

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.0190, -19.3470,
-7.3070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	254645
RGB	37, 70, 69
RGB Percent	15%, 27%, 27%
CMY	0.8550, 0.7254, 0.7295
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.01, 0.73
HSL	178°, 31%, 21%
HSV	178°, 47%, 27%
XYZ	4.0268, 5.2044, 6.4194
YIQ	60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

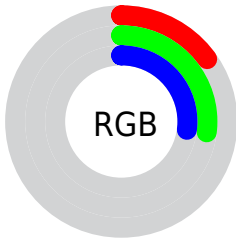
Format	Color
R_YB	37, 54, 70
Decimal	2442821
CIE Lab	27.31, -12.37, -3.17
CIE LCh	27, 12.772, 194.368
Yxy	5.2044, 0.2573, 0.3325
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280632901 (0xFF254645)
YUV	60.0190, 4.4276, -20.1877
Hunter-Lab	22.8132, -8.4155, -0.7143

Details

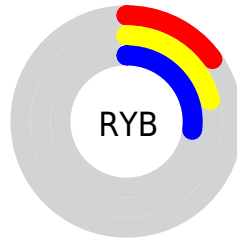
The YIQ color **60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **46.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.7200, -19.9430, -7.5190**, and **18.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.9260, -23.5190, -8.7910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230**.

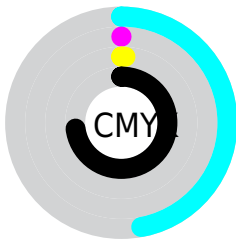
Distribution



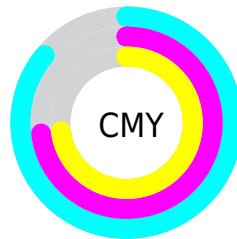
- Red (15%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070 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 60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.0190, -19.3470,
-7.3070

60.0190, -19.3470,
-7.3070

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

37.4210, -20.5390,
-7.7310

107.7200,
-19.9430, -7.5190

18.8130, -15.7710,
-6.0350

133.4210,
-20.5390, -7.7310

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

160.0080,
-20.8140, -8.2540

187.0080,
-20.8140, -8.2540

214.7090,
-21.4100, -8.4660

243.4100,

-22.0060, -8.6780

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

60.0190, -19.3470,
-7.3070

60.0190, -19.3470,
-7.3070

57.9260, -23.5190,
-8.7910

62.1120, -15.1750,
-5.8230

55.8330, -27.6910,
-10.2750

64.2050, -11.0030,
-4.3390

53.6260, -31.5420,
-12.0700

66.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

51.5330, -35.7140,
-13.5540

68.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

49.4400, -39.8860,
-15.0380

70.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 48.8420, -41.0780,
-15.4620

■ 72.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

■ 74.8980, 9.2150,
3.7030

■ 76.9910, 13.3870,
5.1870

■ 79.0840, 17.5590,
6.6710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.2710, -11.3690, -8.7210



60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



60.4580, -21.9610, -3.9850

Triad

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



60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



65.7540, 1.0530, 8.4530



64.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080

Complementary

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



60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



46.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070

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.



65.2640, 16.8720, 2.6000



60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



66.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080

Square

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



60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



64.6710, -9.0790, 4.8490



65.4150, 15.1290, 6.6570



63.4320, 7.2910, -5.4850

Rectangle

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



60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



61.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580



65.4150, 15.1290, 6.6570



64.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380

Sweetspot

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



60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



87.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



56.6700, -8.4790, -17.0470



43.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



75.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



51.3280, -15.5430, 0.8490



34.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.0570, -58.0410, -21.9210



158.3290, -133.0450, -50.3010

Inverse Universe

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



46.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070



55.0750, 30.9460, 11.8580



55.6720, 15.5430, -0.8490



33.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



29.9430, 58.0410, 21.9210



68.6710, 133.0450, 50.3010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

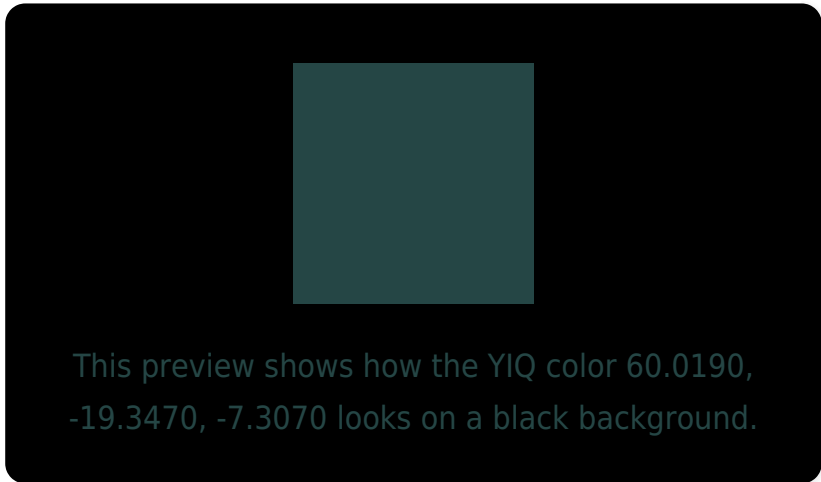
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

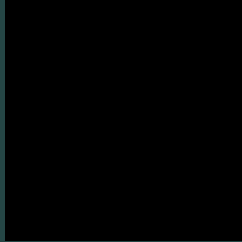
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.0190, -19.3470,

-7.3070.

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

60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070

Protanopia

64.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Deuteranopia

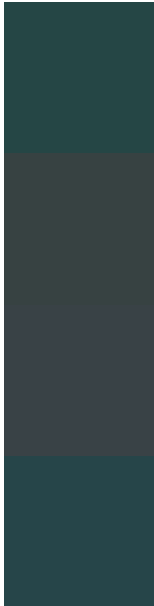
65.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



Tritanopia

60.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070

Protanomaly

62.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320

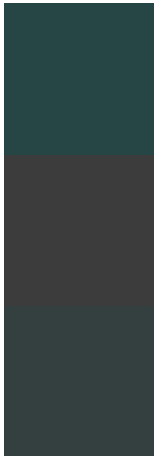
Deuteranomaly

63.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640

Tritanomaly

60.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070 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(37, 70, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 70, 69)  
}
```

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(37, 70, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 70, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070 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(37, 70, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 70, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 70, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 70, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 70, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 70, 69)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 70, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 70,  
69) }
```

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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