

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.0120, -34.6640,
11.4800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	223E76
RGB	34, 62, 118
RGB Percent	13%, 24%, 46%
CMY	0.8667, 0.7568, 0.5374
CMYK	0.71, 0.47, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	220°, 55%, 30%
HSV	220°, 71%, 46%
XYZ	5.6500, 5.0934, 17.8105
YIQ	60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

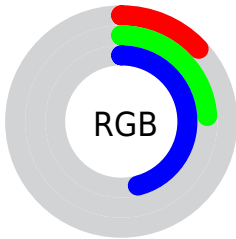
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 55, 118
Decimal	2244214
CIE _{Lab}	27.00, 9.80, -35.24
CIE _{LCh}	27, 36.579, 285.533
Yxy	5.0934, 0.1979, 0.1784
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280434294 (0xFF223E76)
YUV	60.0120, 28.5881, -22.8125
Hunter-Lab	22.5686, 5.1919, -30.9921




Details

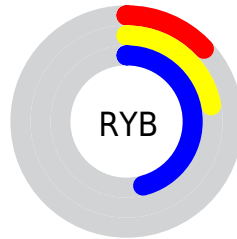
The YIQ color **60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **91.9880, 34.6640, -11.4800**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.0880, -31.8220, 15.0420**, and **20.1930, -27.9240, 10.4760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.7280, -39.6160, 13.1200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.2960, -29.7120, 9.8400**.

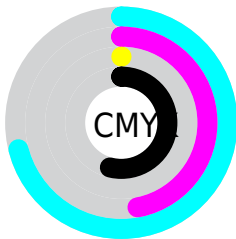
Distribution







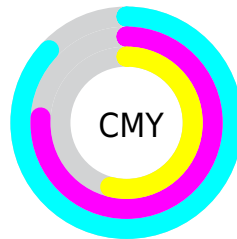
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (24%)
-  Blue (46%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (22%)
-  Blue (46%)



-  Cyan (71%)
-  Magenta (47%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (54%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (76%)
-  Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800 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 60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.0120, -34.6640,
11.4800

■ 60.0120, -34.6640,
11.4800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.6690, -41.1280,
7.4800

■ 110.0880,
-31.8220, 15.0420

■ 20.1930, -27.9240,
10.4760

■ 135.9140,
-31.2720, 16.0880

■ 7.5920, -15.8660,
12.2140

■ 162.4410,
-31.3180, 16.9220

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 189.9680,
-31.3640, 17.7560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.7760,
-22.3760, 9.0480

■ 239.8830,

-12.7920, 0.5520

■ 60.0120, -34.6640,
11.4800

■ 60.0120, -34.6640,
11.4800

■ 51.7280, -39.6160,
13.1200

■ 68.2960, -29.7120,
9.8400

■ 43.4440, -44.5680,
14.7600

■ 76.5800, -24.7600,
8.2000

■ 36.3450, -48.6030,
16.3010

■ 84.5650, -20.4040,
6.3480

■ 92.2620, -15.1770,
5.2310

■ 100.5460,
-10.2250, 3.5910

■ 108.8300, -5.2730,
1.9510

■ 117.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 125.0990, 4.0350,
-1.5410

■ 133.3830, 8.9870,
-3.1810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350



60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800



65.9090, 2.6550, 23.4790

Triad

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



60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800



61.5460, 42.5010, 6.1890



50.1980, -36.6290, -24.5090

Complementary

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



60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800



91.9880, 34.6640, -11.4800

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.



54.5140, -8.3400, -25.0760



60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800



60.9990, 36.1310, -10.5330

Square

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



60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800



60.9180, 41.9940, 20.8900



58.5790, 19.3980, -21.1620



54.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130

Rectangle

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



60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800



64.1840, 20.9940, 27.0260



58.5790, 19.3980, -21.1620



48.4710, -33.1440, -27.0960

Sweetspot

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



60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800



131.1050, -13.2970, 4.1990



89.5780, -40.7550, -26.8270



63.3890, -8.3450, 2.5590



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800



63.0610, -53.5550, 17.9410



47.4630, -19.2160, 28.8800



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



37.9750, -50.4370, 16.4990



77.2210, -103.0750, 34.3410

Inverse Universe

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



62.3080, 41.0760, 26.5160



66.7720, 63.6770, 40.9330



104.5370, 19.2160, -28.8800



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.1520, 59.5510, 38.6150



84.2120, 122.3570, 78.8130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800 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 60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

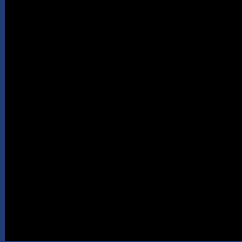
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.0120, -34.6640,

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

60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800

Protanopia

60.3110, -34.0680, 11.6920

Deuteranopia

51.2650, -54.7900, 1.7700



Tritanopia

50.3410, -43.9210, -13.4970

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800

Protanomaly

60.3110, -34.0680, 11.6920

Deuteranomaly

54.3800, -47.6840, 5.1480

Tritanomaly

53.8780, -40.7590, -4.7190

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800 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(34, 62, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 62, 118)  
}
```

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(34, 62, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 62, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800 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(34, 62, 118) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 62, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 62, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 62, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 62, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 62,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 62, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 62,  
118) }
```

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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