

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.8280, -21.2680,
-33.0760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.8280, -21.2680,
-33.0760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	14581C
RGB	20, 88, 28
RGB Percent	8%, 35%, 11%
CMY	0.9218, 0.6548, 0.8902
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.68, 0.65
HSL	127°, 63%, 21%
HSV	127°, 77%, 35%
XYZ	3.9890, 7.2161, 2.2806
YIQ	60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

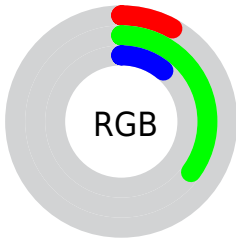
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 81, 88
Decimal	1333276
CIE _{Lab}	32.29, -34.41, 28.13
CIE _{LCh}	32, 44.444, 140.726
Yxy	7.2161, 0.2958, 0.5351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279523356 (0xFF14581C)
YUV	60.8280, -16.1842, -35.8062
Hunter-Lab	26.8628, -20.5035, 13.7703

Details

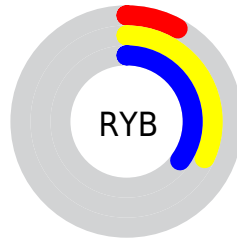
The YIQ color **60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **47.1720, 21.2680, 33.0760**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.4540, -17.2790, -33.7830**, and **24.6540, -11.5500, -21.9660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.2250, -24.0640, -37.4720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.4310, -18.4720, -28.6800**.

Distribution



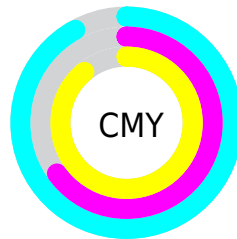
- Red (8%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760 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 60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.8280, -21.2680,
-33.0760

■ 60.8280, -21.2680,
-33.0760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.0240, -18.8840,
-32.2280

■ 112.4540,
-17.2790, -33.7830

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 138.3400,
-16.9580, -34.0940

■ 8.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 165.6990,
-16.5910, -35.2390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 193.1720,
-16.5450, -36.0730

■ 221.3460,
-17.0950, -37.1190

■ 236.1440,

-10.1740, -24.8780

■ 248.0070, -1.8780,
-10.0220

■ 60.8280, -21.2680,
-33.0760

■ 60.8280, -21.2680,
-33.0760

■ 57.2250, -24.0640,
-37.4720

■ 64.4310, -18.4720,
-28.6800

■ 53.6220, -26.8600,
-41.8680

■ 68.0340, -15.6760,
-24.2840

■ 52.7960, -27.4100,
-42.9140

■ 71.2240, -13.1550,
-20.4110

■ 74.8270, -10.3590,
-16.0150

■ 78.4300, -7.5630,
-11.6190

■ 82.0330, -4.7670,
-7.2230

■ 85.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 88.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 92.4290, 3.3460,
5.4420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.1780, 18.8490, -27.7350



60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760



60.7130, -45.5690, -27.6890

Triad

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



60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760



65.2510, -69.3700, 1.6860



71.0720, 53.3640, 24.0840

Complementary

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



60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760



47.1720, 21.2680, 33.0760

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.



73.2790, 40.0200, 34.6440



60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760



73.1140, -34.7110, 17.8410

Square

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



60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760



67.6500, -66.4800, -6.6400



78.0720, 9.8060, 31.5500



72.0540, 52.6340, 4.2660

Rectangle

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



60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760



64.0360, -53.5480, -20.7480



78.0720, 9.8060, 31.5500



71.5650, 50.6580, 29.0740

Sweetspot

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



60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760



104.1910, -8.3880, -13.1880



77.8560, 17.0600, -22.8440



52.2070, -5.3170, -8.2690



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.



60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760



72.2910, -33.5980, -51.9180



64.7040, -32.1820, -22.5020



41.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



64.2910, -33.5980, -51.9180



141.1370, -73.6130, -114.1970

Inverse Universe

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



47.1720, 21.2680, 33.0760



50.7090, 33.5980, 51.9180



43.2960, 32.1820, 22.5020



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



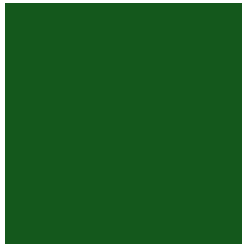
42.7090, 33.5980, 51.9180



93.8630, 73.6130, 114.1970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

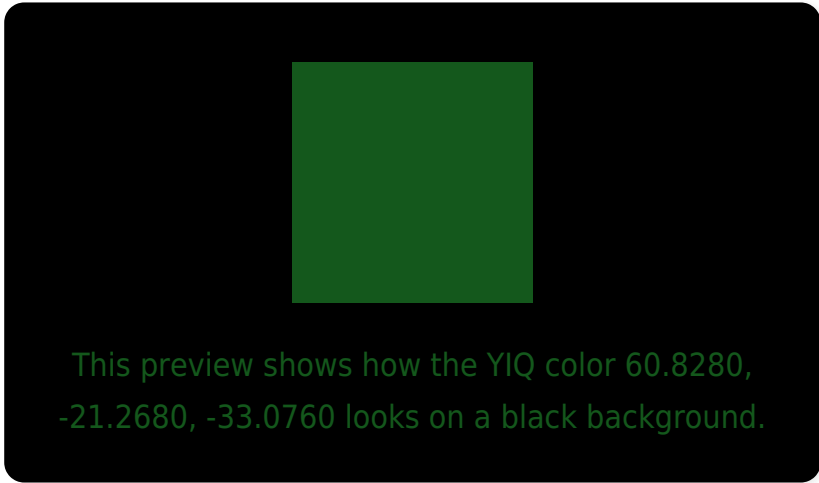
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8280, -21.2680,

-33.0760.

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

60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760

Protanopia

72.8770, 21.7350, -13.9530

Deuteranopia

74.1320, 25.6310, -7.4650



Tritanopia

70.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760

Protanomaly

68.1630, 6.0100, -20.8220

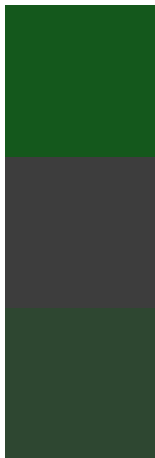
Deuteranomaly

69.3530, 8.5310, -16.9490

Tritanomaly

66.8130, -24.9390, -16.0990

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.0170, -7.8380, -12.1420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760 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(20, 88, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 88, 28)  
}
```

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(20, 88, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 88, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760 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(20, 88, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 88, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 88, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 88, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 88, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 88, 28)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 88, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 88,  
28) }
```

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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