

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410)
contains.

YIQ(60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410)	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(60.9930, -33.6530,
-1.3410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C4760
RGB	28, 71, 96
RGB Percent	11%, 28%, 38%
CMY	0.8903, 0.7215, 0.6237
CMYK	0.71, 0.26, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	202°, 55%, 24%
HSV	202°, 71%, 38%
XYZ	4.8422, 5.5992, 11.8825
YIQ	60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

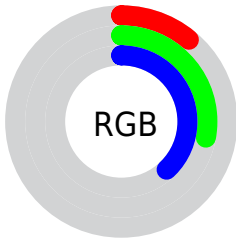
Format	Color
R_{YB}	28, 54, 96
Decimal	1853280
CIE Lab	28.38, -5.93, -19.06
CIE LCh	28, 19.962, 252.724
Yxy	5.5992, 0.2169, 0.2508
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280043360 (0xFF1C4760)
YUV	60.9930, 17.2585, -28.9349
Hunter-Lab	23.6625, -4.8820, -13.2095

Details

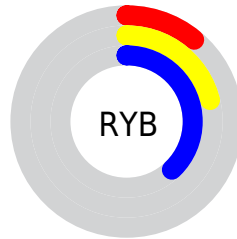
The YIQ color **60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **63.0070, 33.6530, 1.3410**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.8300, -31.6360, 0.6520**, and **22.1360, -23.7500, 0.9060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.6550, -38.5130, -1.3690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.3310, -28.7930, -1.3130**.

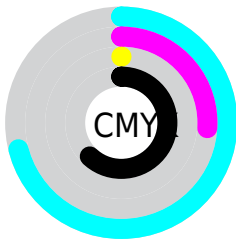
Distribution



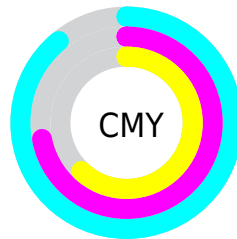
- Red (11%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410 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 60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.9930, -33.6530,
-1.3410

■ 60.9930, -33.6530,
-1.3410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.9710, -36.5870,
-3.2350

■ 110.8300,
-31.6360, 0.6520

■ 22.1360, -23.7500,
0.9060

■ 136.8300,
-31.6360, 0.6520

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 163.0580,
-32.2780, 1.2740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 190.7590,
-32.8740, 1.0620

■ 218.5310,
-32.2320, 0.4400

■ 243.3390,

-23.2440, -8.2680

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

60.9930, -33.6530,
-1.3410

60.9930, -33.6530,
-1.3410

55.6550, -38.5130,
-1.3690

66.3310, -28.7930,
-1.3130

51.2030, -43.0520,
-1.7080

70.7830, -24.2540,
-0.9740

46.7510, -47.5910,
-2.0470

76.1210, -19.3940,
-0.9460

80.5730, -14.8550,
-0.6070

85.9110, -9.9950,
-0.5790

■ 90.6620, -4.8600,
-0.0280

■ 95.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 100.4520, 4.5390,
0.3390

■ 105.4910, 8.8030,
0.1550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.3560, -48.2770, -11.6450



60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410



66.2450, -16.5070, 7.3090

Triad

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



60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410



68.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



63.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360

Complementary

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



60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410



63.0070, 33.6530, 1.3410

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.



65.2490, 12.0600, -9.3160



60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410



67.5100, 24.9870, 4.2110

Square

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



60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410



68.7450, 14.4400, 13.6400



66.7280, 21.1370, -3.1110



60.1020, -18.3830, -13.7670

Rectangle

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



60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410



68.2250, -4.5870, 11.5490



66.7280, 21.1370, -3.1110



63.9920, 2.4780, -11.8740

Sweetspot

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



60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410



111.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820



70.7660, -26.7250, -27.7890



55.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410



70.4130, -52.4510, -2.0750



41.0350, -24.3030, 16.4410



46.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



54.4450, -55.4770, -2.3010



116.5840, -118.8400, -4.8560

Inverse Universe

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



53.2340, 26.7250, 27.7890



58.3320, 41.6690, 43.3090



82.9650, 24.3030, -16.4410



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



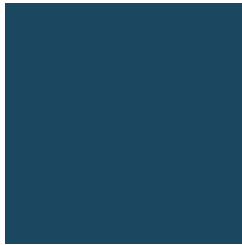
41.5820, 43.9610, 45.8250



89.0880, 94.2480, 98.1520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

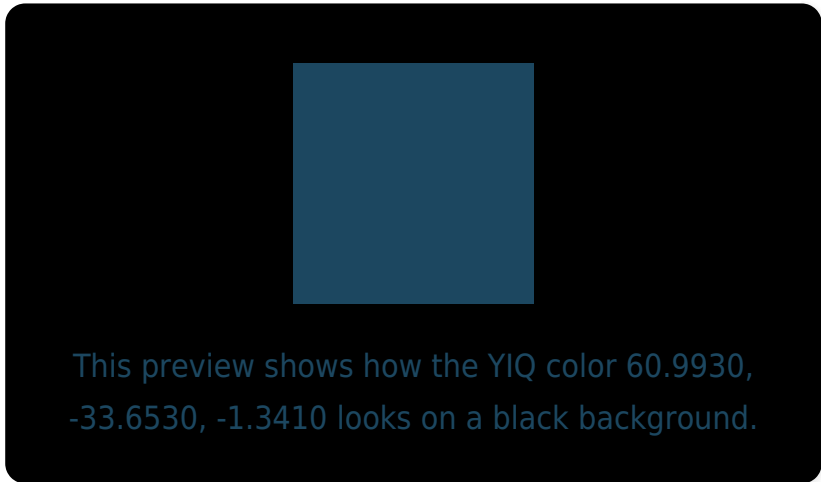
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

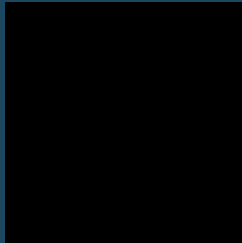
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.9930, -33.6530,

-1.3410.

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

60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410

Protanopia

66.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020

Deuteranopia

66.2450, -16.5070, 7.3090



Tritanopia

57.3420, -36.4940, -10.4300

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410

Protanomaly

64.8700, -19.9450, 3.5350

Deuteranomaly

64.4290, -23.0170, 4.1430

Tritanomaly

58.6350, -35.7610, -7.1930

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.2420, -12.4250, -0.5930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410 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(28, 71, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 71, 96)  
}
```

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(28, 71, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 71, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410 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(28, 71, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 71, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 71, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 71, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 71, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 71, 96)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 71, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 71,  
96) }
```

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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