

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.7940, -22.7870,  
-0.0270)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	274356
RGB	39, 67, 86
RGB Percent	15%, 26%, 34%
CMY	0.8471, 0.7372, 0.6628
CMYK	0.55, 0.22, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	204°, 38%, 25%
HSV	204°, 55%, 34%
XYZ	4.5227, 5.1182, 9.5480
YIQ	60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

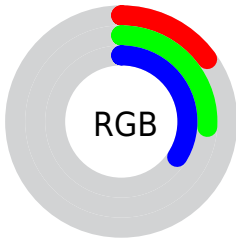
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	39, 57, 86
Decimal	2573142
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.07, -4.46, -14.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 15.263, 253.021
Yxy	5.1182, 0.2357, 0.2667
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280763222 (0xFF274356)
YUV	60.7940, 12.4266, -19.1133
Hunter-Lab	22.6235, -3.9072, -9.1862

# Details

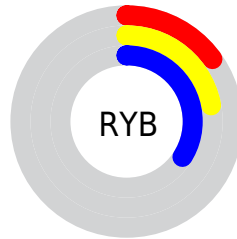
The YIQ color **60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **64.2060, 22.7870, 0.0270**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.3210, -22.8330, 0.8070**, and **19.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.3420, -27.3260, -0.3660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.2460, -18.2480, 0.3120**.

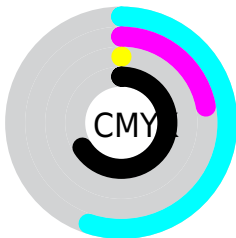
# Distribution



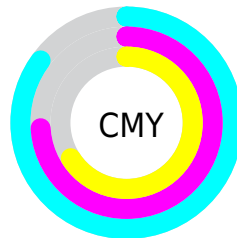
- Red (15%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270 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 60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.7940, -22.7870,  
-0.0270

■ 60.7940, -22.7870,  
-0.0270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 37.7830, -24.2540,  
-0.9740

■ 109.3210,  
-22.8330, 0.8070

■ 19.3490, -20.0360,  
-0.3240

■ 134.4350,  
-23.1540, 1.1180

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 161.1360,  
-23.7500, 0.9060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 188.2500,  
-24.0710, 1.2170

■ 215.9510,  
-24.6670, 1.0050

■ 242.1980,

-18.2930, -4.3810

253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

60.7940, -22.7870,  
-0.0270

60.7940, -22.7870,  
-0.0270

56.3420, -27.3260,  
-0.3660

65.2460, -18.2480,  
0.3120

51.6020, -30.9940,  
0.0300

69.9860, -14.5800,  
-0.0840

47.1500, -35.5330,  
-0.3090

74.4380, -10.0410,  
0.2550

42.4100, -39.2010,  
0.0870

79.1780, -6.3730,  
-0.1410

39.7410, -41.6310,  
0.0730

83.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 88.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140

■ 92.8220, 6.3730,  
0.1410

■ 97.8610, 10.6370,  
-0.0430

■ 102.0140, 14.5800,  
0.0840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.5820, -28.2420, -5.7940



60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



63.6430, -11.8760, 5.9800

# Triad

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



60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



65.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280



61.4200, -1.6030, -9.4990

# Complementary

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



60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



64.2060, 22.7870, 0.0270

# 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.



62.8620, 8.8960, -7.0400



60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



64.4600, 19.2560, 3.4480

# Square

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



60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



65.7830, 11.2770, 10.3890



63.9170, 16.2310, -2.3050



59.5480, -13.7070, -10.4030



# Rectangle

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



60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



65.3020, -3.4860, 8.1140



63.9170, 16.2310, -2.3050



61.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610

# Sweetspot

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



60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



102.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



68.7550, -19.0240, -18.6720



50.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



72.2640, -35.8540, 0.0020



47.2930, -16.4620, 12.0020



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



49.7660, -51.9470, -0.1950



108.9700, -113.9350, -0.1350



# Inverse Universe

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



56.2450, 19.0240, 18.6720



65.1420, 29.9800, 29.3720



77.7070, 16.4620, -12.0020



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



39.2890, 43.2280, 42.5880

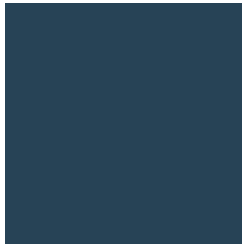


86.2250, 95.1200, 93.3600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

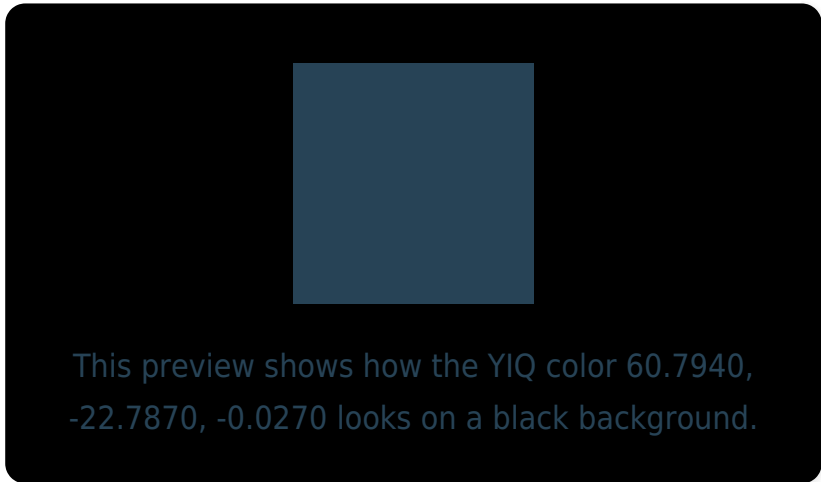
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

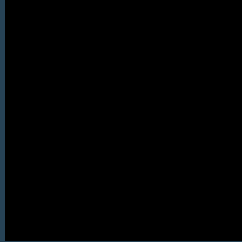
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

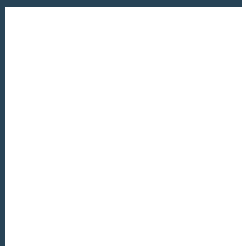
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7940, -22.7870,

-0.0270.

# 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

60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270

### Protanopia

64.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720

### Deuteranopia

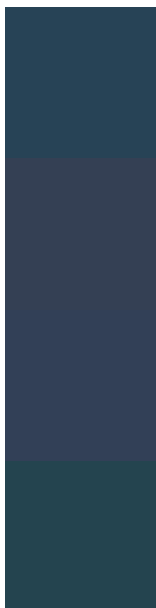
63.9420, -11.2800, 6.1920



## Tritanopia

59.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270

## Protanomaly

62.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760

## Deuteranomaly

62.4360, -15.7270, 4.1850

## Tritanomaly

59.6860, -22.6030, -3.3630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270 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(39, 67, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 67, 86)  
}
```

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(39, 67, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 67, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270 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(39, 67, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 67, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 67, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 67, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 67, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 67, 86)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 67, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 67,  
86) }
```

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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