

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.4630, -46.7200,
-1.3120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F4A6E
RGB	15, 74, 110
RGB Percent	6%, 29%, 43%
CMY	0.9413, 0.7097, 0.5688
CMYK	0.86, 0.33, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	203°, 76%, 24%
HSV	203°, 86%, 43%
XYZ	5.4585, 6.1268, 15.6312
YIQ	60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

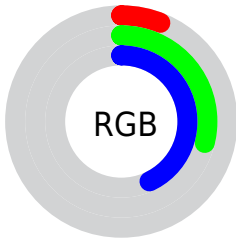
Format	Color
R _Y B	15, 51, 110
Decimal	1002094
CIE Lab	29.73, -4.21, -25.88
CIE LCh	30, 26.217, 260.768
Yxy	6.1268, 0.2006, 0.2251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279192174 (0xFF0F4A6E)
YUV	60.4630, 24.4217, -39.8711
Hunter-Lab	24.7524, -3.9533, -20.1152

Details

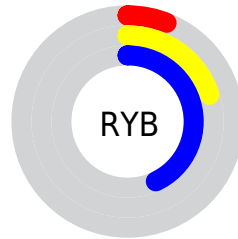
The YIQ color **60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **64.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.8060, -40.2560, 2.6880**, and **25.2650, -28.4270, 3.0690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.8260, -52.1760, -1.5520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.1000, -41.2640, -1.0720**.

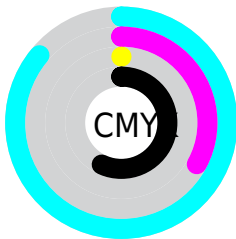
Distribution



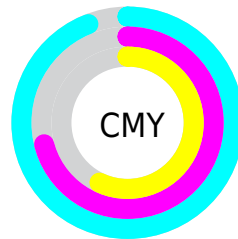
- Red (6%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120 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 60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.4630, -46.7200,
-1.3120

60.4630, -46.7200,
-1.3120

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

40.2140, -41.5850,
-0.7610

112.8060,
-40.2560, 2.6880

25.2650, -28.4270,
3.0690

139.2190,
-39.9810, 3.2110

6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

166.6320,
-39.7060, 3.7340

2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

193.7460,
-40.0270, 4.0450

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

219.6940,
-34.2490, -1.5530

243.0400,

-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 60.4630, -46.7200,
-1.3120

■ 60.4630, -46.7200,
-1.3120

■ 54.8260, -52.1760,
-1.5520

■ 66.1000, -41.2640,
-1.0720

■ 52.4560, -54.0100,
-1.3540

■ 71.7370, -35.8080,
-0.8320

■ 77.9610, -30.6270,
-1.1150

■ 83.5980, -25.1710,
-0.8750

■ 89.2350, -19.7150,
-0.6350

■ 94.8720, -14.2590,
-0.3950

■ 100.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 106.1460, -3.3470,
0.0850

■ 111.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830



60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120



70.1790, -16.1410, 11.6910

Triad

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



60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120



70.4880, 31.2210, 12.3810



63.8440, -9.0290, -18.0930

Complementary

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



60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120



64.5370, 46.7200, 1.3120

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.



66.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220



60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120



69.5770, 32.0480, 2.8960

Square

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



60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120



71.8710, 23.0130, 17.9650



68.9470, 24.7140, -7.3660



55.3380, -39.8390, -21.3990

Rectangle

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



60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120



72.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570



68.9470, 24.7140, -7.3660



64.7910, -1.5100, -16.6940

Sweetspot

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



60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120



123.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220



74.7550, -37.3600, -38.8000



59.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120



68.5450, -70.3780, -2.0740



33.4610, -34.0700, 22.7460



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



57.7050, -59.1450, -1.9050



118.5560, -121.6370, -3.7250

Inverse Universe

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



50.1310, 37.6810, 38.4890



52.9030, 56.6590, 57.9950



91.5390, 34.0700, -22.7460



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.4300, 47.4450, 48.7650



91.4090, 97.7780, 100.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

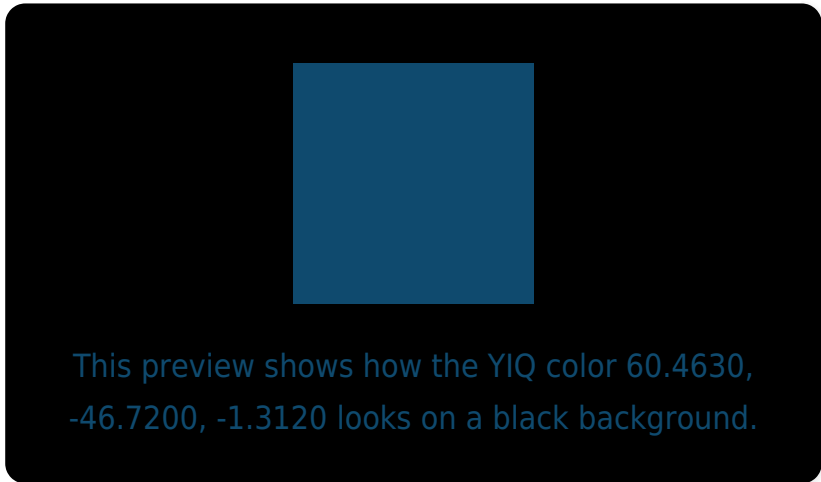
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

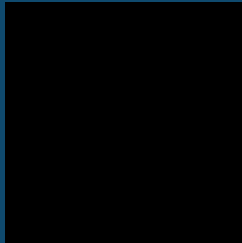
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.4630, -46.7200,

-1.3120.

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

60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120

Protanopia

69.5160, -18.7080, 8.6520

Deuteranopia

67.7970, -26.8690, 7.8750



Tritanopia

55.3620, -48.4140, -14.6700

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120

Protanomaly

66.4330, -28.8400, 5.0480

Deuteranomaly

64.7960, -34.2960, 4.8080

Tritanomaly

57.2960, -48.0480, -10.2880

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.2030, -16.6890, -0.4090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120 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(15, 74, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 74, 110)  
}
```

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(15, 74, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 74, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120 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(15, 74, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 74, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(15, 74, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 74, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 74, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 74,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.4630, -46.7200, -1.3120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 74, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 74,  
110) }
```

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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