

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.0350, -25.4440,
-12.4520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.0350, -25.4440,
-12.4520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C4B43
RGB	28, 75, 67
RGB Percent	11%, 29%, 26%
CMY	0.8903, 0.7058, 0.7373
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.11, 0.71
HSL	170°, 46%, 20%
HSV	170°, 63%, 29%
XYZ	4.0079, 5.6862, 6.1927
YIQ	60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

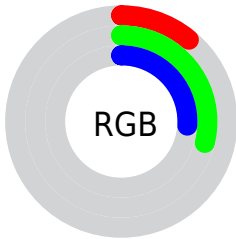
Format	Color
R_YB	28, 54, 75
Decimal	1854275
CIE _{Lab}	28.61, -18.24, -0.01
CIE _{LCh}	29, 18.238, 180.018
Yxy	5.6862, 0.2523, 0.3579
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280044355 (0xFF1C4B43)
YUV	60.0350, 3.4337, -28.0947
Hunter-Lab	23.8459, -11.7289, 1.2946




Details

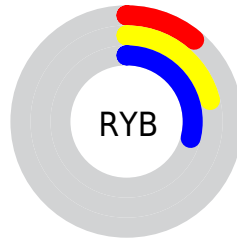
The YIQ color **60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **42.9650, 25.4440, 12.4520**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.9210, -25.1230, -12.7630**, and **20.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.5290, -29.8910, -14.4590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.2420, -21.5930, -10.6570**.

Distribution







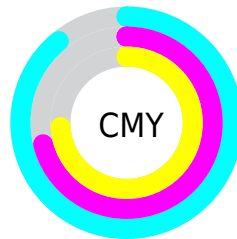
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (29%)
-  Blue (26%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (21%)
-  Blue (29%)



-  Cyan (63%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (11%)
-  Black (71%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (71%)
-  Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520 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 60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.0350, -25.4440,
-12.4520

60.0350, -25.4440,
-12.4520

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

35.6540, -28.7450,
-13.2010

108.9210,
-25.1230, -12.7630

20.9330, -16.2290,
-8.7490

134.8070,
-24.8020, -13.0740

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

161.2090,
-25.9940, -13.4980

188.2090,
-25.9940, -13.4980

216.4970,
-26.8650, -14.2330

240.9750,

-25.2150, -11.0950

250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

60.0350, -25.4440,
-12.4520

60.0350, -25.4440,
-12.4520

57.5290, -29.8910,
-14.4590

62.2420, -21.5930,
-10.6570

55.2080, -33.4210,
-16.5650

64.8620, -17.4670,
-8.3390

52.7020, -37.8680,
-18.5720

67.0690, -13.6160,
-6.5440

51.0930, -40.5270,
-19.9430

69.5750, -9.1690,
-4.5370

71.7820, -5.3180,
-2.7420

■ 74.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 76.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 79.1150, 7.1060,
3.3780

■ 81.4360, 10.6360,
5.4840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670



60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520



57.7440, -37.6860, -10.8540

Triad

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



60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520



68.6870, -6.0080, 9.7680



67.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860

Complementary

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



60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520



42.9650, 25.4440, 12.4520

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.



68.6070, 23.3360, 6.6000



60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520



69.3960, 8.1130, 12.6650

Square

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



60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520



65.6850, -20.8620, 3.6340



69.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650



66.7980, 14.9480, -6.5880

Rectangle

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



60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520



58.6780, -37.3200, -6.4720



69.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650



67.6730, 22.9700, 2.2180

Sweetspot

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



60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520



90.9770, -10.3610, -4.9610



58.2800, -7.5610, -22.6730



44.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520



73.6910, -39.3350, -19.5190



52.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.5640, -55.3350, -26.9110



156.6700, -124.2400, -61.2000

Inverse Universe

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



42.9650, 25.4440, 12.4520



47.3090, 39.3350, 19.5190



50.8580, 23.8870, 2.1190



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



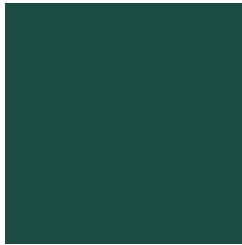
32.4360, 55.3350, 26.9110



73.2160, 124.5610, 60.8890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

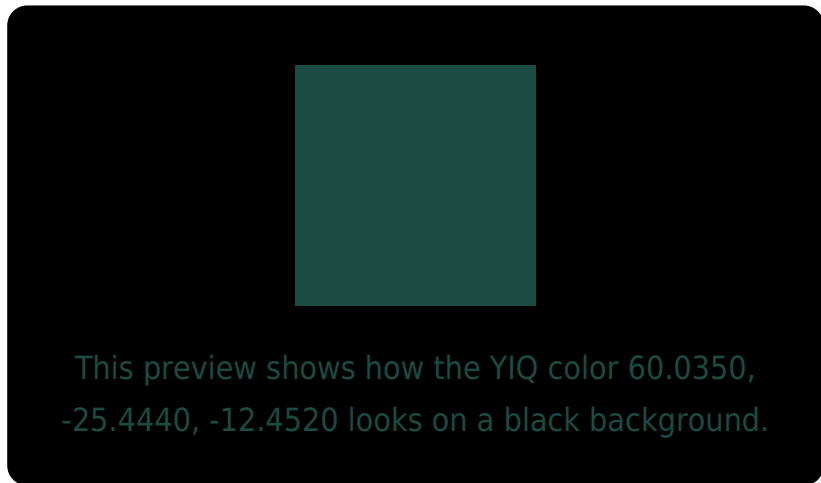
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

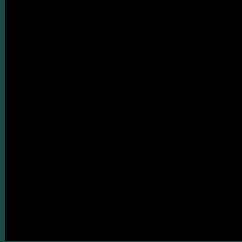
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.0350, -25.4440,

-12.4520.

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

60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520

Protanopia

67.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

Deuteranopia

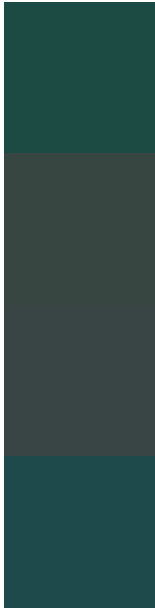
67.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



Tritanopia

61.7240, -25.7660, -6.6140

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520

Protanomaly

64.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460

Deuteranomaly

65.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

Tritanomaly

61.2570, -25.9490, -8.8050

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520 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, 75, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 75, 67)  
}
```

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, 75, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 75, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520 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, 75, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 75, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(28, 75, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 75, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 75, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 75, 67)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 75, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 75,  
67) }
```

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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