

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.9130, 31.2220,  
6.8540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5F3026
RGB	95, 48, 38
RGB Percent	37%, 19%, 15%
CMY	0.6273, 0.8118, 0.8508
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.60, 0.63
HSL	10°, 43%, 26%
HSV	10°, 60%, 37%
XYZ	6.1287, 4.6868, 2.4182
YIQ	60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

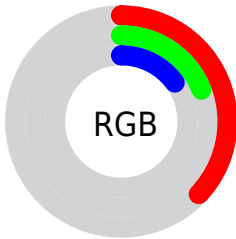
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	95, 50, 38
Decimal	6238246
CIELab	25.82, 20.23, 15.89
CIELCh	26, 25.723, 38.155
Yxy	4.6868, 0.4631, 0.3542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284428326 (0xFF5F3026)
YUV	60.9130, -11.2961, 29.8943
Hunter-Lab	21.6490, 12.6462, 8.5316

# Details

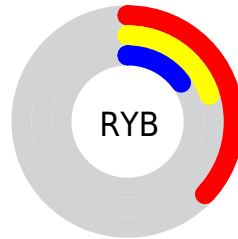
The YIQ color **60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **72.0870, -31.2220, -6.8540**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.4790, 35.4400, 7.5040**, and **16.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.1910, 36.3110, 8.2390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.7490, 25.8120, 5.7800**.

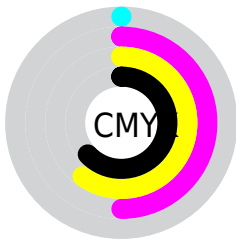
# Distribution



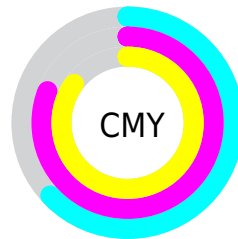
- Red (37%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540 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 60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.9130, 31.2220,  
6.8540

60.9130, 31.2220,  
6.8540

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

37.9450, 28.1960,  
6.6280

109.4790, 35.4400,  
7.5040

16.1020, 26.3160,  
7.6600

135.2620, 37.5490,  
7.8290

1.7940, 3.5760,  
1.2720

161.7460, 39.0620,  
7.9420

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

189.3440, 40.2540,  
8.3660

214.8490, 37.2740,  
7.3060

234.3630, 20.9070,

1.0590

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

■ 60.9130, 31.2220,  
6.8540

■ 60.9130, 31.2220,  
6.8540

■ 55.1910, 36.3110,  
8.2390

■ 66.7490, 25.8120,  
5.7800

■ 49.3550, 41.7210,  
9.3130

■ 72.4710, 20.7230,  
4.3950

■ 43.6330, 46.8100,  
10.6980

■ 78.3070, 15.3130,  
3.3210

■ 38.3840, 51.9450,  
11.2490

■ 83.4420, 10.4990,  
2.4590

■ 89.2780, 5.0890,  
1.3850

■ 95.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 100.8360, -5.4100,  
-1.0740

■ 106.5580,  
-10.4990, -2.4590

■ 112.3940,  
-15.9090, -3.5330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.3290, 27.4150, 15.2790



60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540



60.2510, 26.9140, -3.1820

# Triad

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



60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540



51.4170, -23.8840, -18.7000



58.2700, -26.8230, 7.0410

# Complementary

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



60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540



72.0870, -31.2220, -6.8540

# 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.



50.3870, -49.5620, -4.8740



60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540



49.2010, -40.7110, -16.6070

# Square

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



60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540



56.6880, 0.2780, -16.0580



50.7800, -46.5350, -10.1750



63.1160, -2.6620, 15.2100



# Rectangle

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



60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540



59.4410, 20.2670, -9.3730



50.7800, -46.5350, -10.1750



54.9480, -37.7800, 1.8680

# Sweetspot

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



60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540



108.9260, 12.0120, 2.5720



60.5150, 18.5640, 27.0120



53.0610, 7.1980, 1.7100



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540



69.7040, 48.0480, 10.2880



77.3490, 23.5220, -7.7900



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



45.2280, 61.2520, 13.2840



96.4140, 131.4900, 28.9140



# Inverse Universe

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



72.0870, -31.2220, -6.8540



86.8830, -48.3230, -10.8110



55.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



67.3590, -61.5270, -13.8070



143.5860, -131.4900, -28.9140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

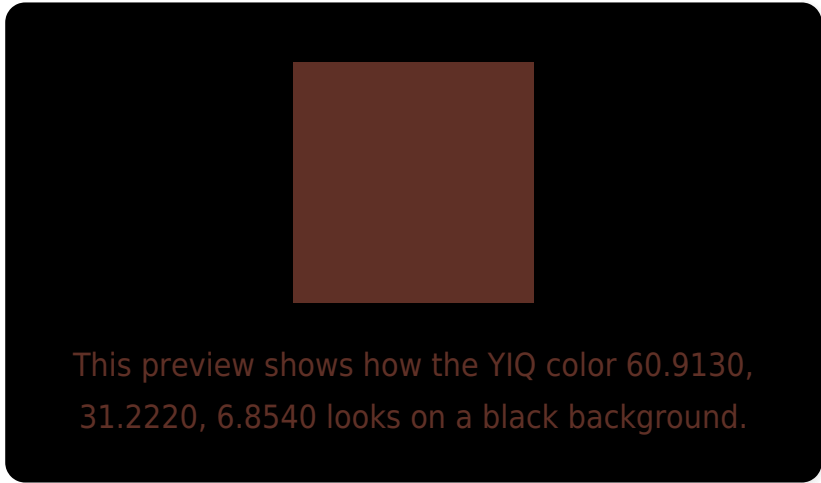
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

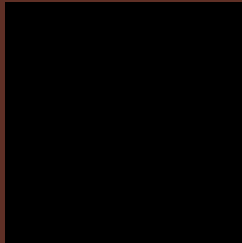
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540.



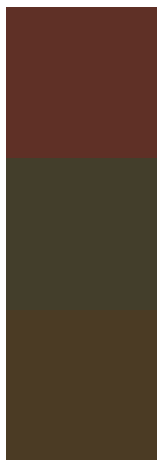
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.9130, 31.2220,



# 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

60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540

### Protanopia

61.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

### Deuteranopia

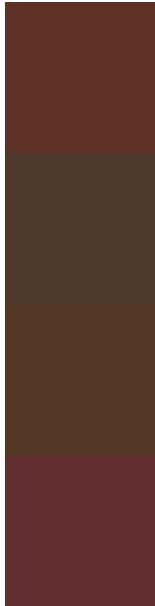
61.1620, 16.9190, -3.7610



## Tritanopia

61.4060, 28.5160, 11.8440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540

## Protanomaly

61.1560, 17.0560, -0.7360

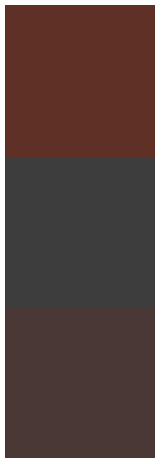
## Deuteranomaly

61.0210, 21.8700, 0.1260

## Tritanomaly

61.5370, 29.5250, 10.0770

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.7410, 11.0950, 2.6710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540 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(95, 48, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 48, 38)  
}
```

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(95, 48, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 48, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540 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(95, 48, 38) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 48, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(95, 48, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 48, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 48, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 48, 38)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 48, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 48,  
38) }
```

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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