

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.1330, -19.6680,
-6.9960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	244545
RGB	36, 69, 69
RGB Percent	14%, 27%, 27%
CMY	0.8589, 0.7294, 0.7295
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	180°, 31%, 21%
HSV	180°, 48%, 27%
XYZ	3.9294, 5.0621, 6.3970
YIQ	59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

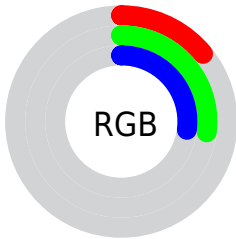
Format	Color
RYB	36, 53, 69
Decimal	2377029
CIELab	26.91, -12.07, -3.77
CIELCh	27, 12.646, 197.324
Yxy	5.0621, 0.2553, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280567109 (0xFF244545)
YUV	59.1330, 4.8644, -20.2876
Hunter-Lab	22.4991, -8.1989, -1.1081

Details

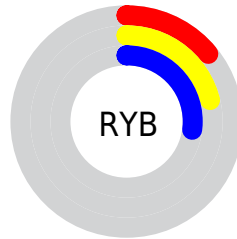
The YIQ color **59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **45.8670, 19.6680, 6.9960**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080**, and **18.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.0400, -23.8400, -8.4800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120**.

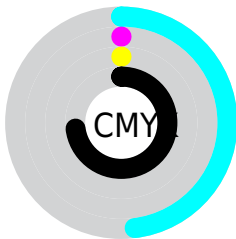
Distribution



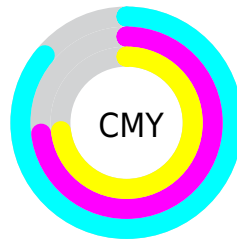
- Red (14%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960 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 59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.1330, -19.6680,
-6.9960

■ 59.1330, -19.6680,
-6.9960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.5350, -20.8600,
-7.4200

■ 106.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 18.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120

■ 132.5350,
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.1220,
-21.1350, -7.9430

■ 186.1220,
-21.1350, -7.9430

■ 213.8230,
-21.7310, -8.1550

■ 241.9370,

-22.0520, -7.8440

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

59.1330, -19.6680,
-6.9960

59.1330, -19.6680,
-6.9960

57.0400, -23.8400,
-8.4800

61.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120

54.9470, -28.0120,
-9.9640

63.3190, -11.3240,
-4.0280

52.8540, -32.1840,
-11.4480

65.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

50.7610, -36.3560,
-12.9320

67.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

48.6680, -40.5280,
-14.4160

69.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 48.3690, -41.1240,
-14.6280

■ 71.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 73.4850, 8.9400,
3.1800

■ 75.5780, 13.1120,
4.6640

■ 77.6710, 17.2840,
6.1480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.0860, -12.2860, -8.6220



59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



59.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730

Triad

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



59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



64.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540



63.6500, 12.6090, -2.7430

Complementary

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



59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



45.8670, 19.6680, 6.9960

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.



64.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650



59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



65.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970

Square

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



59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



64.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730



64.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



62.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

Rectangle

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



59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



61.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460



64.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



63.4870, 14.6260, -0.7500

Sweetspot

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



59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



85.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



55.6700, -8.4790, -17.0470



43.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



73.7510, -30.3960, -10.8120



49.7410, -15.2680, 1.3720



34.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.3990, -59.0040, -20.9880



159.1270, -135.2920, -48.1240

Inverse Universe

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



45.8670, 19.6680, 6.9960



53.2490, 30.3960, 10.8120



55.2590, 15.2680, -1.3720



33.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



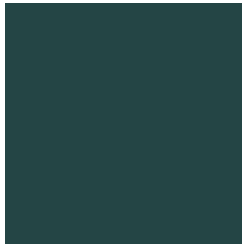
29.6010, 59.0040, 20.9880



67.8730, 135.2920, 48.1240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

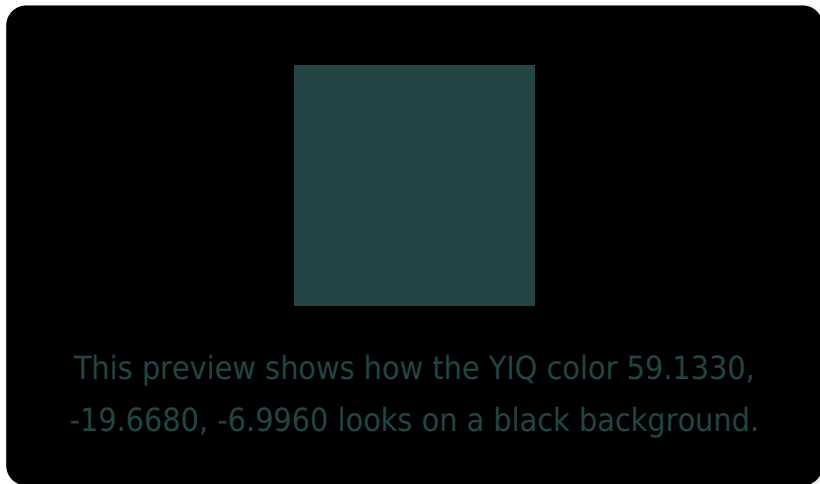
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

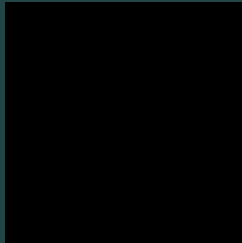
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.1330, -19.6680,

-6.9960.

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

59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

Protanopia

63.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Deuteranopia

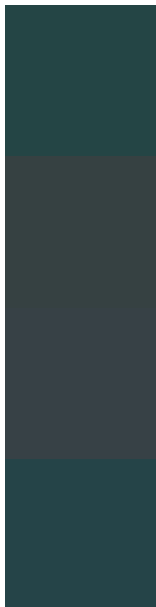
64.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



Tritanopia

59.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

Protanomaly

61.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210

Deuteranomaly

62.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

Tritanomaly

59.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960 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(36, 69, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 69, 69)  
}
```

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(36, 69, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 69, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960 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(36, 69, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 69, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 69, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 69, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 69, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 69, 69)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 69, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 69,  
69) }
```

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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