

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.0250, -44.7060,
17.2620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C3D8B
RGB	28, 61, 139
RGB Percent	11%, 24%, 55%
CMY	0.8902, 0.7607, 0.4551
CMYK	0.80, 0.56, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	222°, 66%, 33%
HSV	222°, 80%, 54%
XYZ	6.8039, 5.4481, 25.0958
YIQ	60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

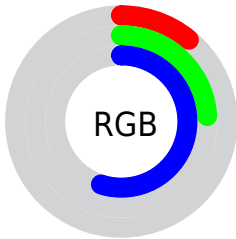
Format	Color
R_{YB}	28, 53, 139
Decimal	1850763
CIE _{Lab}	27.97, 18.06, -46.81
CIE _{LCh}	28, 50.169, 291.100
Yxy	5.4481, 0.1822, 0.1459
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280040843 (0xFF1C3D8B)
YUV	60.0250, 38.9347, -28.0859
Hunter-Lab	23.3411, 11.1859, -47.4086

Details

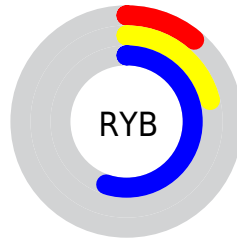
The YIQ color **60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **106.9750, 44.7060, -17.2620**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.6070, -37.4170, 22.8310**, and **21.7720, -33.7480, 16.9080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.9690, -50.3000, 19.5240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.0810, -39.1120, 15.0000**.

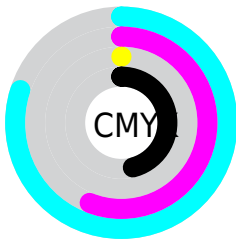
Distribution



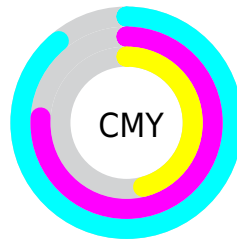
- Red (11%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620 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 60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.0250, -44.7060,
17.2620

■ 60.0250, -44.7060,
17.2620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.3620, -47.2730,
14.2230

■ 112.6070,
-37.4170, 22.8310

■ 22.3590, -34.0230,
16.3850

■ 138.8460,
-36.5920, 24.4000

■ 7.2960, -20.5440,
19.9040

■ 165.7860,
-36.3630, 25.7570

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 190.5770,
-28.7050, 19.1270

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 215.6840,
-19.1210, 10.6310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.0900, -8.9410,

2.3470

■ 60.0250, -44.7060,
17.2620

■ 60.0250, -44.7060,
17.2620

■ 49.9690, -50.3000,
19.5240

■ 70.0810, -39.1120,
15.0000

■ 39.9130, -55.8940,
21.7860

■ 80.1370, -33.5180,
12.7380

■ 89.6060, -27.6490,
10.9990

■ 99.6620, -22.0550,
8.7370

■ 109.4190,
-17.0570, 6.2630

■ 119.4750,
-11.4630, 4.0010

■ 128.9440, -5.5940,
2.2620

■ 139.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.0560, 5.5940,
-2.2620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.7400, -66.2530, 5.7710



60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620



66.4900, 11.6850, 36.0450

Triad

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



60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620



59.7510, 57.8610, 3.1490



54.1760, -39.5630, -26.4030

Complementary

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



60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620



106.9750, 44.7060, -17.2620

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.



47.3990, -24.6140, -38.5180



60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620



62.4290, 37.7360, -12.0880

Square

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



60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620



54.4090, 59.9650, 31.1090



59.0080, 13.5760, -25.7840



59.3230, -52.6780, -14.4860

Rectangle

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



60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620



60.1680, 36.2590, 42.2350



59.0080, 13.5760, -25.7840



51.9930, -34.7940, -30.2340

Sweetspot

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



60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620



150.5330, -17.3780, 6.5740



102.0490, -55.5630, -33.7950



72.7740, -10.8670, 4.2130



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620



57.3600, -70.1540, 26.9180



47.2320, -22.5190, 39.1850



63.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



38.0550, -53.4180, 20.9660



1.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

Inverse Universe

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



64.9510, 55.5630, 33.7950



64.9540, 87.0120, 53.0600



119.7680, 22.5190, -39.1850



64.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



44.2130, 66.7490, 40.3250



1.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620 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 60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620 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 60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.0250, -44.7060,

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

60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620

Protanopia

52.9580, -60.9350, 8.5130

Deuteranopia

53.1400, -55.9360, 0.5120



Tritanopia

51.7430, -45.1130, -13.9210

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620

Protanomaly

55.4750, -55.0210, 11.4670

Deuteranomaly

55.2810, -51.7190, 6.6890

Tritanomaly

54.8930, -45.1150, -2.8670

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.7180, -16.4610, 6.4750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620 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(28, 61, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 61, 139)  
}
```

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(28, 61, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 61, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620 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(28, 61, 139) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 61, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(28, 61, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 61, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 61, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 61,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.0250, -44.7060, 17.2620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 61, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 61,  
139) }
```

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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