

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.8570, -28.2390,
-22.3750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.8570, -28.2390,
-22.3750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	145336
RGB	20, 83, 54
RGB Percent	8%, 33%, 21%
CMY	0.9217, 0.6744, 0.7883
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.35, 0.67
HSL	152°, 61%, 20%
HSV	152°, 76%, 33%
XYZ	4.0482, 6.6050, 4.5487
YIQ	60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

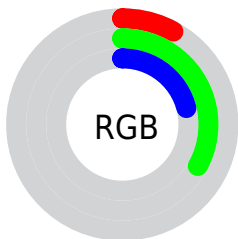
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 61, 83
Decimal	1332022
CIE _{Lab}	30.89, -27.50, 11.45
CIE _{LCh}	31, 29.787, 157.397
Yxy	6.6050, 0.2663, 0.4345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279522102 (0xFF145336)
YUV	60.8570, -3.3805, -35.8316
Hunter-Lab	25.7001, -16.8583, 7.4962

Details

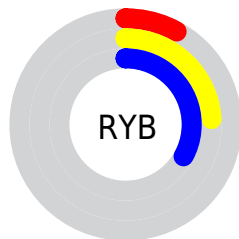
The YIQ color **60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **42.1430, 28.2390, 22.3750**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.4120, -25.4880, -22.6720**, and **23.4460, -13.6600, -16.7640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350**.

Distribution



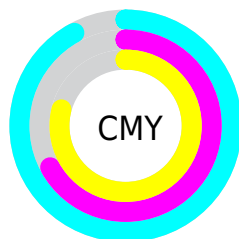
- Red (8%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750 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 60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.8570, -28.2390,
-22.3750

60.8570, -28.2390,
-22.3750

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

38.2810, -26.4970,
-20.9050

111.4120,
-25.4880, -22.6720

23.4460, -13.6600,
-16.7640

137.8850,
-25.4420, -23.5060

3.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

164.4720,
-25.7170, -24.0290

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

191.7600,
-26.5880, -24.7640

219.6460,
-26.2670, -25.0750

238.2540,

-21.8670, -16.7070

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 60.8570, -28.2390,
-22.3750

■ 60.8570, -28.2390,
-22.3750

■ 58.0090, -31.7230,
-25.3150

■ 63.7050, -24.7550,
-19.4350

■ 54.8620, -35.8030,
-28.4670

■ 66.8520, -20.6750,
-16.2830

■ 53.8510, -37.2700,
-29.4140

■ 69.5860, -16.8700,
-13.6540

■ 72.4340, -13.3860,
-10.7140

■ 75.2820, -9.9020,
-7.7740

■ 78.4290, -5.8220,
-4.6220

■ 81.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

■ 84.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

■ 87.1580, 5.5470,
4.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.9930, 0.7370, -18.8710



60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750



58.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740

Triad

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



60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750



68.6760, -33.8380, 7.5220



72.4900, 36.9070, 8.4510

Complementary

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



60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750



42.1430, 28.2390, 22.3750

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.



72.9600, 33.0080, 18.5440



60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750



74.6260, -4.0380, 18.1220

Square

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



60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750



60.0700, -58.9150, -6.0750



74.9400, 18.5650, 21.4850



71.3610, 32.4160, -3.7760

Rectangle

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



60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750



59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



74.9400, 18.5650, 21.4850



72.7120, 36.4020, 12.0980

Sweetspot

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



60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750



98.2710, -11.3690, -8.7210



65.6520, -0.0410, -26.8010



48.7170, -6.6930, -5.3570



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750



72.8670, -43.3670, -34.5590



62.9890, -36.9980, -12.3100



39.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



68.0190, -46.8510, -37.4990



150.4340, -103.9250, -82.4610

Inverse Universe

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



42.1430, 28.2390, 22.3750



44.1330, 43.3670, 34.5590



40.0110, 36.9980, 12.3100



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



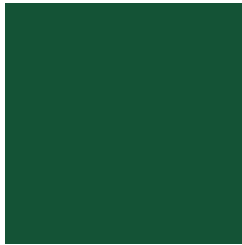
36.8670, 47.1720, 37.1880



81.5660, 103.9250, 82.4610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

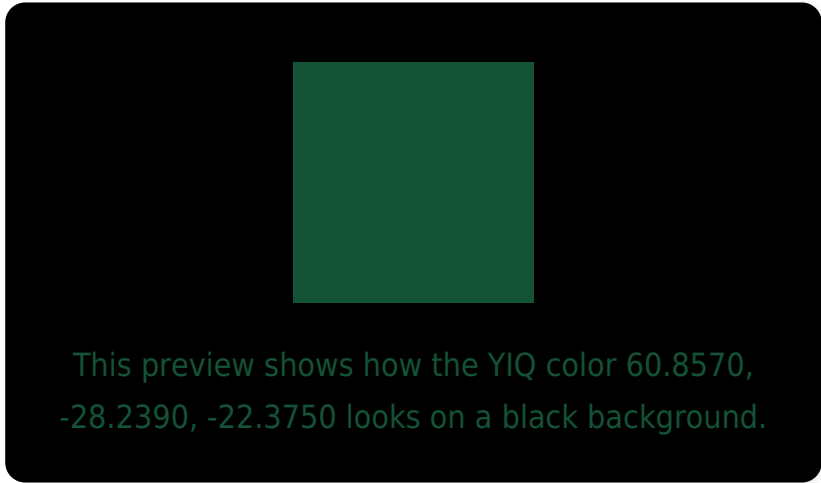
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8570, -28.2390,

-22.3750.

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

60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750

Protanopia

72.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

Deuteranopia

73.0030, 13.1130, -0.8630



Tritanopia

66.3430, -29.0670, -7.3630

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750

Protanomaly

68.3550, -2.9780, -12.1140

Deuteranomaly

68.6480, -2.2450, -8.8770

Tritanomaly

64.0670, -28.4700, -12.6780

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.8690, -10.1770, -8.2970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750 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, 83, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 83, 54)  
}
```

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, 83, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 83, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750 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, 83, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 83, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 83, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 83, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 83, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 83, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 83, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 83,  
54) }
```

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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