

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.7980, -20.5830,
-17.9510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.7980, -20.5830,
-17.9510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E4E35
RGB	30, 78, 53
RGB Percent	12%, 31%, 21%
CMY	0.8825, 0.6940, 0.7922
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.32, 0.69
HSL	149°, 44%, 21%
HSV	149°, 62%, 31%
XYZ	3.9025, 5.9841, 4.3156
YIQ	60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

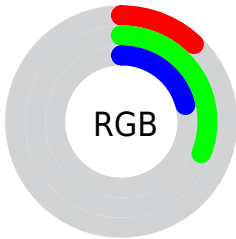
Format	Color
RYB	30, 62, 78
Decimal	1986101
CIELab	29.37, -23.08, 10.04
CIELCh	29, 25.165, 156.493
Yxy	5.9841, 0.2748, 0.4213
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280176181 (0xFF1E4E35)
YUV	60.7980, -3.8444, -27.0098
Hunter-Lab	24.4623, -14.3327, 6.6638




Details

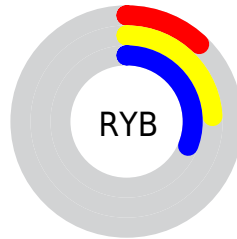
The YIQ color **60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **47.2020, 20.5830, 17.9510**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.1570, -20.2160, -19.0960**, and **20.9840, -12.2390, -14.9830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.6460, -17.0990, -15.0110**.

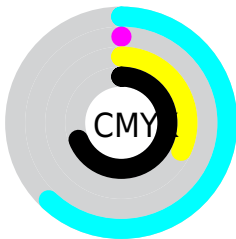
Distribution







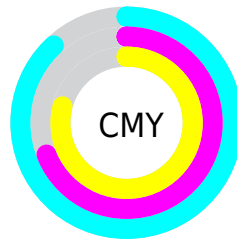
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (31%)
-  Blue (21%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (31%)



-  Cyan (62%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (32%)
-  Black (69%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (69%)
-  Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510 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 60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.7980, -20.5830,
-17.9510

■ 60.7980, -20.5830,
-17.9510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.8300, -23.6090,
-18.1770

■ 110.1570,
-20.2160, -19.0960

■ 20.9840, -12.2390,
-14.9830

■ 135.7440,
-20.4910, -19.6190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 162.3310,
-20.7660, -20.1420

■ 189.2170,
-20.4450, -20.4530

■ 217.5050,
-21.3160, -21.1880

■ 239.6350,

-18.5660, -15.9580

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 60.7980, -20.5830,
-17.9510

■ 60.7980, -20.5830,
-17.9510

■ 57.9500, -24.0670,
-20.8910

■ 63.6460, -17.0990,
-15.0110

■ 55.1020, -27.5510,
-23.8310

■ 66.4940, -13.6150,
-12.0710

■ 52.5530, -30.4390,
-26.5590

■ 69.0430, -10.7270,
-9.3430

■ 50.0040, -33.3270,
-29.2870

■ 71.8910, -7.2430,
-6.4030

■ 74.7390, -3.7590,
-3.4630

■ 77.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 80.4350, 3.2090,
2.4170

■ 83.0980, 5.7760,
5.4560

■ 85.9460, 9.2600,
8.3960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460



60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510



54.6950, -45.1580, -18.6140

Triad

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



60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510



66.8570, -27.0980, 6.5180



69.3260, 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.



60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510



47.2020, 20.5830, 17.9510

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.



70.3290, 27.4150, 15.2790



60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510



70.6320, -4.1750, 15.0970

Square

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



60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510



55.9950, -54.3300, -6.5700



71.5650, 15.1270, 17.7110



68.9630, 27.7850, -2.4470

Rectangle

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



60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510



56.1770, -49.3310, -14.5710



71.5650, 15.1270, 17.7110



69.4340, 31.3130, 10.7130

Sweetspot

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



60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510



95.4780, -7.5180, -6.9260



65.9500, 2.2960, -19.5920



47.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980



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.



60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510



75.1290, -32.1810, -28.0290



63.4200, -27.9660, -10.7980



36.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



65.4600, -43.7790, -38.1070



147.5500, -98.5600, -86.0800

Inverse Universe

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



47.2020, 20.5830, 17.9510



53.8710, 32.1810, 28.0290



44.5800, 27.9660, 10.7980



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



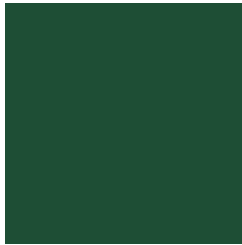
36.5400, 43.7790, 38.1070



82.4500, 98.5600, 86.0800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

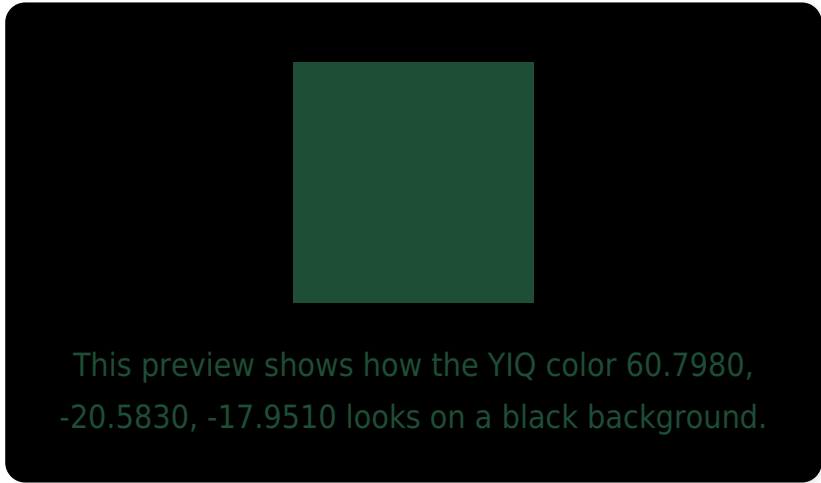
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

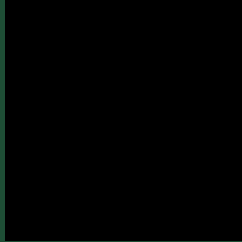
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7980, -20.5830,

-17.9510.

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

60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510

Protanopia

68.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Deuteranopia

69.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420



Tritanopia

64.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510

Protanomaly

65.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100

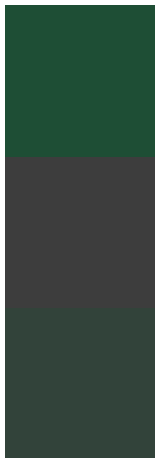
Deuteranomaly

65.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610

Tritanomaly

63.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.8910, -7.2430, -6.4030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510 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(30, 78, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 78, 53)  
}
```

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(30, 78, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 78, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510 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(30, 78, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 78, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 78, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 78, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 78, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 78, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 78, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 78,  
53) }
```

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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