

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.3460, -59.5120,
-0.7600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	034D7D
RGB	3, 77, 125
RGB Percent	1%, 30%, 49%
CMY	0.9883, 0.6979, 0.5101
CMYK	0.98, 0.38, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	204°, 95%, 25%
HSV	204°, 98%, 49%
XYZ	6.3904, 6.8101, 20.3564
YIQ	60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

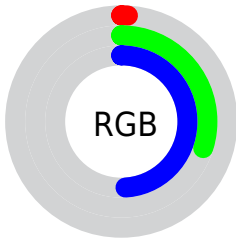
Format	Color
R_{YB}	3, 49, 125
Decimal	216445
CIE _{Lab}	31.37, -0.87, -32.69
CIE _{LCh}	31, 32.699, 268.474
Yxy	6.8101, 0.1904, 0.2029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278406525 (0xFF034D7D)
YUV	60.3460, 31.8744, -50.2924
Hunter-Lab	26.0962, -1.9579, -27.9818

Details

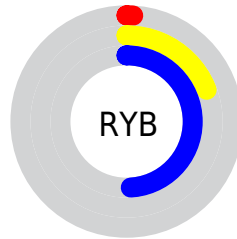
The YIQ color **60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **67.6540, 59.5120, 0.7600**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720**, and **28.6220, -33.7460, 5.8540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.8620, -61.0250, -0.8730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.8690, -53.7350, -0.8310**.

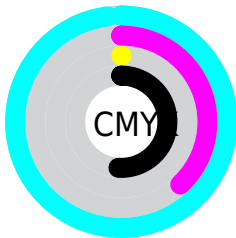
Distribution



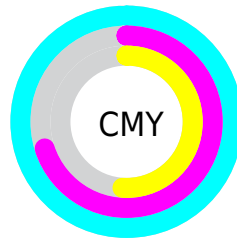
- Red (1%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600 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 60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.3460, -59.5120,
-0.7600

60.3460, -59.5120,
-0.7600

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

43.6850, -47.2250,
2.3350

116.9780,
-46.4920, 5.5720

28.6220, -33.7460,
5.8540

143.2170,
-45.6670, 7.1410

11.9120, -19.7630,
11.2530

170.6300,
-45.3920, 7.6640

4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

197.2450,
-42.8700, 6.0100

0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

222.9390,
-33.5610, -3.0090

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

243.9370,

-22.0520, -7.8440

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

60.3460, -59.5120,
-0.7600

60.3460, -59.5120,
-0.7600

58.8620, -61.0250,
-0.8730

66.8690, -53.7350,
-0.8310

73.6910, -47.3620,
-0.6900

80.2140, -41.5850,
-0.7610

87.0360, -35.2120,
-0.6200

93.5590, -29.4350,
-0.6910

■ 99.7940, -22.7870,
-0.0270

■ 106.3170,
-17.0100, -0.0980

■ 113.1390,
-10.6370, 0.0430

■ 119.6620, -4.8600,
-0.0280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.0590, -60.3820, -7.0220



60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600



75.0100, -13.9870, 16.7090

Triad

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



60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600



73.3920, 40.2990, 13.0590



63.2230, -20.5820, -23.4780

Complementary

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



60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600



67.6540, 59.5120, 0.7600

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.



68.4730, 8.0730, -19.6630



60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600



72.4050, 38.2840, 0.0120

Square

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



60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600



74.1820, 32.5030, 22.1910



71.0410, 27.1450, -12.8790



58.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860

Rectangle

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



60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600



75.9370, 5.4520, 22.3480



71.0410, 27.1450, -12.8790



65.9100, -9.3950, -22.4750

Sweetspot

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



60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600



138.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



79.9720, -48.6370, -49.1890



66.2850, -13.9840, 0.1280



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600



76.6950, -79.5480, -1.0840



25.1260, -43.0120, 30.6200



58.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



58.8620, -61.0250, -0.8730



118.5390, -122.9670, -1.6470

Inverse Universe

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



47.9140, 48.9580, 48.8780



60.0230, 65.3690, 65.3450



102.8740, 43.0120, -30.6200



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.0390, 50.1040, 50.1360



92.7900, 101.0790, 101.0070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600 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 60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600 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 60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3460, -59.5120,

-0.7600.

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

60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600

Protanopia

72.5030, -25.8610, 11.6350

Deuteranopia

69.4520, -39.0190, 7.8050



Tritanopia

58.1660, -50.7980, -15.5180

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600

Protanomaly

68.1100, -38.0560, 6.8720

Deuteranomaly

66.4510, -46.4460, 4.7380

Tritanomaly

58.7730, -53.8250, -10.2170

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.9790, -21.8700, -0.1260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600 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(3, 77, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 77, 125)  
}
```

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(3, 77, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 77, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600 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(3, 77, 125) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 77, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 77, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 77, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 77, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 77, 125)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.3460, -59.5120, -0.7600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 77, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 77,  
125) }
```

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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