

Converting Colors

YIQ(21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(21.5460, -60.6690,
58.7790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0000BD
RGB	0, 0, 189
RGB Percent	0%, 0%, 74%
CMY	0.9997, 1.0000, 0.2592
CMYK	1.00, 1.00, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	240°, 100%, 37%
HSV	240°, 100%, 74%
XYZ	9.1750, 3.6700, 48.3128
YIQ	21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

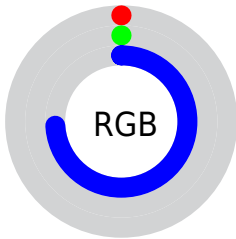
Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 0, 189
Decimal	189
CIE _{Lab}	22.55, 63.20, -86.08
CIE _{LCh}	23, 106.792, 306.288
Yxy	3.6700, 0.1500, 0.0600
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278190269 (0xFF0000BD)
YUV	21.5460, 82.5548, -18.8958
Hunter-Lab	19.1574, 51.9631, -136.1128

Details

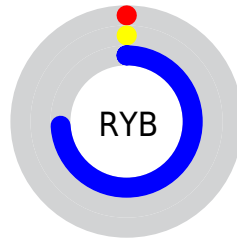
The YIQ color **21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. A complement of this color would be **167.4540, 60.6690, -58.7790**, and the grayscale version is **21.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.4630, -35.2700, 66.5380**, and **15.2760, -43.0140, 41.6740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.3800, -54.5700, 52.8700**.

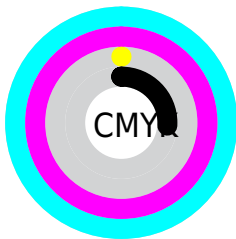
Distribution



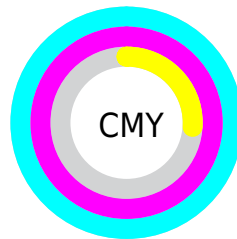
- Red (0%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790 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 21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 21.5460, -60.6690,
58.7790

■ 21.5460, -60.6690,
58.7790

■ 253.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 18.3540, -51.6810,
50.0710

■ 94.4630, -35.2700,
66.5380

■ 15.2760, -43.0140,
41.6740

■ 120.5040,
-25.3200, 62.4240

■ 12.1980, -34.3470,
33.2770

■ 145.0350,
-13.9940, 55.3980

■ 15.8050, -29.3470,
19.7490

■ 170.4520, -2.3470,
48.0610

■ 9.5470, -19.9930,
15.4230

■ 195.5700, 8.7040,
40.5120

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 219.7800, 16.5000,


■ 1.1400, -3.2100,


31.3800


3.1100


 236.8030, 8.5250,
16.2130


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 21.5460, -60.6690,
58.7790

 38.3800, -54.5700,
52.8700

 55.2140, -48.4710,
46.9610

 72.0480, -42.3720,
41.0520

 88.8820, -36.2730,
35.1430

 104.8300,
-30.4950, 29.5450

■ 121.6640,
-24.3960, 23.6360

■ 138.4980,
-18.2970, 17.7270

■ 155.3320,
-12.1980, 11.8180

■ 172.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.7510, -90.0080, 34.3120



21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790



58.8290, 51.4760, 69.3320

Triad

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



21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790



37.0210, 66.5690, 21.5530



52.5920, -43.3700, -17.9780

Complementary

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



21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790



167.4540, 60.6690, -58.7790

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.



43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020



21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790



49.5940, 15.0420, -19.3100

Square

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



21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790



46.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



63.4730, -69.8750, 5.3330

Rectangle

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



21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790



59.4790, 81.2800, 57.8240



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



48.8130, -34.1070, -26.1630

Sweetspot

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



21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790



179.4360, -23.7540, 23.0140



132.4890, -112.6440, -40.0680



83.0160, -14.1240, 13.6840



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790



27.9300, -78.6450, 76.1950



49.6520, -4.6450, 78.7070



86.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



18.0120, -50.7180, 49.1380



3.5340, -9.9510, 9.6410

Inverse Universe

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



78.0570, 51.9750, 98.8470



101.1850, 67.3750, 128.1350



139.0490, 4.0490, -78.9190



88.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



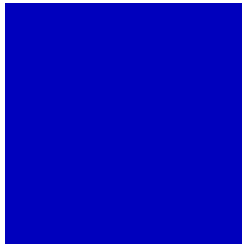
65.2540, 43.4500, 82.6340



12.8030, 8.5250, 16.2130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

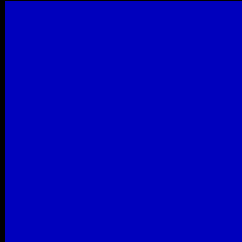
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

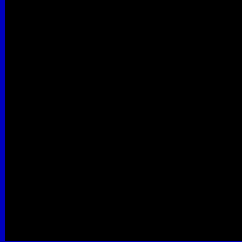
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 21.5460, -60.6690,

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

21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790

Protanopia

45.5090, -52.3610, 7.3110

Deuteranopia

45.8050, -47.6830, -0.3790



Tritanopia

45.0920, -38.7860, -12.9460

Trichromacy



Original Color

21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790

Protanomaly

36.8470, -55.5280, 26.1680

Deuteranomaly

37.2400, -52.5010, 20.8670

Tritanomaly

36.7210, -46.9060, 13.0780

Monochromacy



Original Color

21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790

Achromatopsia

22.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

21.8660, -22.1490, 21.4590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790 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(0, 0, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 0, 189)  
}
```

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(0, 0, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 0, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790 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(0, 0, 189) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 0, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 0, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 0, 189); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 0, 189); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 0, 189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 21.5460, -60.6690, 58.7790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 0, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 0,  
189) }
```

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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