

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.8090, -9.9480,  
-6.9400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F443C
RGB	47, 68, 60
RGB Percent	18%, 27%, 24%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7333, 0.7647
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.12, 0.73
HSL	157°, 18%, 23%
HSV	157°, 31%, 27%
XYZ	4.0547, 5.0655, 5.0378
YIQ	60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

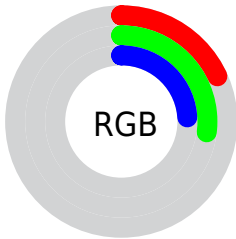
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	47, 60, 68
Decimal	3097660
CIELab	26.92, -10.30, 2.20
CIELCh	27, 10.528, 167.933
Yxy	5.0655, 0.2864, 0.3578
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281287740 (0xFF2F443C)
YUV	60.8090, -0.3988, -12.1105
Hunter-Lab	22.5066, -7.2288, 2.4833

# Details

The YIQ color **60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **54.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.3960, -10.2230, -7.4630**, and **17.6130, -12.3320, -7.7880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.3740, -13.1570, -9.3570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230**.

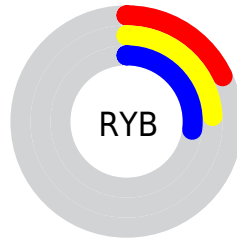
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (27%)

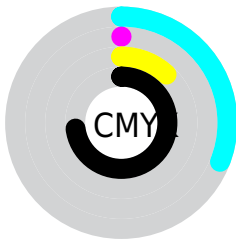
Blue (24%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (27%)

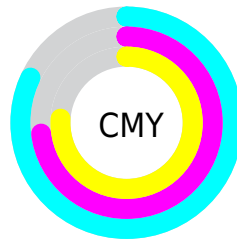


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400 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 60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.8090, -9.9480,  
-6.9400

■ 60.8090, -9.9480,  
-6.9400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 38.8090, -9.9480,  
-6.9400

■ 108.3960,  
-10.2230, -7.4630

■ 17.6130, -12.3320,  
-7.7880

■ 133.6840,  
-11.0940, -8.1980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 159.7980,  
-11.4150, -7.8870

■ 186.6840,  
-11.0940, -8.1980

■ 214.3850,  
-11.6900, -8.4100

■ 242.9720,

-11.9650, -8.9330

■ 60.8090, -9.9480,  
-6.9400

■ 60.8090, -9.9480,  
-6.9400

■ 58.3740, -13.1570,  
-9.3570

■ 63.2440, -6.7390,  
-4.5230

■ 56.0530, -16.6870,  
-11.4630

■ 65.5650, -3.2090,  
-2.4170

■ 53.9170, -19.3000,  
-13.6680

■ 67.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 51.5960, -22.8300,  
-15.7740

■ 70.0220, 2.9340,  
1.8940

■ 49.1610, -26.0390,  
-18.1910

■ 72.4570, 6.1430,  
4.3110

■ 46.7260, -29.2480,  
-20.6080

■ 74.8920, 9.3520,  
6.7280

■ 44.7040, -32.1820,  
-22.5020

■ 77.2130, 12.8820,  
8.8340

■ 79.3490, 15.4950,  
11.0390

■ 81.6700, 19.0250,  
13.1450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400



60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

# Triad

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



60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400



64.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520



64.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280

# Complementary

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



60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400



54.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400

# 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.



64.6920, 12.7910, 4.9750



60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400



64.8850, 2.0620, 6.6860

# Square

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



60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400



62.1110, -13.4340, 1.1740



65.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



63.6930, 11.0500, -2.0220



# Rectangle

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



60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400



60.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570



65.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



64.7090, 14.1210, 2.8970

# Sweetspot

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



60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400



86.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



61.7190, -1.0070, -9.2870



44.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400



77.7650, -15.8160, -10.7280



60.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060



31.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



63.7790, -45.9350, -32.0710



147.3340, -106.2190, -73.9230



# Inverse Universe

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



54.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



67.3490, 15.4950, 11.0390



54.4530, 11.9660, 3.4060



31.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



33.2210, 45.9350, 32.0710

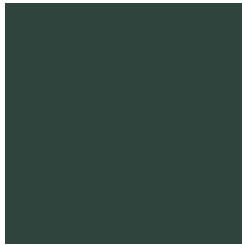


76.7800, 105.8980, 74.2340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

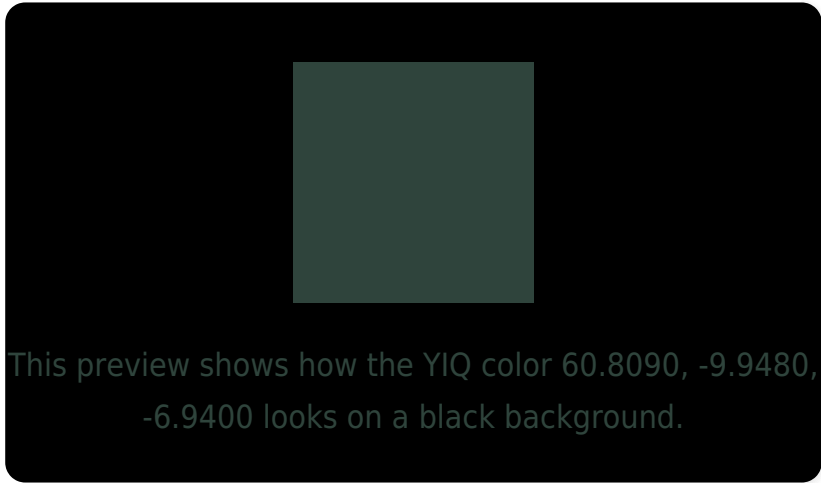
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

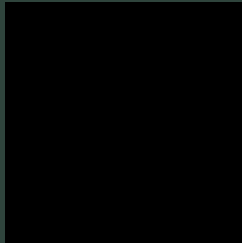
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400.

-6.9400.

# 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

60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400

### Protanopia

63.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300

### Deuteranopia

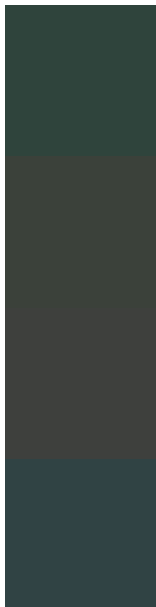
63.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



## Tritanopia

61.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400

## Protanomaly

62.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490

## Deuteranomaly

63.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

## Tritanomaly

61.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400 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(47, 68, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 68, 60)  
}
```

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(47, 68, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 68, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400 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(47, 68, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 68, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 68, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 68, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 68, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 68, 60)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 68, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 68,  
60) }
```

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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