

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950)
contains.

YIQ(59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950)	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(59.0280, 73.8590,
21.5950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F190E
RGB	143, 25, 14
RGB Percent	56%, 10%, 5%
CMY	0.4389, 0.9021, 0.9448
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.90, 0.44
HSL	5°, 82%, 31%
HSV	5°, 90%, 56%
XYZ	11.7661, 6.5709, 1.0664
YIQ	59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

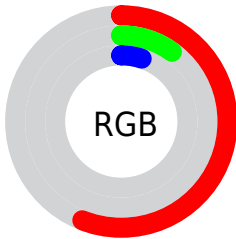
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 26, 14
Decimal	9378062
CIE _{Lab}	30.81, 47.43, 37.92
CIE _{LCh}	31, 60.720, 38.640
Yxy	6.5709, 0.6064, 0.3386
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287568142 (0xFF8F190E)
YUV	59.0280, -22.1988, 73.6434
Hunter-Lab	25.6338, 37.0738, 15.4772

Details

The YIQ color **59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **97.9720, -73.8590, -21.5950**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.2690, 80.3700, 19.2340**, and **24.8170, 49.4680, 17.5960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.8010, 81.9280, 24.0400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.2550, 65.7900, 19.1500**.

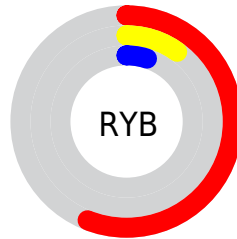
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (10%)

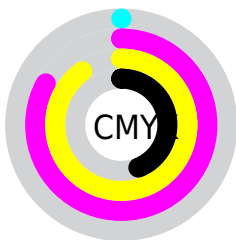
Blue (5%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (10%)

Blue (5%)

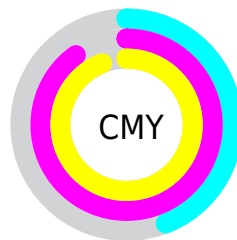


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (90%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950 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 59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.0280, 73.8590,
21.5950

■ 59.0280, 73.8590,
21.5950

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 33.7870, 67.3480,
23.9560

■ 115.2690, 80.3700,
19.2340

■ 25.1160, 50.0640,
17.8080

■ 143.0090, 84.0380,
18.8380

■ 17.2710, 33.3300,
12.7060

■ 167.6880, 80.5080,
16.7320

■ 5.3820, 10.7280,
3.8160

■ 186.5010, 64.7370,
10.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 205.9010, 48.6910,
4.1390

■ 226.0020, 32.0490,

-2.6310

■ 246.2170, 15.0860,
-9.0900

■ 59.0280, 73.8590,
21.5950

■ 59.0280, 73.8590,
21.5950

■ 49.8010, 81.9280,
24.0400

■ 68.2550, 65.7900,
19.1500

■ 77.5960, 57.4000,
17.0160

■ 86.8230, 49.3310,
14.5710

■ 96.0500, 41.2620,
12.1260

■ 105.3910, 32.8720,
9.9920

■ 115.2050, 24.5280,
7.0240

■ 124.4320, 16.4590,
4.5790

■ 133.7730, 8.0690,
2.4450

■ 143.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.4020, 71.0110, 51.1950



59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950



68.1430, 53.4610, -5.2190

Triad

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



59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950



56.8200, -35.9850, -36.1850



63.1770, -74.5530, 13.0230

Complementary

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



59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950



97.9720, -73.8590, -21.5950

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.



69.5370, -75.9270, 4.8810



59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950



63.8080, -52.9060, -21.3700

Square

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



59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950



54.9780, -13.2430, -40.8510



68.3510, -67.0760, -6.8520



72.8220, -9.6810, 37.7990

Rectangle

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



59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950



68.2990, 34.9860, -17.3180



68.3510, -67.0760, -6.8520



66.2260, -76.2490, 10.7190

Sweetspot

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



59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950



153.2980, 28.7000, 8.5080



66.0230, 39.0060, 64.0460



74.7310, 17.0550, 4.7910



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950



65.0060, 106.4560, 31.0640



96.5960, 56.2590, -11.8770



66.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610



46.8220, 77.4350, 22.8670



2.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730

Inverse Universe

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



97.9720, -73.8590, -21.5950



120.9940, -106.4560, -31.0640



60.4040, -56.2590, 11.8770



68.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



88.1780, -77.4350, -22.8670



5.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950 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

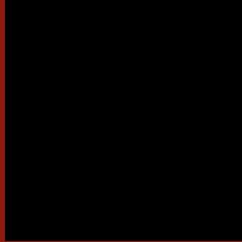
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.0280, 73.8590,

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

59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950

Protanopia

71.6920, 20.8180, -13.8540

Deuteranopia

69.7830, 36.4990, -17.2050



Tritanopia

59.4670, 71.2450, 24.9170

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950

Protanomaly

67.2480, 40.1640, -1.0200

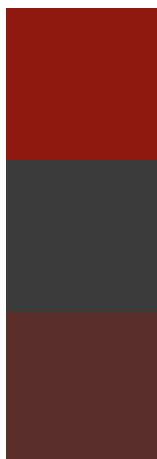
Deuteranomaly

65.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430

Tritanomaly

59.1250, 72.2080, 23.9840

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.4010, 26.9120, 7.8720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950 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(143, 25, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 25, 14)  
}
```

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(143, 25, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 25, 14) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950 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(143, 25, 14) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 25, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 25, 14)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 25, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 25, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 25,  
14) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.0280, 73.8590, 21.5950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 25, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 25,  
14) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor