

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A4444
RGB	42, 68, 68
RGB Percent	16%, 27%, 27%
CMY	0.8354, 0.7333, 0.7334
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	180°, 24%, 22%
HSV	180°, 38%, 27%
XYZ	4.0649, 5.0446, 6.2258
YIQ	60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

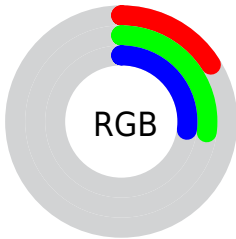
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 55, 68
Decimal	2769988
CIE _{Lab}	26.86, -9.89, -3.15
CIE _{LCh}	27, 10.385, 197.665
Yxy	5.0446, 0.2651, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280960068 (0xFF2A4444)
YUV	60.2260, 3.8326, -15.9842
Hunter-Lab	22.4603, -7.0003, -0.7125

Details

The YIQ color **60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **49.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.9270, -16.0920, -5.7240**, and **18.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280**.

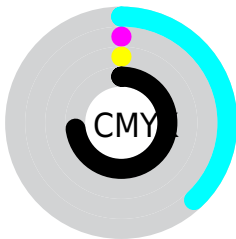
Distribution



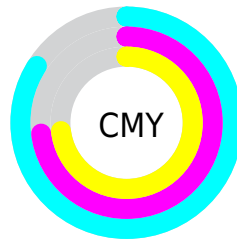
- Red (16%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120 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 60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120

■ 60.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120

■ 107.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 18.1120, -15.1750,
-5.8230

■ 133.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 186.3290,
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 214.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 242.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

60.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120

60.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120

58.1330, -19.6680,
-6.9960

62.3190, -11.3240,
-4.0280

56.0400, -23.8400,
-8.4800

64.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

54.2460, -27.4160,
-9.7520

66.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

52.1530, -31.5880,
-11.2360

68.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

50.0600, -35.7600,
-12.7200

70.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 47.9670, -39.9320,
-14.2040

■ 72.4850, 8.9400,
3.1800

■ 47.6680, -40.5280,
-14.4160

■ 74.5780, 13.1120,
4.6640

■ 76.3720, 16.6880,
5.9360

■ 78.4650, 20.8600,
7.4200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400



60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



60.7360, -16.8720, -2.6000

Triad

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



60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



64.5860, 1.4660, 6.4740



63.6930, 11.0500, -2.0220

Complementary

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



60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



49.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120

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.



63.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



64.7070, 8.4350, 6.8270

Square

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



60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



64.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410



64.6920, 12.7910, 4.9750



62.4750, 5.7320, -4.7640

Rectangle

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



60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



61.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960



64.6920, 12.7910, 4.9750



63.8180, 12.1960, -0.7640

Sweetspot

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



60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



86.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



57.2620, -7.1500, -13.5980



44.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



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.



60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



76.7410, -24.4360, -8.6920



52.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



67.9970, -57.8120, -20.5640



157.0240, -133.5040, -47.4880

Inverse Universe

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



49.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120



60.2590, 24.4360, 8.6920



57.4050, 11.9210, -1.2870



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



29.0030, 57.8120, 20.5640



66.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

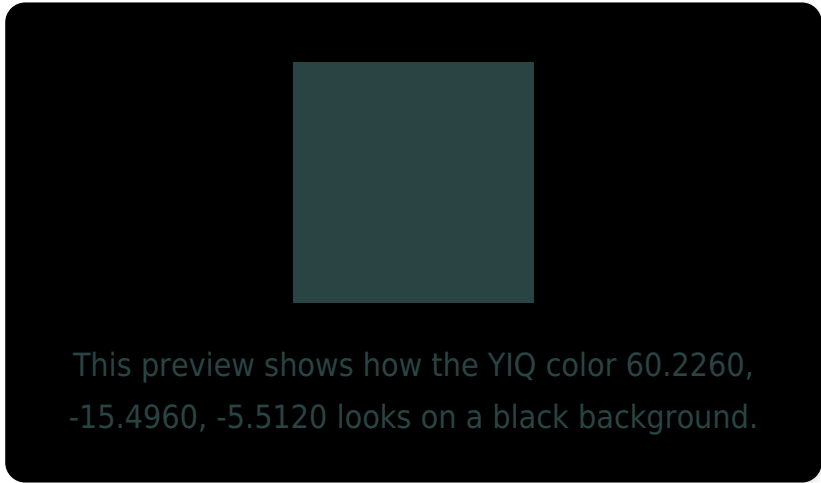
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

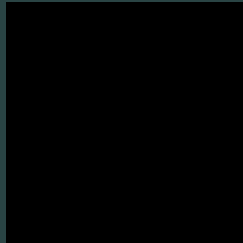
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2260, -15.4960,

-5.5120.

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

60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

Protanopia

63.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Deuteranopia

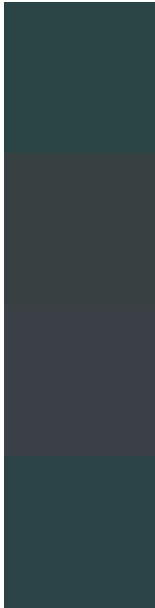
64.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



Tritanopia

60.5080, -16.2300, -3.2220

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

Protanomaly

62.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970

Deuteranomaly

62.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830

Tritanomaly

60.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120 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(42, 68, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 68, 68)  
}
```

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(42, 68, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 68, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120 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(42, 68, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 68, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 68, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 68, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 68, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 68, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 68, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 68,  
68) }
```

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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