

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.2250, -13.7550,
1.4850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	303F4E
RGB	48, 63, 78
RGB Percent	19%, 25%, 31%
CMY	0.8118, 0.7529, 0.6942
CMYK	0.38, 0.19, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	210°, 24%, 25%
HSV	210°, 38%, 31%
XYZ	4.3710, 4.7337, 7.8879
YIQ	60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

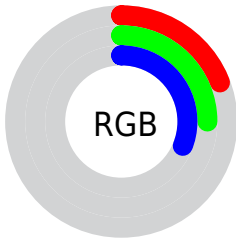
Format	Color
RYB	48, 58, 78
Decimal	3161934
CIELab	25.96, -1.74, -11.03
CIElCh	26, 11.161, 261.054
Yxy	4.7337, 0.2572, 0.2786
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281352014 (0xFF303F4E)
YUV	60.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213
Hunter-Lab	21.7572, -2.2145, -6.2651

Details

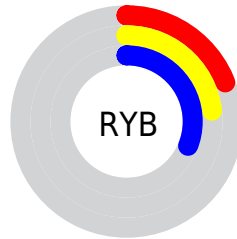
The YIQ color **60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **65.7750, 13.7550, -1.4850**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.0400, -14.6720, 1.5840**, and **17.1000, -14.9010, 0.2270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.4850, -17.4230, 1.8810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.9650, -10.0870, 1.0890**.

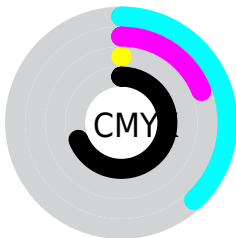
Distribution



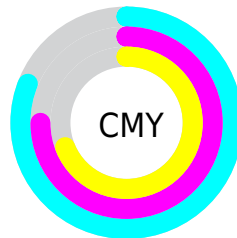
- Red (19%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850 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 60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.2250, -13.7550,
1.4850

■ 60.2250, -13.7550,
1.4850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.1110, -13.4340,
1.1740

■ 108.0400,
-14.6720, 1.5840

■ 17.1000, -14.9010,
0.2270

■ 133.1540,
-14.9930, 1.8950

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 159.2680,
-15.3140, 2.2060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 186.2680,
-15.3140, 2.2060

■ 214.0830,
-16.2310, 2.3050

■ 241.3560,

-12.7460, -0.2820

■ 60.2250, -13.7550,
1.4850

■ 60.2250, -13.7550,
1.4850

■ 55.4850, -17.4230,
1.8810

■ 64.9650, -10.0870,
1.0890

■ 50.7450, -21.0910,
2.2770

■ 69.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 46.3040, -24.1630,
2.8850

■ 74.1460, -3.3470,
0.0850

■ 41.5640, -27.8310,
3.2810

■ 78.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 37.4110, -31.7740,
3.1540

■ 83.0390, 4.2640,
-0.1840

■ 32.6710, -35.4420,
3.5500

■ 87.7790, 7.9320,
-0.5800

■ 31.7850, -35.7630,
3.8610

■ 92.5190, 11.6000,
-0.9760

■ 96.9600, 14.6720,
-1.5840

■ 101.7000, 18.3400,
-1.9800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130



60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



61.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870

Triad

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



60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



62.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760



59.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100

Complementary

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



60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



65.7750, 13.7550, -1.4850

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.



60.7630, 4.8610, -5.4990



60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



61.7690, 13.8920, 1.5400

Square

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



60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



63.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



61.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



58.3250, -11.4610, -7.0530

Rectangle

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



60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



62.5150, 0.2280, 6.8840



61.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



59.5990, -0.5490, -6.5730

Sweetspot

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



60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



94.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



67.2060, -12.7440, -11.3360



46.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



74.4460, -21.6870, 2.0650



51.4200, -9.6300, 9.3300



35.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



41.5650, -46.7670, 5.0490



93.7250, -105.4550, 11.3850

Inverse Universe

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



58.6800, 13.0650, 11.0250



71.7890, 20.3080, 17.4280



73.9930, 9.9050, -8.8070



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



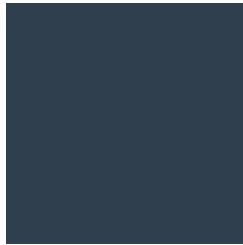
36.3120, 44.4210, 37.4850



81.8800, 100.1650, 84.5250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

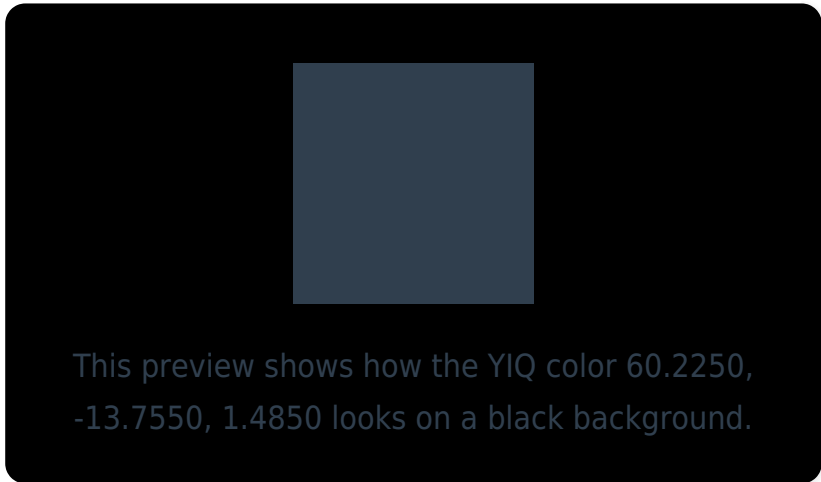
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

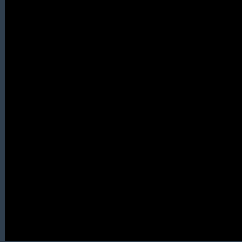
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

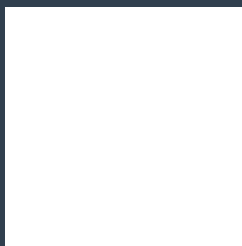
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850.



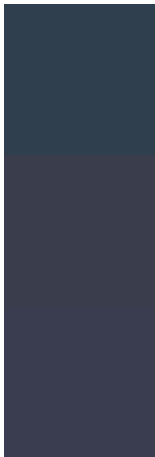
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2250, -13.7550,

1.4850.

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

60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850

Protanopia

61.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Deuteranopia

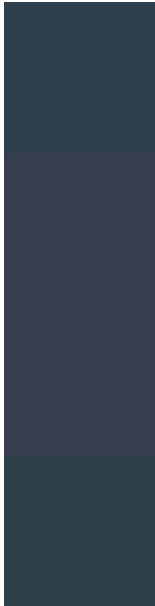
61.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850



Tritanopia

59.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850

Protanomaly

61.3180, -9.5830, 2.9690

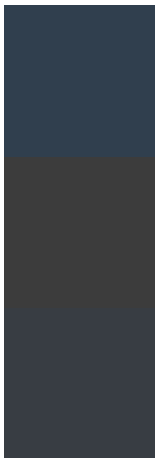
Deuteranomaly

60.9590, -9.9500, 4.1140

Tritanomaly

59.9430, -13.0210, -0.8050

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850 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(48, 63, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 63, 78)  
}
```

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(48, 63, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 63, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850 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(48, 63, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 63, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 63, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 63, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 63, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 63, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 63, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 63,  
78) }
```

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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