

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.2950, -29.1120,
-12.0560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.2950, -29.1120,
-12.0560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	194C48
RGB	25, 76, 72
RGB Percent	10%, 30%, 28%
CMY	0.9021, 0.7019, 0.7178
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 0.05, 0.70
HSL	175°, 51%, 20%
HSV	175°, 67%, 30%
XYZ	4.1548, 5.8456, 7.0353
YIQ	60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

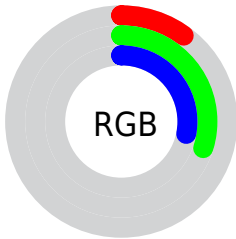
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 52, 76
Decimal	1657928
CIE _{Lab}	29.02, -17.92, -2.63
CIE _{LCh}	29, 18.110, 188.366
Yxy	5.8456, 0.2439, 0.3431
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279848008 (0xFF194C48)
YUV	60.2950, 5.7706, -30.9537
Hunter-Lab	24.1777, -11.6367, -0.3280

Details

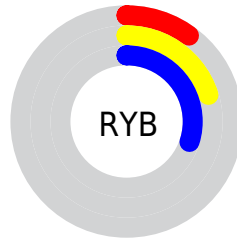
The YIQ color **60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **40.7050, 29.1120, 12.0560**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.7790, -27.5990, -11.9430**, and **22.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.7890, -33.5590, -14.0630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.8010, -24.6650, -10.0490**.

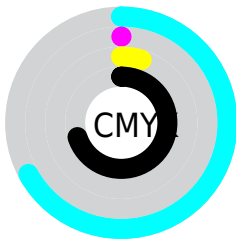
Distribution



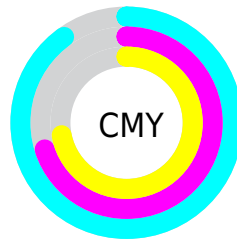
- Red (10%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560 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 60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.2950, -29.1120,
-12.0560

60.2950, -29.1120,
-12.0560

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

36.8110, -30.6250,
-12.1690

109.7790,
-27.5990, -11.9430

22.0900, -18.1090,
-7.7170

135.4800,
-28.1950, -12.1550

0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

162.1810,
-28.7910, -12.3670

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

189.7680,
-29.0660, -12.8900

217.4690,
-29.6620, -13.1020

241.2460,

-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 60.2950, -29.1120,
-12.0560

■ 60.2950, -29.1120,
-12.0560

■ 57.7890, -33.5590,
-14.0630

■ 62.8010, -24.6650,
-10.0490

■ 55.6960, -37.7310,
-15.5470

■ 64.8940, -20.4930,
-8.5650

■ 53.1900, -42.1780,
-17.5540

■ 67.4000, -16.0460,
-6.5580

■ 52.5920, -43.3700,
-17.9780

■ 69.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740

■ 71.9990, -7.4270,
-3.0670

■ 74.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 76.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 79.1040, 5.6390,
2.4310

■ 81.1970, 9.8110,
3.9150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.1950, -14.2110, -12.2830



60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560



59.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740

Triad

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



60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560



69.6660, -1.5150, 10.9410



68.4830, 20.4490, -1.6550

Complementary

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



60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560



40.7050, 29.1120, 12.0560

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.



69.2540, 22.8320, 4.7200



60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560



70.2500, 11.4600, 12.5800

Square

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



60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560



67.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520



70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330



67.1890, 12.2890, -7.9590

Rectangle

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



60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560



61.7000, -34.3860, -4.5780



70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330



68.4340, 22.1450, 0.6490

Sweetspot

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



60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560



93.2050, -11.0030, -4.3390



56.1330, -11.6410, -25.8250



47.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



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.



60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560



74.3960, -45.7540, -18.8260



48.4240, -24.6210, 0.1710



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.5900, -58.2240, -24.1120



159.0640, -130.9810, -54.6690

Inverse Universe

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



40.7050, 29.1120, 12.0560



43.6040, 45.7540, 18.8260



52.5760, 24.6210, -0.1710



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



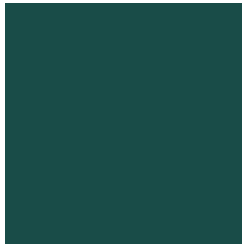
31.4100, 58.2240, 24.1120



70.8220, 131.3020, 54.3580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

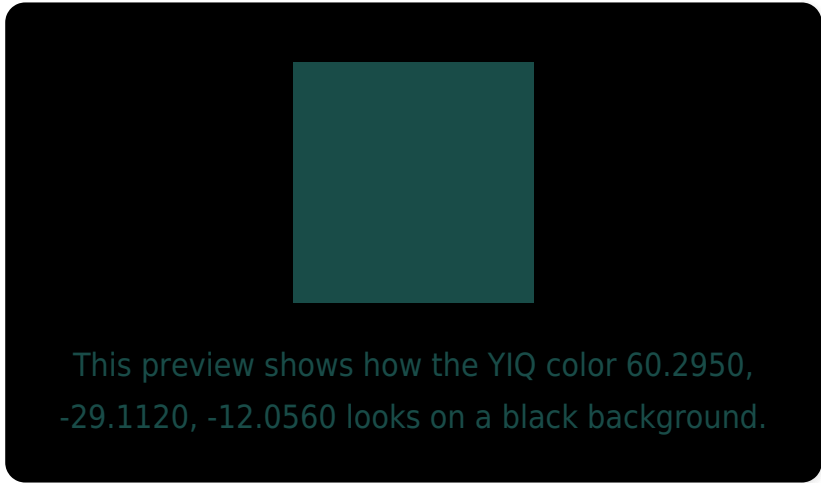
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

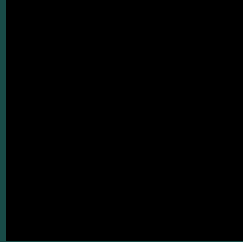
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2950, -29.1120,

-12.0560.

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

60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560

Protanopia

68.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Deuteranopia

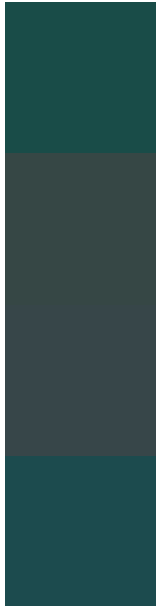
68.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



Tritanopia

61.9300, -29.3420, -7.8860

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560

Protanomaly

65.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260

Deuteranomaly

65.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

Tritanomaly

61.2890, -28.9750, -9.0310

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.0910, -10.6820, -4.6500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560 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(25, 76, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 76, 72)  
}
```

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(25, 76, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 76, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560 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(25, 76, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 76, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 76, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 76, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 76, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 76, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 76, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 76,  
72) }
```

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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