

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.1630, -11.1850,
-12.0570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.1630, -11.1850,
-12.0570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	294633
RGB	41, 70, 51
RGB Percent	16%, 27%, 20%
CMY	0.8393, 0.7254, 0.8000
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.27, 0.73
HSL	141°, 26%, 22%
HSV	141°, 41%, 27%
XYZ	3.7019, 5.0918, 3.9188
YIQ	59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

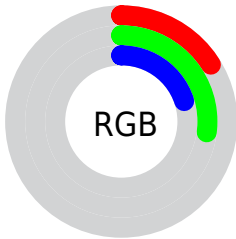
Format	Color
RYB	41, 63, 70
Decimal	2704947
CIELab	26.99, -15.84, 8.10
CIELCh	27, 17.786, 152.923
Yxy	5.0918, 0.2912, 0.4005
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280895027 (0xFF294633)
YUV	59.1630, -4.0244, -15.9290
Hunter-Lab	22.5650, -10.2047, 5.4988

Details

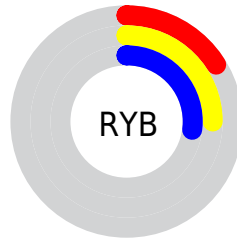
The YIQ color **59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **51.8370, 11.1850, 12.0570**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.2230, -11.4140, -13.4140**, and **16.4190, -9.0300, -12.5660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.5000, -13.7520, -15.0960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.8260, -8.6180, -9.0180**.

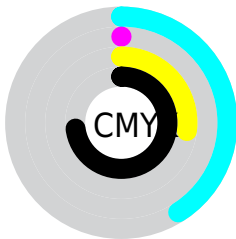
Distribution



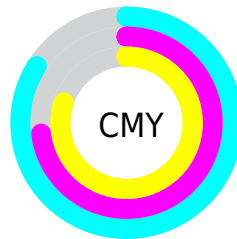
- Red (16%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570 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 59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.1630, -11.1850,
-12.0570

■ 59.1630, -11.1850,
-12.0570

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.6900, -11.2310,
-11.2230

■ 107.2230,
-11.4140, -13.4140

■ 16.4190, -9.0300,
-12.5660

■ 131.9240,
-12.0100, -13.6260

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.5110,
-12.2850, -14.1490

■ 185.5110,
-12.2850, -14.1490

■ 213.0980,
-12.5600, -14.6720

■ 241.6850,

-12.8350, -15.1950

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

59.1630, -11.1850,
-12.0570

59.1630, -11.1850,
-12.0570

56.5000, -13.7520,
-15.0960

61.8260, -8.6180,
-9.0180

53.9510, -16.6400,
-17.8240

64.3750, -5.7300,
-6.2900

51.2880, -19.2070,
-20.8630

67.0380, -3.1630,
-3.2510

48.7390, -22.0950,
-23.5910

69.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

46.0760, -24.6620,
-26.6300

72.2500, 2.2920,
2.5160

■ 43.8260, -26.9540,
-29.1460

■ 74.9130, 4.8590,
5.5550

■ 77.4620, 7.7470,
8.2830

■ 80.1250, 10.3140,
11.3220

■ 82.6740, 13.2020,
14.0500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.0460, 2.3860, -10.2060



59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570



56.2630, -26.0860, -11.8300

Triad

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



59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570



62.5820, -19.0740, 4.2700



64.8950, 22.4650, 5.8650

Complementary

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



59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570



51.8370, 11.1850, 12.0570

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.



65.2030, 18.8420, 10.9540



59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570



65.1710, -4.4950, 9.8810

Square

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



59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570



57.4230, -32.0480, -2.8960



65.4670, 9.3510, 12.2550



64.0100, 20.4030, -0.8210

Rectangle

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



59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570



54.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



65.4670, 9.3510, 12.2550



64.7640, 21.4560, 7.6320

Sweetspot

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



59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570



87.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090



63.7040, 3.3490, -11.1390



43.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



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.



59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570



74.8260, -17.7860, -19.0820



60.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030



34.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



61.9890, -38.1390, -41.2030



142.1410, -87.4630, -94.4630

Inverse Universe

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



51.8370, 11.1850, 12.0570



63.1740, 17.7860, 19.0820



50.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



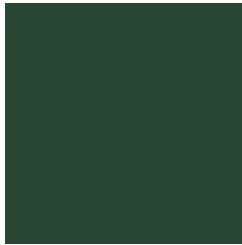
37.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030



84.8590, 87.4630, 94.4630

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

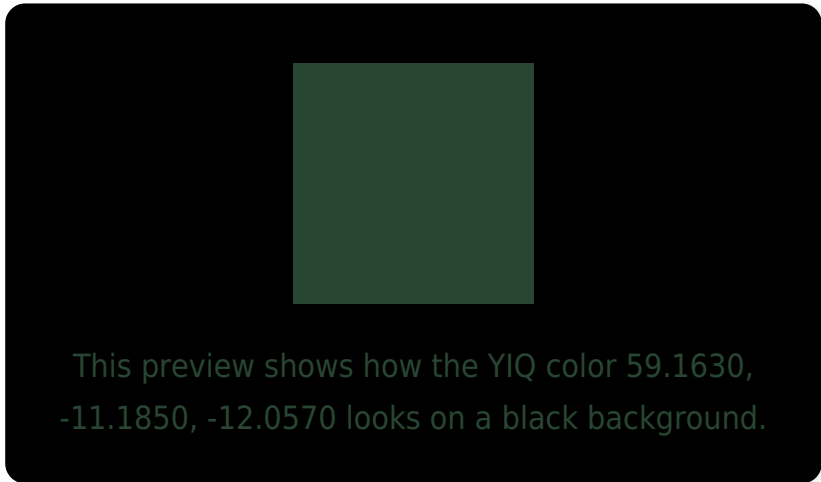
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.1630, -11.1850,

-12.0570.

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

59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570

Protanopia

63.3720, 7.5200, -4.1280

Deuteranopia

63.6760, 9.7200, 0.0560



Tritanopia

61.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570

Protanomaly

61.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830

Deuteranomaly

61.7350, 2.0640, -4.3680

Tritanomaly

60.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570 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(41, 70, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 70, 51)  
}
```

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(41, 70, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 70, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570 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(41, 70, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 70, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 70, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 70, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 70, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 70, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 70, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 70,  
51) }
```

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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