

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810)
contains.

YIQ(60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(60.8310, 37.6850,
16.3810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6B282F
RGB	107, 40, 47
RGB Percent	42%, 16%, 18%
CMY	0.5802, 0.8432, 0.8155
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.56, 0.58
HSL	354°, 46%, 29%
HSV	354°, 63%, 42%
XYZ	7.3401, 4.8496, 3.2424
YIQ	60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

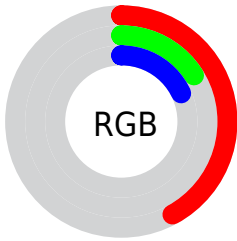
Format	Color
R_{YB}	107, 40, 47
Decimal	7022639
CIE Lab	26.30, 30.59, 10.94
CIE LCh	26, 32.487, 19.684
Yxy	4.8496, 0.4756, 0.3143
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285212719 (0xFF6B282F)
YUV	60.8310, -6.8187, 40.4902
Hunter-Lab	22.0218, 20.9577, 6.6856

Details

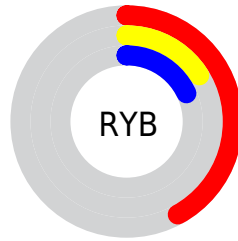
The YIQ color **60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **86.1690, -37.6850, -16.3810**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.6960, 42.4990, 17.2430**, and **16.7440, 33.3760, 11.8720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.2340, 43.9200, 19.0240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380**.

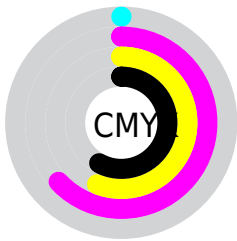
Distribution



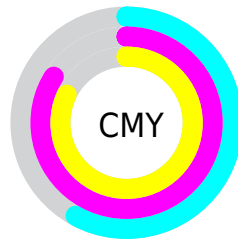
- Red (42%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810 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 60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.8310, 37.6850,
16.3810

60.8310, 37.6850,
16.3810

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

35.9880, 35.8050,
17.4130

110.6960, 42.4990,
17.2430

16.7440, 33.3760,
11.8720

137.0660, 44.3330,
17.0450

8.4860, 16.3670,
6.2470

163.9630, 46.1210,
17.6810

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

191.4470, 47.6340,
17.7940

212.5810, 35.3930,
13.8650

232.2090, 18.7050,

7.9290

252.4240, 1.7420,
1.4700

60.8310, 37.6850,
16.3810

60.8310, 37.6850,
16.3810

53.2340, 43.9200,
19.0240

68.4280, 31.4500,
13.7380

46.3380, 49.5590,
21.4550

75.3240, 25.8110,
11.3070

38.7410, 55.7940,
24.0980

82.9210, 19.5760,
8.6640

33.2470, 60.2410,
26.1050

90.4040, 13.6620,
5.7100

97.4140, 7.7020,
3.5900

■ 104.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 112.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

■ 120.0910,
-10.6820, -4.6500

■ 126.9870,
-16.3210, -7.0810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.4850, 27.2760, 23.3080



60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810



60.6270, 37.7790, 3.6590

Triad

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



60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810



53.5400, -11.2290, -22.2770



52.5700, -54.3310, -1.0430

Complementary

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



60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810



86.1690, -37.6850, -16.3810

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.



53.5500, -51.5790, -6.8670



60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810



49.4800, -37.3630, -22.2190

Square

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



60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810



57.5230, 13.8040, -18.9000



52.3300, -45.3880, -14.4440



61.1120, -23.2020, 13.0060

Rectangle

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



60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810



60.3780, 33.7460, -5.8540



52.3300, -45.3880, -14.4440



52.8150, -53.6430, -2.4990

Sweetspot

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



60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810



122.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340



65.2790, 13.6570, 33.3450



60.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810



67.6490, 59.0490, 25.6810



75.2950, 32.7820, 0.6060



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



36.3510, 65.8800, 28.5360



76.2190, 137.6740, 60.0260

Inverse Universe

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



60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810



67.6490, 59.0490, 25.6810



71.7050, -32.7820, -0.6060



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



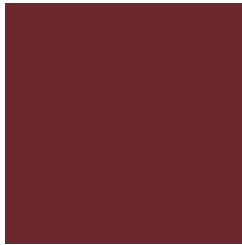
36.3510, 65.8800, 28.5360



76.2190, 137.6740, 60.0260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

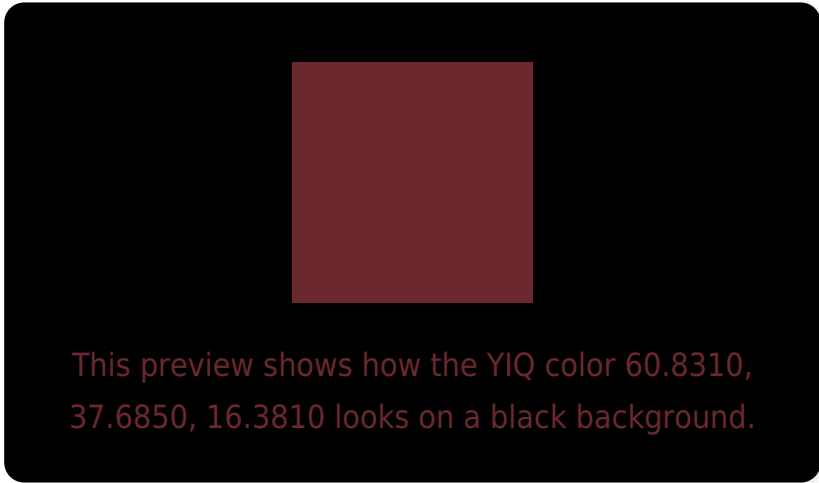
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8310, 37.6850,

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

60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810

Protanopia

63.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

Deuteranopia

63.2480, 13.8010, -2.3190



Tritanopia

60.9620, 38.6940, 14.6140

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810

Protanomaly

62.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010

Deuteranomaly

62.2540, 22.8320, 4.7200

Tritanomaly

61.0760, 38.3730, 14.9250

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.8170, 13.9370, 6.2330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810 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(107, 40, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 40, 47)  
}
```

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(107, 40, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 40, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810 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(107, 40, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 40, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(107, 40, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 40, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 40, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 40,  
47) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 40, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107, 40,  
47) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor