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



54.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



65.5410, 15.6750, 29.8110



52.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



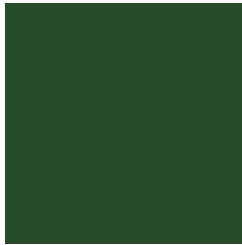
42.1260, 28.0500, 53.3460



94.8760, 63.5710, 119.9790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

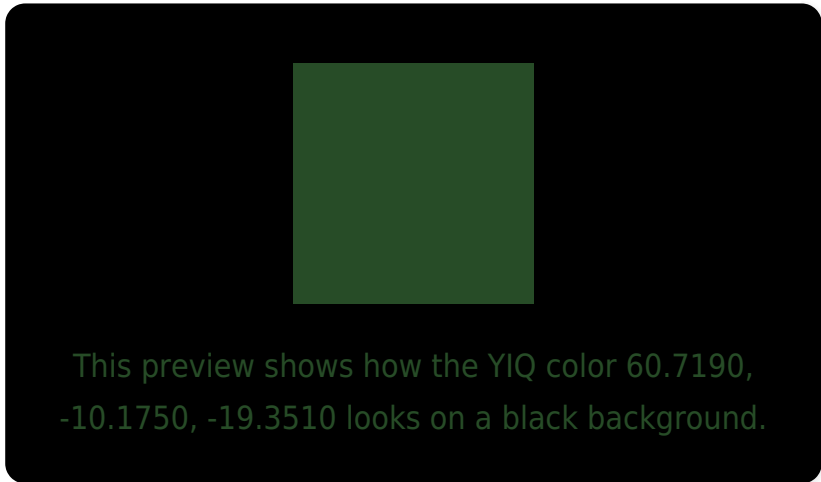
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7190, -10.1750,

-19.3510.

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

60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510

Protanopia

66.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

Deuteranopia

67.4610, 17.5150, -3.5490



Tritanopia

65.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510

Protanomaly

64.4330, 5.5500, -12.4820

Deuteranomaly

64.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440

Tritanomaly

63.3030, -14.3950, -8.9470

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510 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(39, 76, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 76, 39)  
}
```

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(39, 76, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 76, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510 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(39, 76, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 76, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 76, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 76, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 76, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 76, 39)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 76, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 76,  
39) }
```

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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