

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.8040, 5.6430,  
-19.6770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	364815
RGB	54, 72, 21
RGB Percent	21%, 28%, 8%
CMY	0.7883, 0.7176, 0.9176
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.71, 0.72
HSL	81°, 55%, 18%
HSV	81°, 71%, 28%
XYZ	3.9736, 5.4736, 1.5573
YIQ	60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

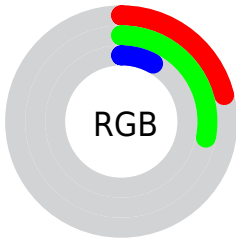
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 72, 39
Decimal	3557397
CIE Lab	28.04, -16.31, 27.39
CIE LCh	28, 31.877, 120.770
Yxy	5.4736, 0.3611, 0.4974
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281747477 (0xFF364815)
YUV	60.8040, -19.6234, -5.9671
Hunter-Lab	23.3958, -10.6254, 12.4305

# Details

The YIQ color **60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **32.1960, -5.6430, 19.6770**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.4620, 6.6060, -20.6100**, and **17.9200, -6.1870, -14.5310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1090, 6.1020, -22.4900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.4990, 5.1840, -16.8640**.

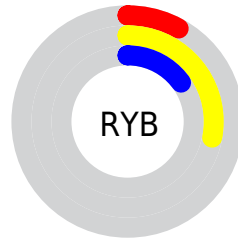
# Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (28%)

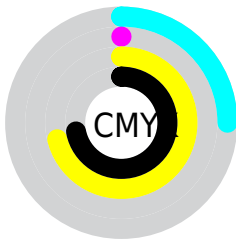
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (15%)

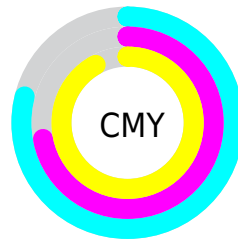


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770 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 60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.8040, 5.6430,  
-19.6770

60.8040, 5.6430,  
-19.6770

254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

38.3310, 5.5970,  
-18.8430

109.4620, 6.6060,  
-20.6100

17.9200, -6.1870,  
-14.5310

134.3480, 6.9270,  
-20.9210

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

161.1200, 7.5690,  
-21.5430

187.8920, 8.2110,  
-22.1650

215.7780, 8.5320,  
-22.4760

243.1910, 8.8070,

-21.9530

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

■ 60.8040, 5.6430,  
-19.6770

■ 60.8040, 5.6430,  
-19.6770

■ 59.1090, 6.1020,  
-22.4900

■ 62.4990, 5.1840,  
-16.8640

■ 57.7130, 7.1570,  
-25.0910

■ 63.8950, 4.1290,  
-14.2630

■ 56.3170, 8.2120,  
-27.6920

■ 65.7040, 3.3490,  
-11.1390

■ 67.1000, 2.2940,  
-8.5380

■ 68.7950, 1.8350,  
-5.7250

■ 70.1910, 0.7800,  
-3.1240

■ 71.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 73.3960, -1.0550,  
2.6010

■ 75.0910, -1.5140,  
5.4140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.2580, 25.0360, -13.2040



60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770



54.3690, -23.9290, -23.3930

# Triad

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



60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770



56.4510, -55.6140, -5.3260



66.3560, 31.9530, 21.1450

# Complementary

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



60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770



32.1960, -5.6430, 19.6770

# 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.



67.7270, 14.8510, 22.7150



60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770



54.2110, -54.6980, 0.1020

# Square

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



60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770



56.1600, -50.6610, -12.4930



66.9780, -10.9610, 16.9350



65.0820, 38.2360, 11.9000



# Rectangle

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



60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770



52.3980, -40.0680, -22.7560



66.9780, -10.9610, 16.9350



66.9580, 27.3220, 22.4740

# Sweetspot

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



60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770



89.7410, 1.9270, -7.3930



46.8150, 25.4460, 1.3980



45.4360, 1.4680, -4.5800



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770



76.5080, 8.9920, -30.8160



53.3290, -9.2570, -24.9770



34.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



77.2490, 10.9190, -38.2090



177.2020, 25.1870, -87.5570



# Inverse Universe

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



32.1960, -5.6430, 19.6770



31.7910, -8.3960, 31.0280



39.6710, 9.2570, 24.9770



32.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



21.7510, -10.9190, 38.2090



49.7980, -25.1870, 87.5570



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

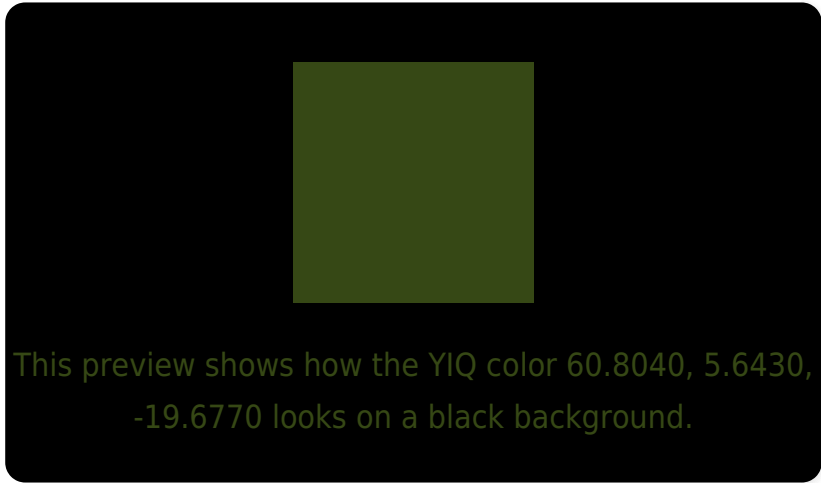
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770.

-19.6770.

# 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

60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770

### Protanopia

63.1480, 19.5340, -12.6100

### Deuteranopia

64.2350, 23.8430, -8.1010



## Tritanopia

65.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770

## Protanomaly

62.2290, 14.8120, -15.1400

## Deuteranomaly

62.8920, 17.3790, -12.1010

## Tritanomaly

64.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.7410, 1.9270, -7.3930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770 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(54, 72, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 72, 21)  
}
```

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(54, 72, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 72, 21) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770 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(54, 72, 21) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 72, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 72, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 72, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 72, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 72, 21)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.8040, 5.6430, -19.6770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 72, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 72,  
21) }
```

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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