

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.9410, -46.2110,
-27.0670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670)
contains.

YIQ(60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(60.9410, -46.2110,
-27.0670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005B42
RGB	0, 91, 66
RGB Percent	0%, 36%, 26%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6430, 0.7413
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.28, 0.64
HSL	163°, 100%, 18%
HSV	163°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	4.7265, 7.8816, 6.4200
YIQ	60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

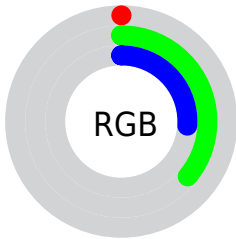
Format	Color
RYB	0, 53, 91
Decimal	23362
CIELab	33.73, -30.51, 7.91
CIELCh	34, 31.516, 165.470
Yxy	7.8816, 0.2484, 0.4142
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278213442 (0xFF005B42)
YUV	60.9410, 2.4941, -53.4453
Hunter-Lab	28.0741, -19.0779, 6.0935

Details

The YIQ color **60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **30.0590, 46.2110, 27.0670**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.0840, -36.3080, -24.8200**, and **28.4500, -19.4830, -15.8590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.8600, -41.4890, -24.5370**.

Distribution



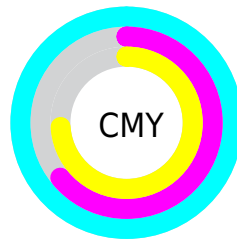
- Red (0%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670 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 60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.9410, -46.2110,
-27.0670

■ 60.9410, -46.2110,
-27.0670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.3450, -32.5490,
-21.3570

■ 116.0840,
-36.3080, -24.8200

■ 28.4500, -19.4830,
-15.8590

■ 142.8560,
-35.6660, -25.4420

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 169.8560,
-35.6660, -25.4420


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 197.4430,
-35.9410, -25.9650


■ 226.0300,
-36.2160, -26.4880


■ 238.7680,


-29.0660, -12.8900


 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760


 60.9410, -46.2110,
-27.0670

 63.8600, -41.4890,
-24.5370

 66.8930, -37.0880,
-21.6960

 69.8120, -32.3660,
-19.1660

 72.8450, -27.9650,
-16.3250

 76.0630, -22.6470,
-13.5830

■ 79.0960, -18.2460,
-10.7420

■ 82.1290, -13.8450,
-7.9010

■ 85.0480, -9.1230,
-5.3710

■ 88.0810, -4.7220,
-2.5300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.4050, -6.4150, -21.4150



60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670



64.4920, -54.8320, -19.5040

Triad

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



60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670



78.2040, -26.4570, 11.4230



78.5780, 39.4750, 5.9630

Complementary

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



60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670



30.0590, 46.2110, 27.0670

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.



79.3580, 37.6390, 17.2150



60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670



82.3280, 2.7930, 20.9770

Square

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



60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670



64.3730, -64.1420, -4.9580



80.8160, 24.8460, 23.2940



77.9540, 32.0040, -7.3240

Rectangle

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



60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670



65.7290, -59.6930, -14.0050



80.8160, 24.8460, 23.2940



79.0990, 39.5660, 9.8220

Sweetspot

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



60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670



105.5090, -17.9710, -10.2190



61.1910, -9.5290, -42.0810



52.0370, -10.5900, -6.3180



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670



78.3690, -59.4600, -34.7560



52.0510, -48.7360, -8.8320



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



73.5760, -55.6090, -32.9610



158.7270, -120.3870, -70.4590

Inverse Universe

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



30.0590, 46.2110, 27.0670



38.6310, 59.4600, 34.7560



38.9490, 48.7360, 8.8320



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



36.3100, 55.9300, 32.6500



78.2730, 120.3870, 70.4590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

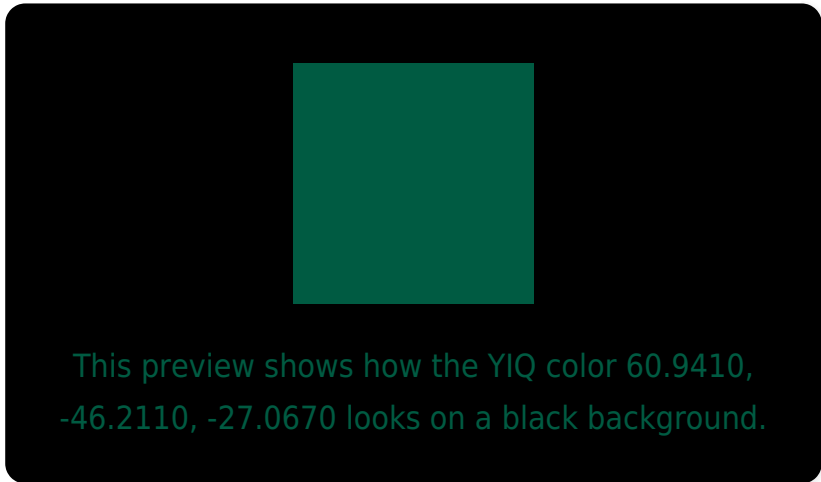
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.9410, -46.2110,

-27.0670.

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

60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670

Protanopia

78.7420, 9.3540, -4.3260

Deuteranopia

80.2740, 10.9120, 0.4800



Tritanopia

70.7550, -36.2190, -9.9070

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670

Protanomaly

72.0490, -10.8640, -12.3680

Deuteranomaly

73.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420

Tritanomaly

66.9130, -39.8400, -15.8720

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.1070, -16.7790, -9.7950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670 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(0, 91, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 91, 66)  
}
```

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(0, 91, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 91, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670 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(0, 91, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 91, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 91, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 91, 66); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 91, 66); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 91, 66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.9410, -46.2110, -27.0670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 91, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 91,  
66) }
```

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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