

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.6700, -16.5060,
1.7820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E4052
RGB	46, 64, 82
RGB Percent	18%, 25%, 32%
CMY	0.8196, 0.7490, 0.6785
CMYK	0.44, 0.22, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	210°, 28%, 25%
HSV	210°, 44%, 32%
XYZ	4.4824, 4.8572, 8.6799
YIQ	60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

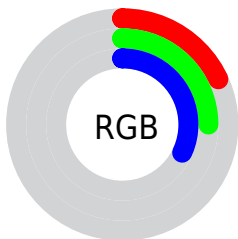
Format	Color
RYB	46, 58, 82
Decimal	3031122
CIELab	26.32, -1.79, -13.10
CIElCh	26, 13.225, 262.241
Yxy	4.8572, 0.2488, 0.2696
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281221202 (0xFF2E4052)
YUV	60.6700, 10.5157, -12.8656
Hunter-Lab	22.0390, -2.2642, -7.9235

Details

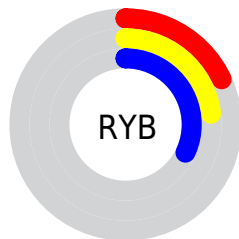
The YIQ color **60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **67.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.7840, -16.8270, 2.0930**, and **17.1320, -17.9270, 0.0010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.4100, -12.8380, 1.3860**.

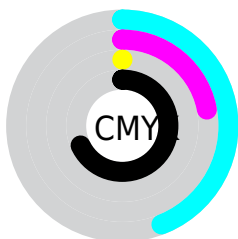
Distribution



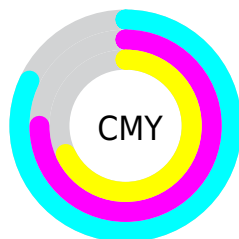
- Red (18%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820 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 60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.6700, -16.5060,
1.7820

■ 60.6700, -16.5060,
1.7820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.2570, -16.7810,
1.2590

■ 108.7840,
-16.8270, 2.0930

■ 17.1320, -17.9270,
0.0010

■ 134.0120,
-17.4690, 2.7150

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 160.0120,
-17.4690, 2.7150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 187.1260,
-17.7900, 3.0260

■ 214.8270,
-18.3860, 2.8140

■ 241.9320,

-14.4880, -1.7520

■ 60.6700, -16.5060,
1.7820

■ 60.6700, -16.5060,
1.7820

■ 55.9300, -20.1740,
2.1780

■ 65.4100, -12.8380,
1.3860

■ 51.1900, -23.8420,
2.5740

■ 70.1500, -9.1700,
0.9900

■ 46.1510, -28.1060,
2.7580

■ 75.1890, -4.9060,
0.8060

■ 41.4110, -31.7740,
3.1540

■ 79.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 36.6710, -35.4420,
3.5500

■ 84.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 33.4150, -37.5970,
4.0590

■ 89.9960, 5.8230,
-0.9050

■ 94.7360, 9.4910,
-1.3010

■ 99.7750, 13.7550,
-1.4850

■ 104.5150, 17.4230,
-1.8810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.6860, -22.6030, -3.3630



60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820



62.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080

Triad

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



60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820



63.3720, 16.6880, 5.9360



59.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680

Complementary

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



60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820



67.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820

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.



61.1220, 5.2280, -6.6440



60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820



62.4380, 16.3220, 1.5540

Square

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



60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820



63.6150, 11.6900, 8.4100



62.1230, 12.6550, -3.5770



58.3030, -14.3950, -8.9470

Rectangle

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



60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820



63.4550, 0.4570, 8.2410



62.1230, 12.6550, -3.5770



60.2460, -1.0530, -8.4530

Sweetspot

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



60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820



98.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



69.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410



48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820



73.5210, -26.2720, 2.5600



50.6910, -11.8310, 10.6730



38.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



42.4940, -48.0050, 5.4590



94.5400, -106.3720, 11.4840

Inverse Universe

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



58.8160, 15.6780, 13.2300



70.3490, 24.6630, 21.1030



77.3090, 11.8310, -10.6730



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



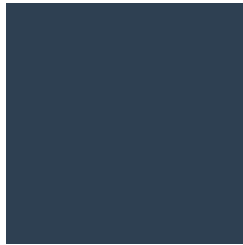
37.3230, 45.8880, 38.4320



82.5920, 101.0360, 85.2600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820 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

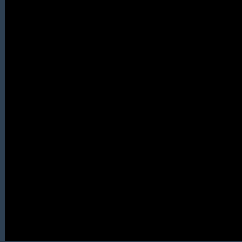
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

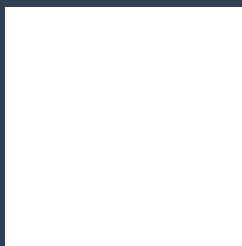
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820.

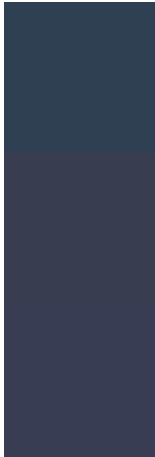


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.6700, -16.5060,

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

60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820

Protanopia

61.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610

Deuteranopia

62.3120, -9.4460, 5.9940



Tritanopia

59.6930, -15.3130, -3.3210

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820

Protanomaly

61.4750, -11.4630, 4.0010

Deuteranomaly

61.7030, -12.1050, 4.6230

Tritanomaly

59.8610, -15.7260, -1.3420

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820 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(46, 64, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 64, 82)  
}
```

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(46, 64, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 64, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820 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(46, 64, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 64, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 64, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 64, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 64, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 64, 82)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 64, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 64,  
82) }
```

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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