

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030)
contains.

YIQ(59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030)	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(59.0320, -11.0530,
18.6030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C3267
RGB	60, 50, 103
RGB Percent	24%, 20%, 40%
CMY	0.7646, 0.8039, 0.5962
CMYK	0.42, 0.51, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	251°, 35%, 30%
HSV	251°, 51%, 40%
XYZ	5.4519, 4.2208, 13.3536
YIQ	59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

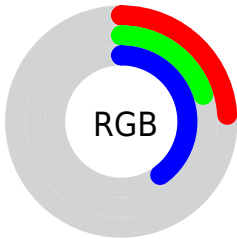
Format	Color
R_{YB}	60, 50, 103
Decimal	3945063
CIE _{Lab}	24.39, 18.74, -29.73
CIE _{LCh}	24, 35.146, 302.225
Yxy	4.2208, 0.2368, 0.1833
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282135143 (0xFF3C3267)
YUV	59.0320, 21.6762, 0.8489
Hunter-Lab	20.5446, 11.4151, -24.1562

Details

The YIQ color **59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **93.9680, 11.0530, -18.6030**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.9120, -10.5950, 21.3170**, and **13.6790, -11.5570, 16.7230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.7700, -13.0710, 22.1370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.2940, -9.0350, 15.0690**.

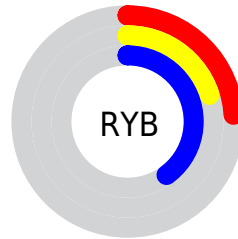
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (20%)

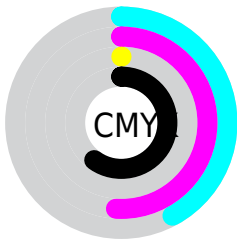
Blue (40%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (40%)

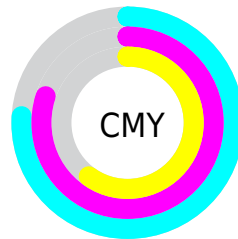


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030 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 59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.0320, -11.0530,
18.6030

■ 59.0320, -11.0530,
18.6030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.7930, -11.8780,
17.0340

■ 106.7980,
-10.2740, 21.0060

■ 13.6790, -11.5570,
16.7230

■ 132.3250,
-10.3200, 21.8400

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 158.8520,
-10.3660, 22.6740

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 186.0800,
-11.0080, 23.2960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.2390, -7.2020,
20.3980

■ 237.3460, 2.3820,

11.9020

■ 59.0320, -11.0530,
18.6030

■ 59.0320, -11.0530,
18.6030

■ 50.7700, -13.0710,
22.1370

■ 67.2940, -9.0350,
15.0690

■ 41.6220, -15.4100,
25.9820

■ 76.4420, -6.6960,
11.2240

■ 33.3600, -17.4280,
29.5160

■ 84.7040, -4.6780,
7.6900

■ 25.0980, -19.4460,
33.0500

■ 92.9660, -2.6600,
4.1560

■ 17.4230, -21.7390,
36.0610

■ 101.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 110.3760, 1.6970,
-3.2230

■ 118.6380, 3.7150,
-6.7570

■ 127.1990, 6.3290,
-10.0790

■ 136.0480, 8.0720,
-14.1360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.8740, -52.1310, 3.1410



59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030



58.9770, 17.1430, 25.2310

Triad

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



59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030



55.4110, 38.1470, -3.0130



47.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610

Complementary

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



59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030



93.9680, 11.0530, -18.6030

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.



43.5640, -28.9720, -25.6120



59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030



54.0900, 25.4490, -15.1830

Square

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



59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030



55.4630, 41.5370, 12.6490



50.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910



50.8940, -46.8560, -9.8640

Rectangle

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



59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030



56.8060, 30.8060, 25.4140



50.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910



46.7900, -35.3000, -21.0600

Sweetspot

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



59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030



116.1770, -4.6320, 6.8560



81.2830, -28.8380, -6.0060



56.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030



64.2460, -17.1070, 29.2050



66.8060, 4.4430, 24.1150



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



19.6880, -23.8030, 40.4290



41.3420, -50.2660, 85.0140

Inverse Universe

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



70.7490, 17.7850, 24.6090



82.4550, 27.9610, 38.4330



86.1940, -4.4430, -24.1150



47.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



44.9870, 38.6870, 53.3030



94.7020, 81.3160, 112.2600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

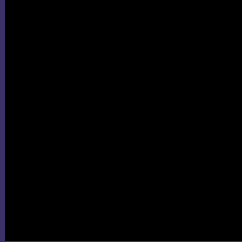
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.0320, -11.0530,

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

59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030

Protanopia

53.9690, -33.1050, 10.7590

Deuteranopia

53.0240, -34.9380, 5.4300



Tritanopia

57.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030

Protanomaly

55.8560, -25.3570, 13.5150

Deuteranomaly

55.2640, -26.6860, 10.0660

Tritanomaly

57.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030 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(60, 50, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 50, 103)  
}
```

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(60, 50, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 50, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030 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(60, 50, 103) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 50, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(60, 50, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 50, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 50, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 50,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.0320, -11.0530, 18.6030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 50, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 50,  
103) }
```

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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