

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.0150, -49.0550,
-19.5750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.0150, -49.0550,
-19.5750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005550
RGB	0, 85, 80
RGB Percent	0%, 33%, 31%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6665, 0.6865
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.06, 0.67
HSL	176°, 100%, 17%
HSV	176°, 100%, 33%
XYZ	4.6975, 7.0811, 8.6992
YIQ	59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 44, 85
Decimal	21840
CIE _{Lab}	31.99, -23.37, -3.40
CIE _{LCh}	32, 23.613, 188.271
Yxy	7.0811, 0.2294, 0.3458
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278211920 (0xFF005550)
YUV	59.0150, 10.3456, -51.7562
Hunter-Lab	26.6103, -15.0577, -0.7553

Details

The YIQ color **59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **25.9850, 49.0550, 19.5750**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.6850, -39.1980, -16.4940**, and **26.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.7060, -43.6910, -17.6670**.

Distribution



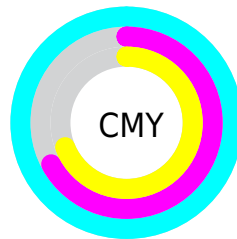
- Red (0%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750 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 59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.0150, -49.0550,
-19.5750

■ 59.0150, -49.0550,
-19.5750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.3050, -35.0720,
-14.1760

■ 113.6850,
-39.1980, -16.4940

■ 26.9970, -22.2810,
-9.2010

■ 140.5710,
-38.8770, -16.8050

■ 9.9280, -8.6650,
-2.6570

■ 167.5710,
-38.8770, -16.8050


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 195.1580,
-39.1520, -17.3280


■ 223.2720,
-39.4730, -17.0170


■ 239.4520,


-30.9920, -11.0240


 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760


 59.0150, -49.0550,
-19.5750

 61.7060, -43.6910,
-17.6670

 64.2120, -39.2440,
-15.6600

 66.9030, -33.8800,
-13.7520

 69.4090, -29.4330,
-11.7450

 72.1000, -24.0690,
-9.8370

■ 74.6060, -19.6220,
-7.8300

■ 77.4110, -14.5790,
-5.6110

■ 79.8030, -9.8110,
-3.9150

■ 82.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.6240, -20.0330, -16.9050



59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750



60.4800, -54.5580, -13.4540

Triad

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



59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750



76.8880, -2.0200, 14.5880



74.4790, 26.2720, -2.5600

Complementary

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



59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750



25.9850, 49.0550, 19.5750

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.



75.6140, 30.6260, 6.6420



59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750



77.3370, 15.7690, 17.0890

Square

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



59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750



73.5370, -23.2010, 7.4790



76.5030, 26.8650, 14.2330



73.4620, 15.7740, -10.5460

Rectangle

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



59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750



60.2180, -56.5760, -9.9200



76.5030, 26.8650, 14.2330



74.8430, 28.2430, 0.2670

Sweetspot

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



59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750



99.9050, -19.0260, -7.6180



51.6890, -19.7990, -43.1830



49.9060, -11.5990, -4.5510



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.



59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750



76.3120, -63.3130, -25.4970



37.8660, -40.4850, 1.3310



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



74.3230, -61.8460, -24.5500



163.1390, -135.5660, -54.1740

Inverse Universe

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



25.9850, 49.0550, 19.5750



33.6880, 63.3130, 25.4970



47.1340, 40.4850, -1.3310



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



32.6770, 61.8460, 24.5500



71.8610, 135.5660, 54.1740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

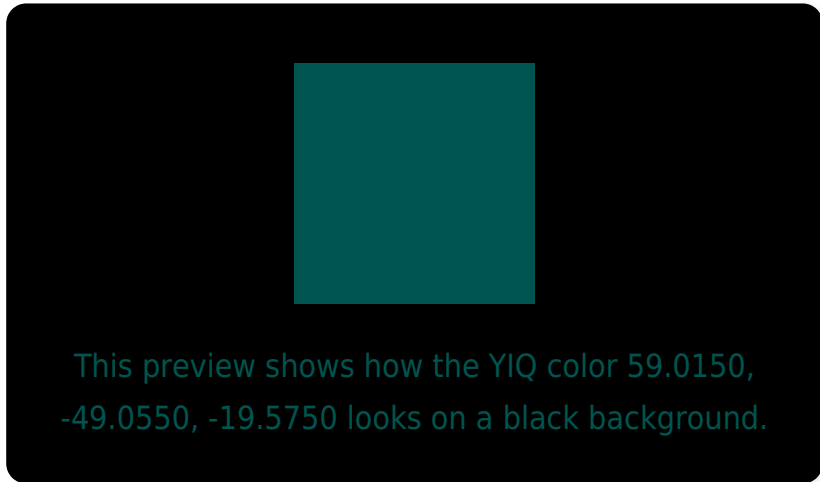
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

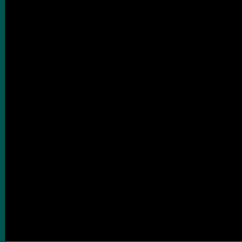
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.0150, -49.0550,

-19.5750.

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

59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750

Protanopia

75.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Deuteranopia

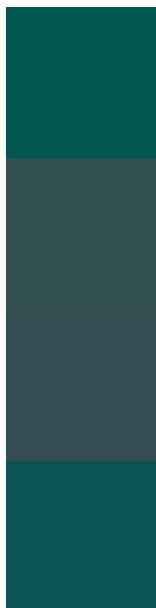
76.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940



Tritanopia

64.6620, -40.3910, -11.3910

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750

Protanomaly

69.6880, -16.9170, -7.2930

Deuteranomaly

69.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

Tritanomaly

62.7000, -43.5540, -14.6420

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.9160, -17.5590, -6.6710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750 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, 85, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 85, 80)  
}
```

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, 85, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 85, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750 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, 85, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 85, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 85, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 85, 80); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 85, 80); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 85, 80) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 85, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 85,  
80) }
```

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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