

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.5400, -36.4510,
5.3170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D436E
RGB	29, 67, 110
RGB Percent	11%, 26%, 43%
CMY	0.8863, 0.7372, 0.5688
CMYK	0.74, 0.39, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	212°, 58%, 27%
HSV	212°, 74%, 43%
XYZ	5.3263, 5.4020, 15.5009
YIQ	60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

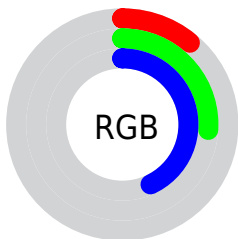
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 55, 110
Decimal	1917806
CIE Lab	27.85, 2.33, -28.83
CIE LCh	28, 28.920, 274.614
Yxy	5.4020, 0.2031, 0.2060
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280107886 (0xFF1D436E)
YUV	60.5400, 24.3838, -27.6606
Hunter-Lab	23.2422, 0.2325, -23.2726




Details

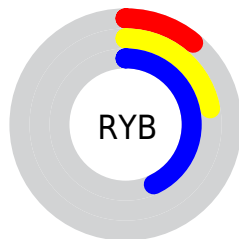
The YIQ color **60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **78.4600, 36.4510, -5.3170**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.0890, -33.5630, 8.0450**, and **21.7430, -26.7770, 6.2070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.7290, -41.3570, 6.1230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.3510, -31.5450, 4.5110**.

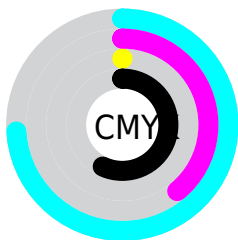
Distribution







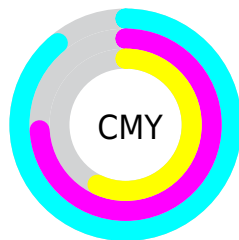
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (26%)
-  Blue (43%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (22%)
-  Blue (43%)



-  Cyan (74%)
-  Magenta (39%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (57%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (74%)
-  Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170 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 60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.5400, -36.4510,
5.3170

■ 60.5400, -36.4510,
5.3170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.1050, -39.6600,
2.9000

■ 111.0890,
-33.5630, 8.0450

■ 21.7430, -26.7770,
6.2070

■ 136.6160,
-33.6090, 8.8790

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

■ 163.1430,
-33.6550, 9.7130

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 190.5560,
-33.3800, 10.2360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 216.5040,
-27.6020, 4.6380

■ 241.8990,

-18.8890, -4.5930

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

60.5400, -36.4510,
5.3170

60.5400, -36.4510,
5.3170

53.7290, -41.3570,
6.1230

67.3510, -31.5450,
4.5110

46.9180, -46.2630,
6.9290

74.1620, -26.6390,
3.7050

43.0640, -49.6100,
7.0140

80.9730, -21.7330,
2.8990

87.1970, -16.5520,
2.6160

94.0080, -11.6460,
1.8100

■ 100.8190, -6.7400,
1.0040

■ 107.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 114.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080

■ 120.6650, 8.2530,
-0.8910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.9350, -54.1010, -5.2130



60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170



67.2020, -5.7800, 16.6520

Triad

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



60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170



65.5330, 35.3480, 9.1720



54.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910

Complementary

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



60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170



78.4600, 36.4510, -5.3170

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.



60.8900, 2.5250, -18.2350



60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170



64.7030, 31.4530, -2.8430

Square

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



60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170



65.8780, 30.3030, 18.0070



63.3330, 20.4510, -12.7090



53.0650, -43.3240, -18.8120

Rectangle

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



60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170



68.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610



63.3330, 20.4510, -12.7090



57.4520, -13.7970, -19.7890

Sweetspot

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



60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170



123.4530, -14.3970, 2.1070



81.3350, -35.7570, -29.3010



60.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910



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.



60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170



65.9970, -56.6710, 8.3290



38.5330, -25.4050, 25.4030



52.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



46.5520, -53.9200, 8.0320



96.2500, -111.1870, 16.1490

Inverse Universe

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



57.5510, 36.0780, 28.9900



61.4000, 56.1570, 45.0610



100.4670, 25.4050, -25.4030



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



42.2640, 53.5440, 42.8560



87.0770, 109.9760, 88.4400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

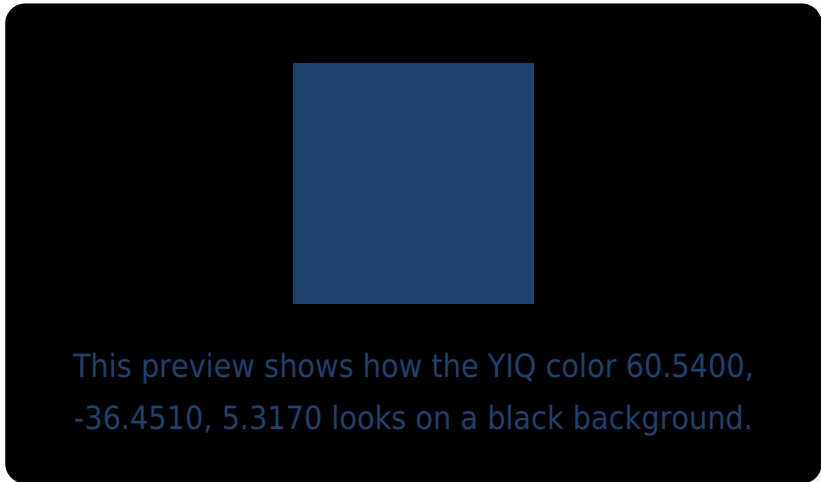
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

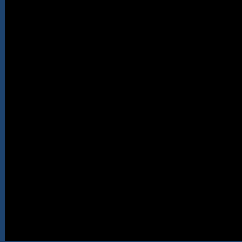
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.5400, -36.4510,

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

60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170

Protanopia

64.1180, -23.3390, 9.9810

Deuteranopia

61.7470, -32.6000, 7.1120



Tritanopia

51.8570, -45.4340, -13.6100

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170

Protanomaly

62.7260, -28.1070, 8.2850

Deuteranomaly

61.1490, -33.7920, 6.6880

Tritanomaly

55.2260, -41.8590, -6.8110

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.6380, -13.4800, 2.0080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170 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(29, 67, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 67, 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(29, 67, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 67, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170 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(29, 67, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 67, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 67, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 67, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 67, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 67,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 67, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 67,  
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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