

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.6740, -13.1610,
12.7510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	383861
RGB	56, 56, 97
RGB Percent	22%, 22%, 38%
CMY	0.7804, 0.7804, 0.6197
CMYK	0.42, 0.42, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	240°, 27%, 30%
HSV	240°, 42%, 38%
XYZ	5.2021, 4.5320, 11.9046
YIQ	60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

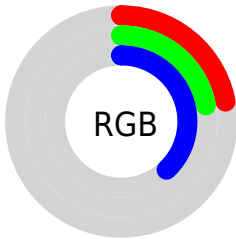
Format	Color
R _Y B	56, 56, 97
Decimal	3684449
CIE Lab	25.36, 11.57, -24.33
CIE LCh	25, 26.941, 295.441
Yxy	4.5320, 0.2404, 0.2094
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281874529 (0xFF383861)
YUV	60.6740, 17.9087, -4.0991
Hunter-Lab	21.2884, 6.3641, -18.2534

Details

The YIQ color **60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **92.3260, 13.1610, -12.7510**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.7280, -13.2530, 14.4190**, and **16.6090, -14.5360, 10.1360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.5340, -9.9510, 9.6410**.

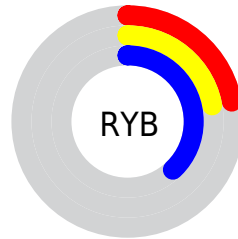
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (22%)

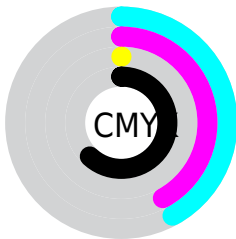
Blue (38%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (38%)

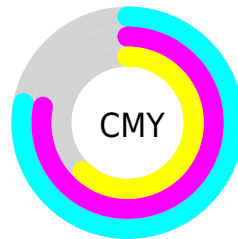


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510 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 60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.6740, -13.1610,
12.7510

■ 60.6740, -13.1610,
12.7510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 108.7280,
-13.2530, 14.4190

■ 16.6090, -14.5360,
10.1360

■ 134.2550,
-13.2990, 15.2530

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 160.3690,
-13.6200, 15.5640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 187.7820,
-13.3450, 16.0870

■ 214.5540,
-12.7030, 15.4650

■ 239.6610, -3.1190,

6.9690

■ 60.6740, -13.1610,
12.7510

■ 60.6740, -13.1610,
12.7510

■ 51.8140, -16.3710,
15.8610

■ 69.5340, -9.9510,
9.6410

■ 43.8400, -19.2600,
18.6600

■ 77.5080, -7.0620,
6.8420

■ 34.9800, -22.4700,
21.7700

■ 86.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 26.1200, -25.6800,
24.8800

■ 95.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 18.1460, -28.5690,
27.6790

■ 103.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 11.0580, -31.1370,
30.1670

■ 112.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 120.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 129.7820, 11.8770,
-11.5070

■ 137.7560, 14.7660,
-14.3060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.3920, -47.9580, -0.9020



60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



62.1560, 9.0290, 18.0930

Triad

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



60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



59.0390, 30.6270, 1.1150



47.4740, -37.2260, -19.1940

Complementary

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



60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



92.3260, 13.1610, -12.7510

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.



52.6910, -12.9720, -18.2200



60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



58.2240, 22.3760, -9.0480

Square

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



60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



59.8470, 31.5880, 11.2360



56.1080, 7.8430, -15.4930



49.8680, -43.9670, -12.6630

Rectangle

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



60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



61.7290, 20.5370, 18.7850



56.1080, 7.8430, -15.4930



46.6760, -34.9790, -21.3710

Sweetspot

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



60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



110.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



84.7410, -24.4360, -8.6920



55.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



68.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040



66.6540, -1.2410, 16.9910



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



12.7680, -35.9520, 34.8320



27.3600, -77.0400, 74.6400

Inverse Universe

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



72.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



87.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



86.0470, 0.6450, -17.2030



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



46.2560, 30.8000, 58.5760



99.1200, 66.0000, 125.5200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510 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 60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510 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 60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.6740, -13.1610,

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

60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510

Protanopia

59.1890, -22.1010, 9.5710

Deuteranopia

58.1240, -23.4760, 6.9560



Tritanopia

58.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510

Protanomaly

59.6840, -19.1210, 10.6310

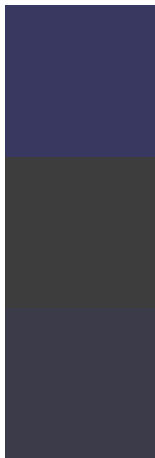
Deuteranomaly

59.3310, -19.6250, 8.7510

Tritanomaly

59.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510 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(56, 56, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 56, 97)  
}
```

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(56, 56, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 56, 97) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510 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(56, 56, 97) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 56, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(56, 56, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 56, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 56, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 56, 97)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 56, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 56,  
97) }
```

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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