

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.2860, -51.2560,
-18.2320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.2860, -51.2560,
-18.2320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005656
RGB	0, 86, 86
RGB Percent	0%, 34%, 34%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6626, 0.6629
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	180°, 100%, 17%
HSV	180°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	5.0083, 7.3324, 9.9445
YIQ	60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

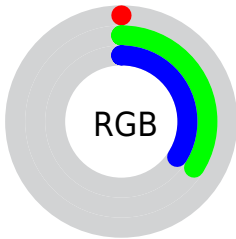
Format	Color
RYB	0, 43, 86
Decimal	22102
CIELab	32.55, -21.82, -6.36
CIELCh	33, 22.732, 196.241
Yxy	7.3324, 0.2247, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212182 (0xFF005656)
YUV	60.2860, 12.6770, -52.8708
Hunter-Lab	27.0784, -14.3727, -2.8192

Details

The YIQ color **60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **25.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.3690, -41.1240, -14.6280**, and **28.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.9770, -45.8920, -16.3240**.

Distribution



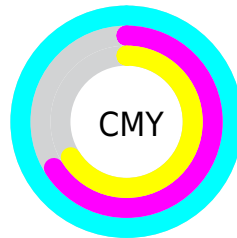
- Red (0%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320 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 60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.2860, -51.2560,
-18.2320

60.2860, -51.2560,
-18.2320

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

43.5760, -37.2730,
-12.8330

115.3690,
-41.1240, -14.6280

28.1540, -24.1610,
-8.1690

142.2550,
-40.8030, -14.9390

12.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600

169.2550,
-40.8030, -14.9390


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


196.9560,
-41.3990, -15.1510


224.9560,
-41.3990, -15.1510


240.0500,


-29.8000, -10.6000


 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520


 60.2860, -51.2560,
-18.2320

 62.9770, -45.8920,
-16.3240

 65.3690, -41.1240,
-14.6280

 68.0600, -35.7600,
-12.7200

 70.4520, -30.9920,
-11.0240

 73.1430, -25.6280,
-9.1160

■ 75.8340, -20.2640,
-7.2080

■ 78.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120

■ 80.9170, -10.1320,
-3.6040

■ 83.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.6990, -24.6180, -16.4100



60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320



61.5230, -56.1170, -12.7330

Triad

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



60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320



78.6390, 3.1150, 15.1390



76.0440, 23.0630, -4.9770

Complementary

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



60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320



25.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320

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.



77.1360, 28.9760, 3.5040



60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320



78.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690

Square

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



60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320



76.4130, -16.9200, 9.2880



77.8080, 27.3240, 11.4200



74.4830, 11.2810, -11.7190

Rectangle

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



60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320



66.8390, -45.0230, -4.5350



77.8080, 27.3240, 11.4200



76.5930, 25.9510, -2.2490

Sweetspot

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



60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320



102.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



50.7810, -23.0540, -44.7660



50.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320



78.5120, -66.7520, -23.7440



35.6320, -39.7060, 3.7340



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



75.0070, -63.7720, -22.6840



164.6210, -139.7390, -50.1310

Inverse Universe

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



25.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320



33.4880, 66.7520, 23.7440



50.3680, 39.7060, -3.7340



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



31.9930, 63.7720, 22.6840



70.2650, 140.0600, 49.8200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320 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

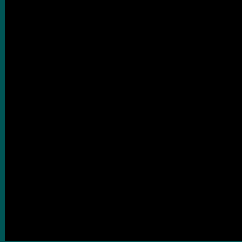
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2860, -51.2560,

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

60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320

Protanopia

76.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranopia

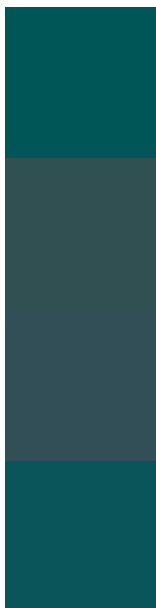
77.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910



Tritanopia

65.1670, -43.3710, -12.4510

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320

Protanomaly

70.9590, -19.1180, -5.9500

Deuteranomaly

71.2410, -19.8520, -3.6600

Tritanomaly

63.1450, -46.3050, -14.3450

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320 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(0, 86, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 86, 86)  
}
```

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(0, 86, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 86, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320 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(0, 86, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 86, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 86, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 86, 86); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 86, 86); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 86, 86) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 86, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 86,  
86) }
```

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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