

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.7890, 54.6980,
-0.1020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	712E00
RGB	113, 46, 0
RGB Percent	44%, 18%, 0%
CMY	0.5567, 0.8197, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 1.00, 0.56
HSL	24°, 100%, 22%
HSV	24°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	7.7906, 5.4648, 0.6461
YIQ	60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

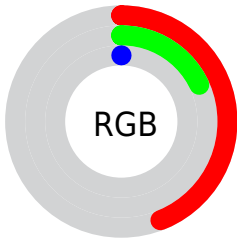
Format	Color
R_{YB}	113, 78, 0
Decimal	7417344
CIE _{Lab}	28.02, 27.45, 39.07
CIE _{LCh}	28, 47.750, 54.906
Yxy	5.4648, 0.5604, 0.3931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285607424 (0xFF712E00)
YUV	60.7890, -29.9690, 45.7890
Hunter-Lab	23.3770, 18.5769, 14.7253

Details

The YIQ color **60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **52.2110, -54.6980, 0.1020**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.7790, 60.6580, 2.0180**, and **17.3420, 34.5680, 12.2960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.1520, 49.2420, -0.3420**.

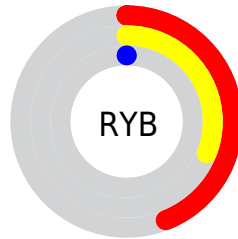
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (18%)

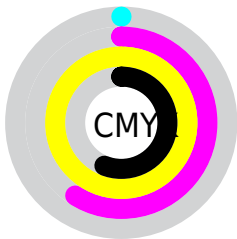
Blue (0%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (0%)

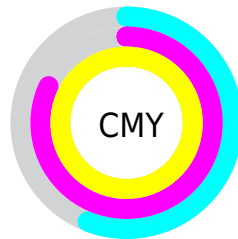


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020 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 60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.7890, 54.6980,
-0.1020

60.7890, 54.6980,
-0.1020

252.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

38.9160, 44.3350,
5.9910

111.7790, 60.6580,
2.0180

17.3420, 34.5680,
12.2960

137.8610, 63.3630,
2.5550

9.9810, 19.3470,
7.3070

164.8290, 66.3890,
2.7810

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

191.1170, 65.5180,
2.0460

210.5170, 49.4720,
-4.5120

230.0310, 33.1050,

-10.7590

■ 248.9580, 17.0130,
-16.4830

■ 60.7890, 54.6980,
-0.1020

■ 66.1520, 49.2420,
-0.3420

■ 71.0420, 43.7400,
0.2520

■ 76.4050, 38.2840,
0.0120

■ 81.7680, 32.8280,
-0.2280

■ 87.2450, 27.0510,
-0.1570

■ 92.0210, 21.8700,
0.1260

■ 97.3840, 16.4140,
-0.1140

■ 102.7470, 10.9580,
-0.3540

■ 107.6370, 5.4560,
0.2400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.8660, 56.9400, 25.3560



60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020



62.4070, 34.8020, -13.9820

Triad

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



60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020



54.7460, -41.1680, -24.8480



63.8480, -30.9060, 20.4700

Complementary

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



60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020



52.2110, -54.6980, 0.1020

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.



58.8110, -65.0150, 5.3610



60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020



59.0780, -53.3660, -13.0300

Square

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



60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020



48.5390, -27.8240, -35.4080



61.3240, -62.4460, -2.6540



66.1160, 15.6740, 35.3380

Rectangle

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



60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020



60.5250, 19.4900, -22.8300



61.3240, -62.4460, -2.6540



53.3000, -61.8980, 9.4460

Sweetspot

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



60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020



127.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860



41.5390, 45.5200, 45.1040



61.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020



79.4720, 71.7080, -0.0040



93.6610, 39.2980, -29.3900



53.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



64.6430, 58.0450, -0.1870



133.1400, 119.4370, -0.4590

Inverse Universe

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



52.2110, -54.6980, 0.1020



68.5280, -71.7080, 0.0040



19.3390, -39.2980, 29.3900



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



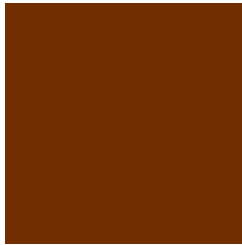
55.3570, -58.0450, 0.1870



114.4470, -119.7120, -0.0640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020 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

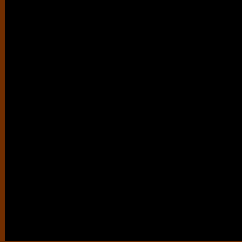
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7890, 54.6980,

-0.1020.

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

60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020

Protanopia

63.3070, 23.3400, -15.5080

Deuteranopia

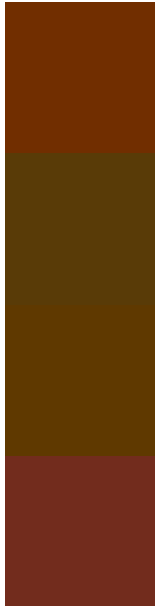
62.9830, 33.0600, -15.4520



Tritanopia

64.4570, 41.6740, 15.6740

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020

Protanomaly

62.0420, 34.5720, -9.8120

Deuteranomaly

61.8640, 40.9450, -9.6710

Tritanomaly

63.2200, 46.5350, 10.1750

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020 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(113, 46, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 46, 0)  
}
```

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(113, 46, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 46, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020 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(113, 46, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 46, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(113, 46, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 46, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 46, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 46, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.7890, 54.6980, -0.1020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 46, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 46,  
0) }
```

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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