

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.8600, -13.9850,
5.6550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	333D56
RGB	51, 61, 86
RGB Percent	20%, 24%, 34%
CMY	0.8000, 0.7608, 0.6628
CMYK	0.41, 0.29, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	223°, 26%, 27%
HSV	223°, 41%, 34%
XYZ	4.7131, 4.7133, 9.4614
YIQ	60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

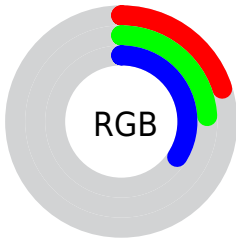
Format	Color
R _Y B	51, 59, 86
Decimal	3358038
CIE Lab	25.90, 3.08, -16.34
CIE LCh	26, 16.629, 280.679
Yxy	4.7133, 0.2495, 0.2495
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281548118 (0xFF333D56)
YUV	60.8600, 12.3940, -8.6472
Hunter-Lab	21.7101, 0.7580, -10.6420

Details

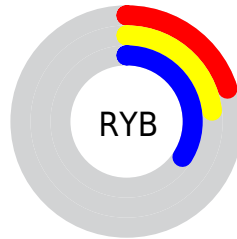
The YIQ color **60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **76.1400, 13.9850, -5.6550**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.5010, -14.3520, 6.8000**, and **17.6210, -14.8100, 4.0860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.6470, -17.6990, 6.8850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250**.

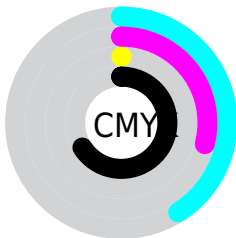
Distribution



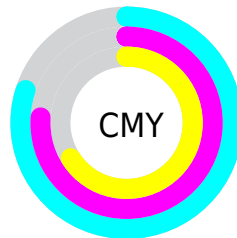
- Red (20%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550 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 60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.8600, -13.9850,
5.6550

■ 60.8600, -13.9850,
5.6550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.4470, -14.2600,
5.1320

■ 108.5010,
-14.3520, 6.8000

■ 17.6210, -14.8100,
4.0860

■ 133.6150,
-14.6730, 7.1110

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 160.3160,
-15.2690, 6.8990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 187.4300,
-15.5900, 7.2100

■ 214.8430,
-15.3150, 7.7330

■ 241.3780, -9.8120,

1.6120

■ 60.8600, -13.9850,
5.6550

■ 60.8600, -13.9850,
5.6550

■ 54.6470, -17.6990,
6.8850

■ 67.0730, -10.2710,
4.4250

■ 48.7330, -20.8170,
8.3270

■ 72.9870, -7.1530,
2.9830

■ 42.5200, -24.5310,
9.5570

■ 79.2000, -3.4390,
1.7530

■ 36.0190, -27.3740,
11.5220

■ 85.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 29.8060, -31.0880,
12.7520

■ 91.9140, 3.1180,
-1.4420

■ 24.4790, -34.4810,
13.6710

■ 98.1270, 6.8320,
-2.6720

■ 104.0410, 9.9500,
-4.1140

■ 110.2540, 13.6640,
-5.3440

■ 116.1680, 16.7820,
-6.7860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.1140, -26.6840, -0.9880



60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



62.7370, -0.2770, 10.5310

Triad

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



60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



61.9440, 20.7690, 3.5610



56.7220, -14.2570, -11.4490

Complementary

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



60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



76.1400, 13.9850, -5.6550

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.



58.4910, -0.3650, -9.9090



60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



61.4010, 17.7440, -2.1920

Square

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



60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



62.7360, 18.6590, 8.7630



59.9330, 10.1340, -7.4500



54.0180, -26.7740, -10.3740

Rectangle

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



60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



63.4560, 7.8840, 11.3080



59.9330, 10.1340, -7.4500



57.1740, -9.7180, -11.1100

Sweetspot

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



60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



102.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



74.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410



50.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



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.



60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



72.6620, -22.0550, 8.7370



57.0830, -7.0630, 12.3690



40.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



30.3950, -42.8720, 17.0640



66.1190, -93.8600, 38.0440

Inverse Universe

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



62.6050, 17.6500, 10.5300



75.2690, 27.6440, 16.6360



79.9170, 7.0630, -12.3690



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



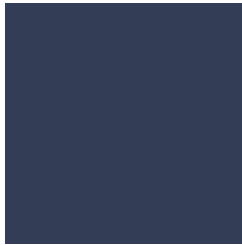
35.5270, 53.8210, 32.3250



77.9030, 118.5530, 70.6570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

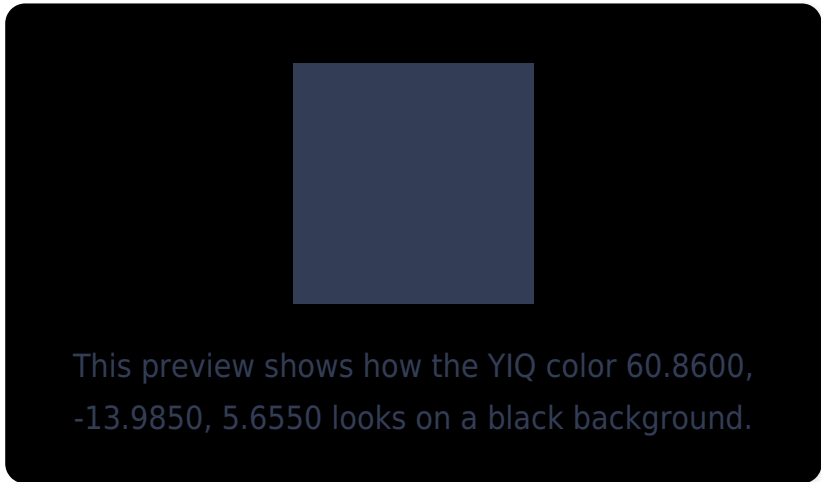
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

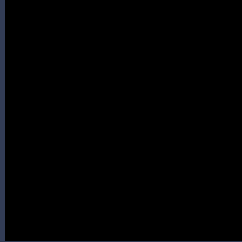
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550.

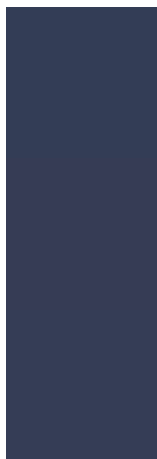


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8600, -13.9850,

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

60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550

Protanopia

61.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030

Deuteranopia

61.4580, -12.7930, 6.0790



Tritanopia

59.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550

Protanomaly

60.7570, -12.1970, 6.2910

Deuteranomaly

61.1590, -13.3890, 5.8670

Tritanomaly

59.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550 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(51, 61, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 61, 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(51, 61, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 61, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550 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(51, 61, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 61, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(51, 61, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 61, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 61, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 61, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 61, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 61,  
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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