

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210)
contains.

YIQ(60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(60.7200, 32.7830,
-4.9210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	593710
RGB	89, 55, 16
RGB Percent	35%, 22%, 6%
CMY	0.6509, 0.7844, 0.9371
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.82, 0.65
HSL	32°, 69%, 21%
HSV	32°, 82%, 35%
XYZ	5.5805, 4.8931, 1.1422
YIQ	60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

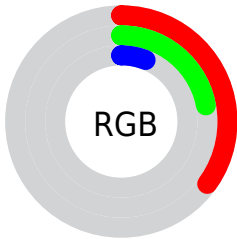
Format	Color
RYB	80, 89, 16
Decimal	5846800
CIELab	26.43, 11.45, 29.37
CIELCh	26, 31.526, 68.694
Yxy	4.8931, 0.4804, 0.4212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284036880 (0xFF593710)
YUV	60.7200, -22.0470, 24.8016
Hunter-Lab	22.1204, 6.3215, 12.4229

Details

The YIQ color **60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **44.2800, -32.7830, 4.9210**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.2860, 37.0010, -4.2710**, and **19.2920, 19.6690, 1.4690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.3460, 36.7720, -5.6280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.0940, 28.7940, -4.2140**.

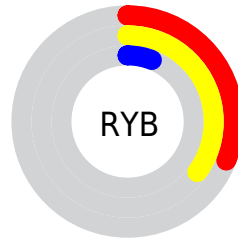
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (22%)

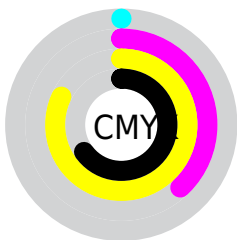
Blue (6%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (6%)

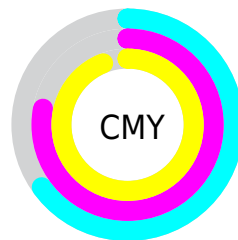


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210 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 60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.7200, 32.7830,
-4.9210

60.7200, 32.7830,
-4.9210

253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

38.5070, 29.0690,
-3.6910

109.2860, 37.0010,
-4.2710

19.2920, 19.6690,
1.4690

135.0690, 39.1100,
-3.9460

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

161.4390, 40.9440,
-4.1440

188.9230, 42.4570,
-4.0310

216.1080, 43.3740,
-4.1300

235.7360, 26.6860,

-10.0660

■ 250.5540, 12.5190,
-12.1290

■ 60.7200, 32.7830,
-4.9210

■ 60.7200, 32.7830,
-4.9210

■ 57.3460, 36.7720,
-5.6280

■ 64.0940, 28.7940,
-4.2140

■ 54.7870, 39.8440,
-6.2360

■ 67.4680, 24.8050,
-3.5070

■ 70.8420, 20.8160,
-2.8000

■ 74.8030, 16.5520,
-2.6160

■ 78.1770, 12.5630,
-1.9090

■ 81.4370, 8.8950,
-1.5130

■ 84.8110, 4.9060,
-0.8060

■ 88.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 91.5590, -3.0720,
0.6080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.6750, 37.8240, 8.3520



60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210



59.3390, 20.3140, -15.7340

Triad

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



60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210



51.3040, -42.4990, -17.2430



64.3380, -3.1670, 18.8570

Complementary

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



60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210



44.2800, -32.7830, 4.9210

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.



57.2950, -37.1390, 6.7730



60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210



53.3390, -49.6070, -9.5670

Square

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



60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210



47.8670, -34.1990, -24.4950



53.2880, -53.5970, -3.3330



63.9510, 20.0320, 22.4320

Rectangle

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



60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210



57.4020, 6.8350, -19.2530



53.2880, -53.5970, -3.3330



63.6680, -13.0240, 15.7760

Sweetspot

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



60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210



103.4760, 13.1590, -1.6970



41.7030, 32.5940, 26.0500



51.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210



71.0070, 50.8480, -7.4240



80.0800, 22.2410, -23.1270



41.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



65.4520, 48.0970, -7.1270



143.6400, 105.6850, -15.5550

Inverse Universe

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



44.2800, -32.7830, 4.9210



45.9930, -50.8480, 7.4240



24.9200, -22.2410, 23.1270



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



41.5480, -48.0970, 7.1270



90.7730, -105.4100, 16.0780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

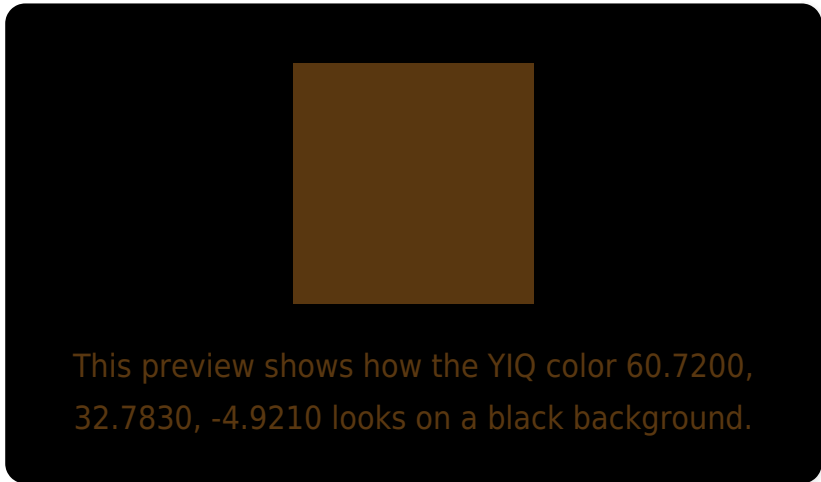
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

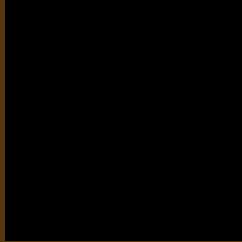
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7200, 32.7830,

-4.9210.

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

60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210

Protanopia

60.2620, 19.2130, -12.2990

Deuteranopia

60.4370, 26.0900, -10.2780



Tritanopia

63.4160, 22.5560, 9.7240

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210

Protanomaly

60.4800, 24.5310, -9.5570

Deuteranomaly

60.5730, 28.7030, -8.0730

Tritanomaly

62.1080, 26.1790, 4.6350

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.9920, 11.6460, -1.8100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210 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(89, 55, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 55, 16)  
}
```

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(89, 55, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 55, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210 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(89, 55, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 55, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 55, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 55, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 55, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 55, 16)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 55, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 55,  
16) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor