

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170)
contains.

YIQ(59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170)	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(59.0650, -51.3510,
0.0170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A4974
RGB	10, 73, 116
RGB Percent	4%, 29%, 45%
CMY	0.9609, 0.7136, 0.5453
CMYK	0.91, 0.37, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	204°, 84%, 25%
HSV	204°, 91%, 45%
XYZ	5.6579, 6.0925, 17.3823
YIQ	59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

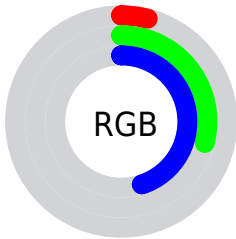
Format	Color
R_{YB}	10, 50, 116
Decimal	674164
CIE _{Lab}	29.64, -1.52, -29.80
CIE _{LCh}	30, 29.837, 267.089
Yxy	6.0925, 0.1942, 0.2091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278864244 (0xFF0A4974)
YUV	59.0650, 28.0690, -43.0300
Hunter-Lab	24.6829, -2.2784, -24.4755

Details

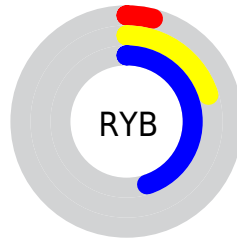
The YIQ color **59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **66.9350, 51.3510, -0.0170**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.9030, -41.9070, 5.0770**, and **25.2480, -29.7570, 5.1470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.7270, -56.2110, -0.0110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.5880, -45.5740, -0.0540**.

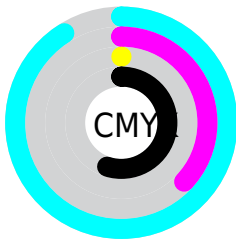
Distribution



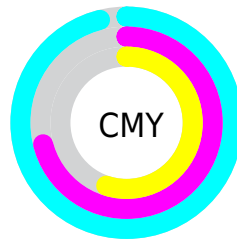
- Red (4%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170 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 59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.0650, -51.3510,
0.0170

■ 59.0650, -51.3510,
0.0170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.3110, -43.2360,
1.6280

■ 112.9030,
-41.9070, 5.0770

■ 25.2480, -29.7570,
5.1470

■ 139.4300,
-41.9530, 5.9110

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

■ 166.2560,
-41.4030, 6.9570

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 194.2560,
-41.4030, 6.9570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 219.4060,
-33.3780, -0.8180

■ 243.3390,

-23.2440, -8.2680

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

59.0650, -51.3510,
0.0170

59.0650, -51.3510,
0.0170

53.7270, -56.2110,
-0.0110

65.5880, -45.5740,
-0.0540

71.2250, -40.1180,
0.1860

77.7480, -34.3410,
0.1150

83.9720, -29.1600,
-0.1680

90.4950, -23.3830,
-0.2390

■ 96.4310, -17.3310,
0.2130

■ 102.6550,
-12.1500, -0.0700

■ 109.1780, -6.3730,
-0.1410

■ 114.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.6850, -56.3930, -7.7290



59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170



70.8420, -13.5740, 14.7300

Triad

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



59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170



69.7120, 36.4020, 12.0980



60.9570, -16.7770, -20.8490

Complementary

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



59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170



66.9350, 51.3510, -0.0170

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.



65.5270, 7.9810, -17.9950



59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170



68.6650, 34.6160, 0.4080

Square

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



59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170



70.8610, 28.9730, 20.0850



67.7250, 25.2190, -11.0130



55.1850, -43.7820, -21.5260

Rectangle

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



59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170



71.9860, 3.7560, 20.0440



67.7250, 25.2190, -11.0130



62.8610, -7.6990, -20.1710

Sweetspot

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



59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170



128.6480, -19.4400, -0.1120



77.0100, -42.6320, -42.3760



63.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170



69.9300, -72.9000, -0.4200



28.5410, -37.0510, 27.2130



55.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



56.7590, -59.2370, -0.2370



115.9630, -121.2250, -0.1770

Inverse Universe

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



48.8760, 42.9530, 42.0650



55.1100, 60.5100, 59.7900



97.4590, 37.0510, -27.2130



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



44.8000, 49.2790, 48.5670



91.7360, 101.1710, 99.3390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

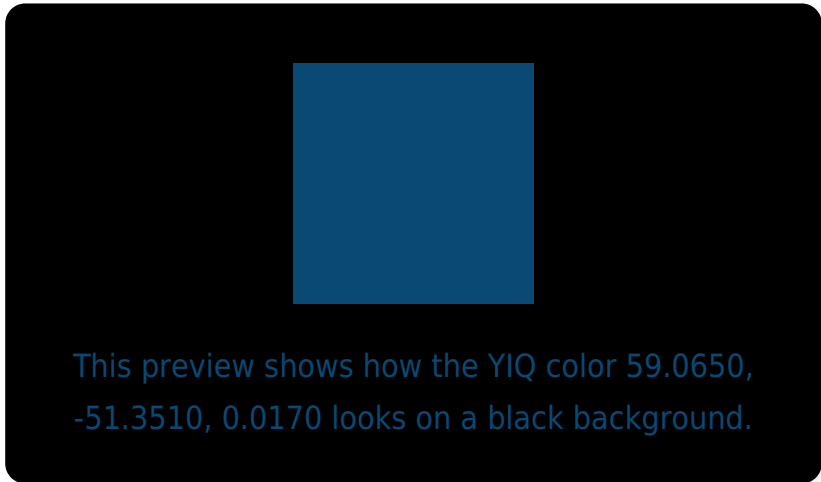
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

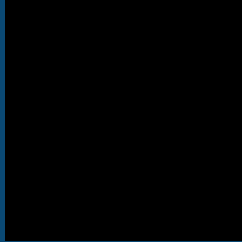
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.0650, -51.3510,

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

59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170

Protanopia

68.5310, -23.0640, 10.5040

Deuteranopia

66.0890, -33.5630, 8.0450



Tritanopia

55.2480, -48.0930, -14.9810

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170

Protanomaly

65.0350, -33.4710, 6.3770

Deuteranomaly

63.3870, -40.3940, 5.1900

Tritanomaly

56.6380, -49.0110, -9.3550

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.9470, -18.8440, 0.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170 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(10, 73, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 73, 116)  
}
```

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(10, 73, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 73, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170 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(10, 73, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 73, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 73, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 73, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 73, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 73,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 73, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 73,  
116) }
```

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