

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(60.2620, -6.0090,  
15.2950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	40345D
RGB	64, 52, 93
RGB Percent	25%, 20%, 36%
CMY	0.7490, 0.7961, 0.6353
CMYK	0.31, 0.44, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	258°, 28%, 28%
HSV	258°, 44%, 36%
XYZ	5.3182, 4.3361, 10.9093
YIQ	60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

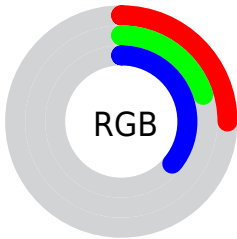
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	64, 52, 93
Decimal	4207709
CIELab	24.75, 15.58, -22.63
CIElCh	25, 27.474, 304.551
Yxy	4.3361, 0.2586, 0.2109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282397789 (0xFF40345D)
YUV	60.2620, 16.1398, 3.2782
Hunter-Lab	20.8232, 9.1477, -16.4858

# Details

The YIQ color **60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **84.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630**, and **16.0340, -5.3670, 14.6730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.8860, -7.7060, 18.5180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.6380, -4.3120, 12.0720**.

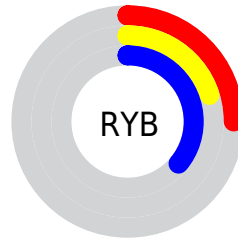
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (20%)

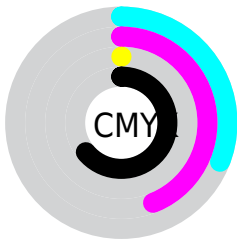
Blue (36%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (36%)

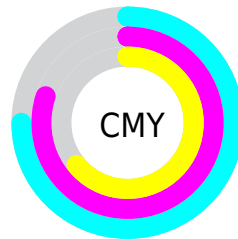


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950 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 60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.2620, -6.0090,  
15.2950

60.2620, -6.0090,  
15.2950

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

38.3220, -6.2380,  
13.9380

108.3160, -6.1010,  
16.9630

16.0340, -5.3670,  
14.6730

133.7290, -5.8260,  
17.4860

3.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

159.3700, -6.1930,  
18.6310

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

186.7830, -5.9180,  
19.1540

214.7830, -5.9180,  
19.1540

240.0040, 3.3450,

10.9690

■ 60.2620, -6.0090,  
15.2950

■ 60.2620, -6.0090,  
15.2950

■ 52.8860, -7.7060,  
18.5180

■ 67.6380, -4.3120,  
12.0720

■ 45.2220, -8.5320,  
22.4760

■ 75.3020, -3.4860,  
8.1140

■ 37.8460, -10.2290,  
25.6990

■ 82.6780, -1.7890,  
4.8910

■ 30.7690, -11.3300,  
29.1340

■ 89.7550, -0.6880,  
1.4560

■ 23.3930, -13.0270,  
32.3570

■ 97.1310, 1.0090,  
-1.7670

■ 18.6750, -13.7610,  
34.6470

■ 104.7950, 1.8350,  
-5.7250

■ 112.1710, 3.5320,  
-8.9480

■ 119.5470, 5.2290,  
-12.1710

■ 127.2110, 6.0550,  
-16.1290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.4970, -34.8920, 4.5960



60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950



60.6190, 15.0350, 19.3790

# Triad

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



60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950



57.4470, 29.2980, -2.3340



47.4570, -38.5560, -17.1160

# Complementary

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



60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950



84.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950

# 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.



48.6620, -23.1960, -20.1560



60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950



56.3760, 18.8920, -11.9880

# Square

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



60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950



58.3370, 32.9640, 8.3240



53.9440, 2.4330, -16.5670



49.2640, -45.0220, -10.0620



# Rectangle

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



60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950



59.6540, 25.1220, 18.2900



53.9440, 2.4330, -16.5670



46.6590, -36.3090, -19.2930

# Sweetspot

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



60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950



107.3190, -2.1560, 6.0360



73.6970, -21.1360, -2.4160



53.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950



68.9770, -9.2200, 23.9320



66.2420, 5.9110, 19.5350



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



22.1080, -16.2380, 40.9940



47.9480, -34.3570, 88.5470



# Inverse Universe

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



67.5650, 15.1270, 17.7110



80.2660, 23.6990, 27.5630



78.7580, -5.9110, -19.5350



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



41.6680, 40.8430, 47.2670



90.0150, 87.3240, 102.4920



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

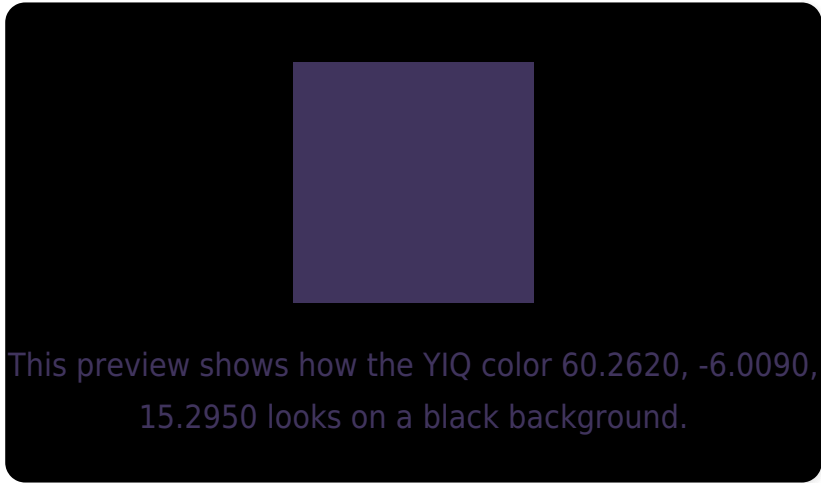
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

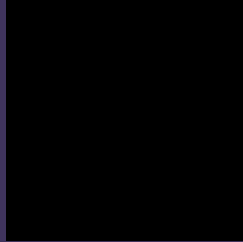
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2620, -6.0090,



# 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

60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950

### Protanopia

57.7760, -22.3760, 9.0480

### Deuteranopia

57.6790, -20.7250, 6.6590



## Tritanopia

59.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950

## Protanomaly

58.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680

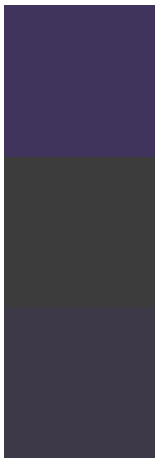
## Deuteranomaly

58.3100, -15.1320, 9.9240

## Tritanomaly

59.2480, -3.3940, 6.4460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950 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(64, 52, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 52, 93)  
}
```

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(64, 52, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 52, 93) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950 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(64, 52, 93) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 52, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 52, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 52, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 52, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 52, 93)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 52, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 52,  
93) }
```

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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