

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.0460, -14.8090,
-1.4410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C4049
RGB	44, 64, 73
RGB Percent	17%, 25%, 29%
CMY	0.8275, 0.7490, 0.7138
CMYK	0.40, 0.12, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	199°, 25%, 23%
HSV	199°, 40%, 29%
XYZ	4.0742, 4.6838, 6.9897
YIQ	59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

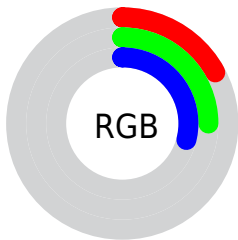
Format	Color
RYB	44, 56, 73
Decimal	2900041
CIELab	25.81, -5.25, -7.99
CIELCh	26, 9.557, 236.696
Yxy	4.6838, 0.2587, 0.2974
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281090121 (0xFF2C4049)
YUV	59.0460, 6.8793, -13.1953
Hunter-Lab	21.6421, -4.2707, -3.9995

Details

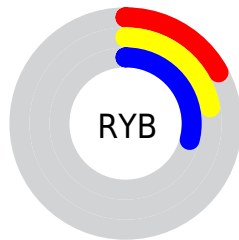
The YIQ color **59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **57.9540, 14.8090, 1.4410**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.8610, -15.7260, -1.3420**, and **16.2200, -15.3590, -2.4870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.7790, -18.4310, -1.8790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030**.

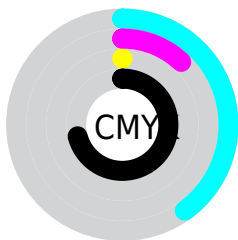
Distribution



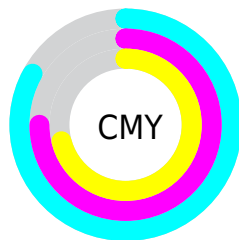
- Red (17%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410 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 59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.0460, -14.8090,
-1.4410

■ 59.0460, -14.8090,
-1.4410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.9320, -14.4880,
-1.7520

■ 106.8610,
-15.7260, -1.3420

■ 16.2200, -15.3590,
-2.4870

■ 131.8610,
-15.7260, -1.3420

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 157.9750,
-16.0470, -1.0310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 184.6760,
-16.6430, -1.2430

■ 212.6760,
-16.6430, -1.2430

■ 241.0350,

-16.2760, -2.3880

254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 59.0460, -14.8090,
-1.4410

■ 59.0460, -14.8090,
-1.4410

■ 55.7790, -18.4310,
-1.8790

■ 62.3130, -11.1870,
-1.0030

■ 51.6260, -22.3740,
-2.0060

■ 66.4660, -7.2440,
-0.8760

■ 48.3590, -25.9960,
-2.4440

■ 69.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 45.0920, -29.6180,
-2.8820

■ 73.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.5260, -33.8360,
-3.5320

■ 76.2670, 3.6220,
0.4380

■ 37.6720, -37.1830,
-3.4470

■ 80.4200, 7.5650,
0.5650

■ 83.6870, 11.1870,
1.0030

■ 86.9540, 14.8090,
1.4410

■ 90.5200, 19.0270,
2.0910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660



59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410



60.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230

Triad

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



59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410



62.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940



60.3930, 3.0270, -5.3010

Complementary

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



59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410



57.9540, 14.8090, 1.4410

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.



60.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470



59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410



61.8660, 12.2410, 3.9290

Square

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



59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410



62.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



61.4590, 11.8290, 0.3810



58.8590, -4.2170, -6.1770

Rectangle

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



59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410



61.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410



61.4590, 11.8290, 0.3810



60.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650

Sweetspot

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



59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410



88.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



62.0490, -10.8640, -12.3680



45.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410



72.3270, -22.9700, -2.2180



50.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



51.7890, -50.7540, -5.2980



118.0370, -116.0420, -11.5140

Inverse Universe

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



54.9510, 10.8640, 12.3680



65.9890, 16.8690, 19.1810



66.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



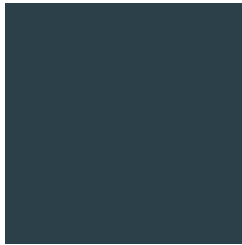
37.4670, 36.8550, 42.4470



85.7710, 84.8950, 96.9510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

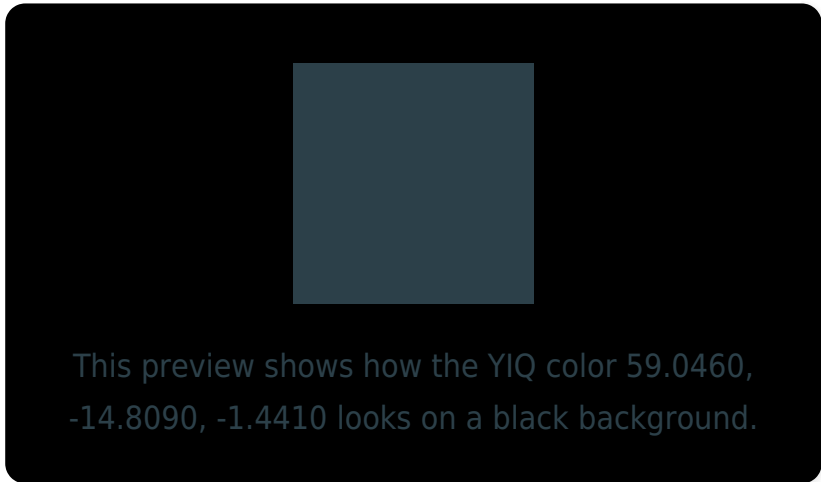
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

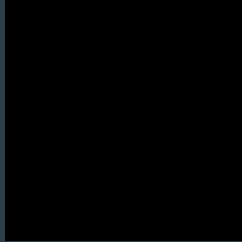
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.0460, -14.8090,

-1.4410.

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

59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410

Protanopia

60.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

Deuteranopia

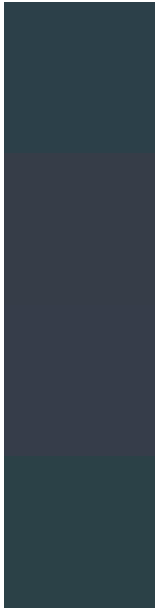
61.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540



Tritanopia

58.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410

Protanomaly

60.1610, -7.7030, 1.9370

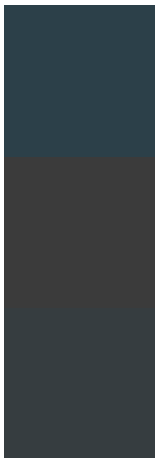
Deuteranomaly

60.3890, -8.3450, 2.5590

Tritanomaly

59.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410 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(44, 64, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 64, 73)  
}
```

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(44, 64, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 64, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410 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(44, 64, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 64, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 64, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 64, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 64, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 64, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 64, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 64,  
73) }
```

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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