

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.0520, -22.9730,
14.3630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F396E
RGB	47, 57, 110
RGB Percent	18%, 22%, 43%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7765, 0.5688
CMYK	0.57, 0.48, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	230°, 40%, 31%
HSV	230°, 57%, 43%
XYZ	5.4484, 4.6561, 15.3538
YIQ	60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

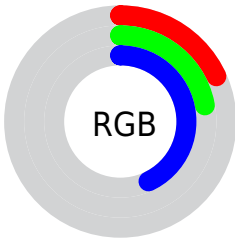
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 56, 110
Decimal	3094894
CIE _{Lab}	25.73, 12.91, -32.15
CIE _{LCh}	26, 34.643, 291.879
Yxy	4.6561, 0.2140, 0.1829
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281284974 (0xFF2F396E)
YUV	60.0520, 24.6244, -11.4466
Hunter-Lab	21.5781, 7.3089, -27.0829

Details

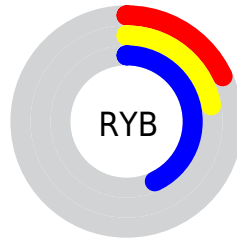
The YIQ color **60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **96.9480, 22.9730, -14.3630**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.8180, -22.1940, 16.7660**, and **15.8730, -24.0270, 11.4370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.4800, -27.0540, 16.7380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.6240, -18.8920, 11.9880**.

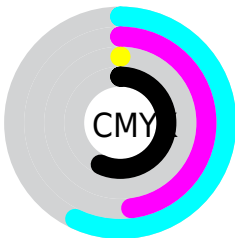
Distribution



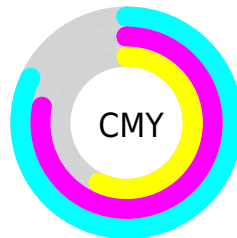
- Red (18%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630 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 60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.0520, -22.9730,
14.3630

■ 60.0520, -22.9730,
14.3630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.5030, -25.8610,
11.6350

■ 108.8180,
-22.1940, 16.7660

■ 15.8730, -24.0270,
11.4370

■ 134.3450,
-22.2400, 17.6000

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,
10.5600

■ 160.8720,
-22.2860, 18.4340

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 188.3990,
-22.3320, 19.2680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 213.6460,
-15.9580, 13.8820

■ 238.7530, -6.3740,

5.3860

■ 60.0520, -22.9730,
14.3630

■ 60.0520, -22.9730,
14.3630

■ 51.4800, -27.0540,
16.7380

■ 68.6240, -18.8920,
11.9880

■ 42.9080, -31.1350,
19.1130

■ 77.7830, -15.0860,
9.0900

■ 33.7490, -34.9410,
22.0110

■ 86.3550, -11.0050,
6.7150

■ 25.1770, -39.0220,
24.3860

■ 94.9270, -6.9240,
4.3400

■ 22.5190, -39.9850,
25.3190

■ 103.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

■ 112.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 121.2300, 5.0440,
-3.3080

■ 129.8020, 9.1250,
-5.6830

■ 138.3740, 13.2060,
-8.0580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.6240, -54.4230, 0.6250



60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630



62.8450, 8.7070, 23.9310

Triad

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



60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630



58.5840, 39.3380, 2.9380



48.8930, -37.0880, -21.6960

Complementary

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



60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630



96.9480, 22.9730, -14.3630

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.



50.3330, -15.0800, -24.0720



60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630



57.6070, 31.3630, -12.2290

Square

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



60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630



58.9130, 40.3900, 16.9180



55.1700, 13.3000, -20.7800



51.9710, -45.7550, -13.2990

Rectangle

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



60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630



61.0980, 24.1120, 25.5840



55.1700, 13.3000, -20.7800



47.2800, -33.9240, -23.9720

Sweetspot

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



60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630



123.4970, -8.5290, 5.8950



89.9090, -34.0170, -16.7770



59.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630



64.6780, -36.1790, 22.4210



60.4610, -7.7070, 24.0450



51.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



24.8330, -43.7450, 27.3830



51.0510, -90.0120, 56.4200

Inverse Universe

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



66.9770, 34.3380, 16.4660



75.4250, 53.8680, 25.9640



96.5390, 7.7070, -24.0450



51.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.0460, 65.4210, 31.3490



78.2990, 134.6930, 64.4930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

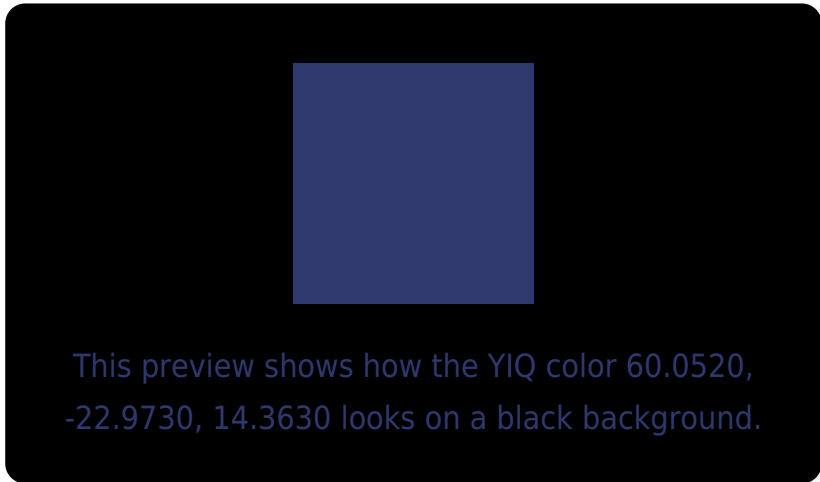
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

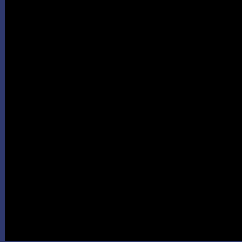
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.0520, -22.9730,

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

60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630

Protanopia

57.5670, -31.9130, 11.1830

Deuteranopia

53.3050, -43.0990, 4.6530



Tritanopia

56.4040, -21.8690, -5.6530

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630

Protanomaly

58.3610, -28.3370, 12.4550

Deuteranomaly

55.7190, -35.3970, 8.2430

Tritanomaly

57.7340, -22.5580, 1.3300

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630 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(47, 57, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 57, 110)  
}
```

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(47, 57, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 57, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630 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(47, 57, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 57, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 57, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 57, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 57, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 57,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.0520, -22.9730, 14.3630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 57, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 57,  
110) }
```

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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