

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.3070, -19.0770,
20.8510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	373475
RGB	55, 52, 117
RGB Percent	22%, 20%, 46%
CMY	0.7843, 0.7961, 0.5413
CMYK	0.53, 0.56, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	243°, 38%, 33%
HSV	243°, 56%, 46%
XYZ	6.0132, 4.5521, 17.3814
YIQ	60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

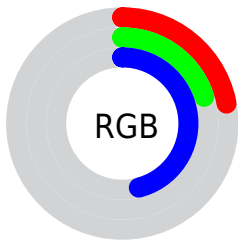
Format	Color
RYB	55, 52, 117
Decimal	3617909
CIELab	25.42, 20.70, -37.08
CIElCh	25, 42.471, 299.175
Yxy	4.5521, 0.2152, 0.1629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281807989 (0xFF373475)
YUV	60.3070, 27.9496, -4.6542
Hunter-Lab	21.3355, 12.9708, -33.3669

Details

The YIQ color **60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **108.6930, 19.0770, -20.8510**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.4860, -18.0230, 23.7770**, and **13.6220, -24.5780, 15.9180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.9740, -22.3330, 24.7950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.6400, -15.8210, 16.9070**.

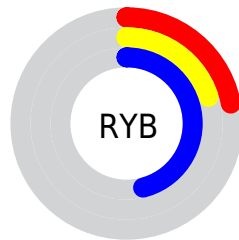
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (20%)

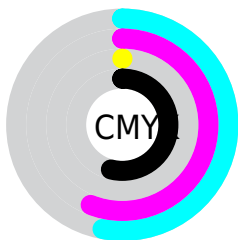
Blue (46%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (46%)

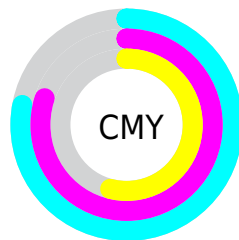


Cyan (53%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510 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 60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.3070, -19.0770,
20.8510

■ 60.3070, -19.0770,
20.8510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.0570, -21.3690,
18.3350

■ 109.4860,
-18.0230, 23.7770

■ 13.6220, -24.5780,
15.9180

■ 134.4260,
-17.7940, 25.1340

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

■ 161.2520,
-17.2440, 26.1800

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 188.4800,
-17.8860, 26.8020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 213.1140, -8.3480,
19.1400

■ 238.8080, 0.9610,

10.1210

■ 60.3070, -19.0770,
20.8510

■ 60.3070, -19.0770,
20.8510

■ 49.9740, -22.3330,
24.7950

■ 70.6400, -15.8210,
16.9070

■ 40.2280, -25.8640,
28.2160

■ 80.3860, -12.2900,
13.4860

■ 29.8950, -29.1200,
32.1600

■ 90.7190, -9.0340,
9.5420

■ 19.2630, -32.9720,
35.8920

■ 101.3510, -5.1820,
5.8100

■ 14.8330, -34.5770,
37.4470

■ 111.0970, -1.6510,
2.3890

■ 121.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 131.7630, 4.8610,
-5.4990

■ 142.0960, 8.1170,
-9.4430

■ 151.8420, 11.6480,
-12.8640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.4050, -58.0000, 4.8800



60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510



60.2640, 18.0130, 31.4930

Triad

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



60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510



56.0160, 46.6290, -2.5470



50.0500, -38.9680, -20.6640

Complementary

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



60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510



108.6930, 19.0770, -20.8510

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.



45.1140, -27.8250, -29.8810



60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510



57.0580, 28.4750, -14.9570

Square

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



60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510



54.6430, 50.0180, 18.6420



52.1860, 7.2030, -25.9250



53.8120, -49.5610, -10.4010

Rectangle

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



60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510



56.1860, 35.8480, 33.1600



52.1860, 7.2030, -25.9250



48.7960, -35.4370, -24.0850

Sweetspot

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



60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510



130.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980



96.3910, -38.1900, -12.7340



63.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510



63.2370, -30.0830, 33.0930



69.8750, -0.0050, 27.6350



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



15.7020, -35.5860, 39.2140



32.0880, -73.0980, 80.2940

Inverse Universe

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



78.5030, 18.8380, 33.0620



91.9690, 29.9300, 52.3140



99.1250, 0.0050, -27.6350



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



49.8160, 35.1550, 62.2510



101.8820, 72.6020, 127.0180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

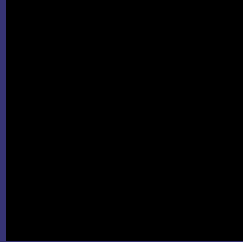
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3070, -19.0770,

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

60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510

Protanopia

49.0790, -53.9660, 8.8660

Deuteranopia

48.7060, -51.7180, 1.1620



Tritanopia

57.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510

Protanomaly

53.2440, -41.1290, 13.0070

Deuteranomaly

52.6800, -39.6610, 8.4270

Tritanomaly

58.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.0350, -7.1080, 7.6760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510 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(55, 52, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 52, 117)  
}
```

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(55, 52, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 52, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510 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(55, 52, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 52, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 52, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 52, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 52, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 52,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.3070, -19.0770, 20.8510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 52, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 52,  
117) }
```

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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