

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.8160, -10.6850,
11.9310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A385D
RGB	58, 56, 93
RGB Percent	23%, 22%, 36%
CMY	0.7725, 0.7804, 0.6354
CMYK	0.38, 0.40, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	243°, 25%, 29%
HSV	243°, 40%, 36%
XYZ	5.1345, 4.5180, 10.9532
YIQ	60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

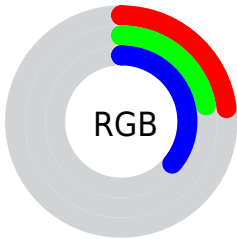
Format	Color
R_{YB}	58, 56, 93
Decimal	3815517
CIE _{Lab}	25.31, 10.93, -21.78
CIE _{LCh}	25, 24.371, 296.646
Yxy	4.5180, 0.2492, 0.2193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282005597 (0xFF3A385D)
YUV	60.8160, 15.8667, -2.4696
Hunter-Lab	21.2556, 5.9206, -15.6736

Details

The YIQ color **60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **88.1840, 10.6850, -11.9310**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.8700, -10.7770, 13.5990**, and **16.8760, -10.9140, 10.5740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.8420, -13.5740, 14.7300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.7900, -7.7960, 9.1320**.

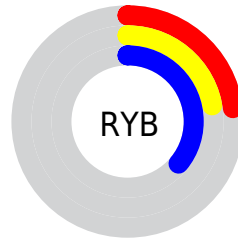
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (22%)

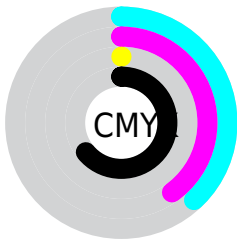
Blue (36%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (36%)

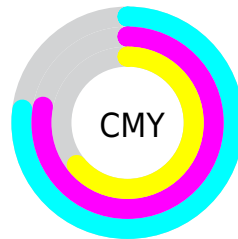


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310 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 60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.8160, -10.6850,
11.9310

■ 60.8160, -10.6850,
11.9310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.8760, -10.9140,
10.5740

■ 108.8700,
-10.7770, 13.5990

■ 16.8760, -10.9140,
10.5740

■ 133.9840,
-11.0980, 13.9100

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 160.3970,
-10.8230, 14.4330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 187.5110,
-11.1440, 14.7440

■ 215.0380,
-11.1900, 15.5780

■ 239.9600, -2.5230,

7.1810

■ 60.8160, -10.6850,
11.9310

■ 60.8160, -10.6850,
11.9310

■ 52.8420, -13.5740,
14.7300

■ 68.7900, -7.7960,
9.1320

■ 44.2810, -16.1880,
18.0520

■ 77.3510, -5.1820,
5.8100

■ 36.6060, -18.4810,
21.0630

■ 85.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 28.6320, -21.3700,
23.8620

■ 93.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 20.6580, -24.2590,
26.6610

■ 100.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

■ 12.0970, -26.8730,
29.9830

■ 109.5350, 5.5030,
-6.1210

■ 117.5090, 8.3920,
-8.9200

■ 125.1840, 10.6850,
-11.9310

■ 133.7450, 13.2990,
-15.2530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.0190, -36.5420, 1.4580



60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310



62.2160, 8.8000, 16.7360

Triad

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



60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310



59.9570, 27.9220, 0.5780



47.0010, -37.2720, -18.3600

Complementary

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



60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310



88.1840, 10.6850, -11.9310

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.



53.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280



60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310



58.3810, 20.4960, -8.0160

Square

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



60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310



60.2380, 28.9290, 9.8650



56.6780, 6.2380, -13.9380



49.1670, -43.3710, -12.4510

Rectangle

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



60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310



61.1910, 19.1160, 17.0040



56.6780, 6.2380, -13.9380



48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420

Sweetspot

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



60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310



107.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770



80.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980



53.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310



69.5090, -16.8300, 18.6740



66.1980, 0.0430, 15.7470



41.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



14.3340, -31.7340, 35.4820



30.9050, -68.3290, 76.4630

Inverse Universe

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



71.0530, 10.8170, 18.7290



85.6120, 16.9130, 29.4010



82.8020, -0.0430, -15.7470



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



44.7460, 32.1760, 55.6640



96.3990, 69.3480, 119.9080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310 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 60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

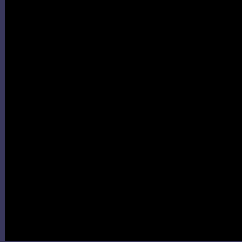
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310.

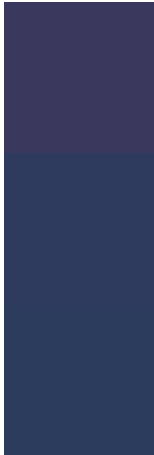


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8160, -10.6850,

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

60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310

Protanopia

59.2170, -19.3040, 8.4400

Deuteranopia

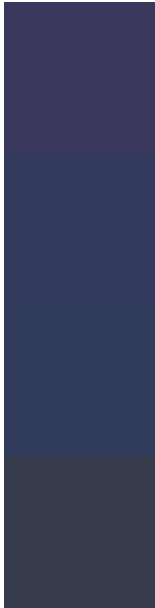
58.8640, -19.8080, 6.5600



Tritanopia

59.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310

Protanomaly

59.7120, -16.3240, 9.5000

Deuteranomaly

59.7720, -16.5530, 8.1430

Tritanomaly

60.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310 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(58, 56, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 56, 93)  
}
```

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(58, 56, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 56, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310 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(58, 56, 93) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 56, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 56, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 56, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 56, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 56, 93)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.8160, -10.6850, 11.9310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 56, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 56,  
93) }
```

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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