

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.8830, -12.7920,
0.5520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31404C
RGB	49, 64, 76
RGB Percent	19%, 25%, 30%
CMY	0.8079, 0.7490, 0.7020
CMYK	0.36, 0.16, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	207°, 22%, 25%
HSV	207°, 36%, 30%
XYZ	4.4040, 4.8419, 7.5371
YIQ	60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

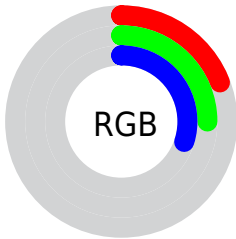
Format	Color
RYB	49, 59, 76
Decimal	3227724
CIELab	26.28, -2.65, -9.22
CIELCh	26, 9.598, 253.954
Yxy	4.8419, 0.2624, 0.2885
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281417804 (0xFF31404C)
YUV	60.8830, 7.4527, -10.4214
Hunter-Lab	22.0043, -2.7820, -4.9057

Details

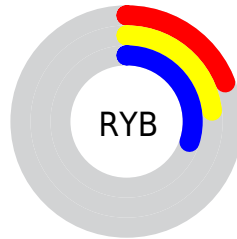
The YIQ color **60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **64.1170, 12.7920, -0.5520**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510**, and **17.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.7300, -16.7350, 0.4250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790**.

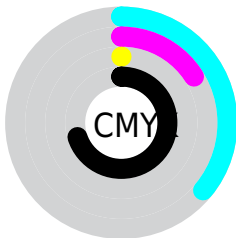
Distribution



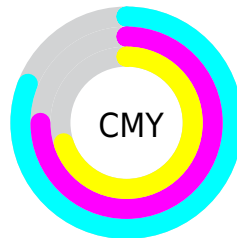
- Red (19%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520 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 60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.8830, -12.7920,
0.5520

■ 60.8830, -12.7920,
0.5520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.7690, -12.4710,
0.2410

■ 108.6980,
-13.7090, 0.6510

■ 17.7580, -13.9380,
-0.7060

■ 133.8120,
-14.0300, 0.9620

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 159.8120,
-14.0300, 0.9620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 186.9260,
-14.3510, 1.2730

■ 214.6270,
-14.9470, 1.0610

■ 242.5300,

-13.2960, -1.3280

■ 60.8830, -12.7920,
0.5520

■ 60.8830, -12.7920,
0.5520

■ 56.7300, -16.7350,
0.4250

■ 65.0360, -8.8490,
0.6790

■ 52.2890, -19.8070,
1.0330

■ 69.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

■ 48.1360, -23.7500,
0.9060

■ 73.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 44.2820, -27.0970,
0.9910

■ 77.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 39.5420, -30.7650,
1.3870

■ 82.2240, 5.1810,
-0.2830

■ 35.3890, -34.7080,
1.2600

■ 86.3770, 9.1240,
-0.1560

■ 33.3180, -35.9460,
1.6700

■ 90.8180, 12.1960,
-0.7640

■ 94.9710, 16.1390,
-0.6370

■ 98.8250, 19.4860,
-0.7220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100



60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520



62.4000, -6.8780, 3.5060

Triad

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



60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520



63.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



60.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510

Complementary

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



60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520



64.1170, 12.7920, -0.5520

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.



61.5890, 5.4110, -4.4530



60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520



62.6980, 12.6540, 1.9500

Square

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



60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520



63.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



61.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



59.7060, -8.1600, -6.3040

Rectangle

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



60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520



63.0910, -1.5140, 5.4140



61.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



60.9090, 1.5140, -5.4140

Sweetspot

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



60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520



93.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280



66.2170, -11.2770, -10.3890



47.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520



75.2890, -19.8070, 1.0330



53.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



45.0870, -48.4170, 1.9110



101.3560, -109.0300, 4.5860

Inverse Universe

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



58.7830, 11.2770, 10.3890



72.1800, 17.6490, 16.0570



71.7480, 9.2170, -7.3510



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



36.9960, 42.4950, 39.3510



83.3620, 95.9920, 88.5680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520 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

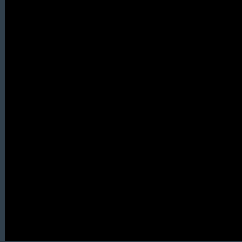
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520.

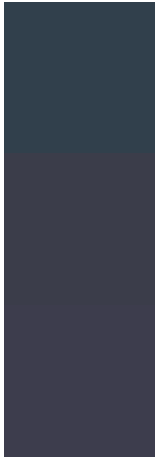


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8830, -12.7920,

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

60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520

Protanopia

61.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

Deuteranopia

62.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



Tritanopia

60.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520

Protanomaly

61.3890, -8.3450, 2.5590

Deuteranomaly

62.2150, -7.7950, 3.6050

Tritanomaly

60.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520 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(49, 64, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 64, 76)  
}
```

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(49, 64, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 64, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520 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(49, 64, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 64, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(49, 64, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 64, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 64, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 64, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 64, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 64,  
76) }
```

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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