

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.1800, -36.2180,
-15.4340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.1800, -36.2180,
-15.4340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F4F49
RGB	15, 79, 73
RGB Percent	6%, 31%, 29%
CMY	0.9413, 0.6901, 0.7139
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.08, 0.69
HSL	174°, 68%, 18%
HSV	174°, 81%, 31%
XYZ	4.1957, 6.1776, 7.2684
YIQ	59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

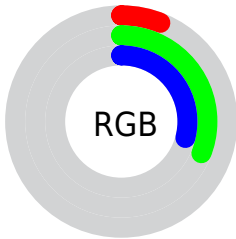
Format	Color
R_{YB}	15, 49, 79
Decimal	1003337
CIE _{Lab}	29.86, -20.95, -2.07
CIE _{LCh}	30, 21.049, 185.641
Yxy	6.1776, 0.2378, 0.3502
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279193417 (0xFF0F4F49)
YUV	59.1800, 6.8133, -38.7459
Hunter-Lab	24.8549, -13.3638, 0.0599

Details

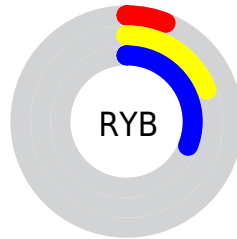
The YIQ color **59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **34.8200, 36.2180, 15.4340**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.4470, -32.5960, -14.9960**, and **23.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.6740, -40.6650, -17.4410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.6860, -31.7710, -13.4270**.

Distribution



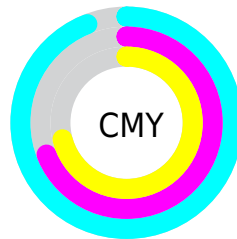
- Red (6%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340 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 59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.1800, -36.2180,
-15.4340

■ 59.1800, -36.2180,
-15.4340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.6860, -31.7710,
-13.4270

■ 110.4470,
-32.5960, -14.9960

■ 23.3780, -18.9800,
-8.4520

■ 136.4470,
-32.5960, -14.9960

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 163.1480,
-33.1920, -15.2080


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 190.1480,
-33.1920, -15.2080


■ 218.7350,
-33.4670, -15.7310


■ 240.0500,


-29.8000, -10.6000


 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520


 59.1800, -36.2180,
-15.4340


 59.1800, -36.2180,
-15.4340


 56.6740, -40.6650,
-17.4410


 61.6860, -31.7710,
-13.4270

 54.5810, -44.8370,
-18.9250

 64.0780, -27.0030,
-11.7310

 66.5840, -22.5560,
-9.7240

 69.0900, -18.1090,
-7.7170

 71.2970, -14.2580,
-5.9220

■ 73.6890, -9.4900,
-4.2260

■ 76.1950, -5.0430,
-2.2190

■ 78.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 81.2070, 3.8510,
1.7950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.1300, -15.5860, -14.8980



59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340



55.9320, -50.0190, -13.1150

Triad

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



59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340



71.9370, -3.7160, 12.2840



70.3370, 23.7960, -1.7400

Complementary

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



59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340



34.8200, 36.2180, 15.4340

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.



71.3470, 27.0040, 6.2040



59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340



72.6030, 11.9640, 14.4600

Square

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



59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340



68.6680, -22.1920, 5.7120



71.4100, 22.6930, 12.7490



68.6300, 15.3610, -8.5670

Rectangle

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



59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340



58.3500, -48.1400, -8.6200



71.4100, 22.6930, 12.7490



70.7010, 25.7670, 1.0870

Sweetspot

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



59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340



94.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100



54.3620, -14.0240, -32.2000



46.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340



71.3730, -56.1150, -23.7870



44.6020, -30.9940, 0.0300



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.3620, -57.5820, -24.7340



158.7220, -130.0180, -55.6020

Inverse Universe

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



34.8200, 36.2180, 15.4340



33.6270, 56.1150, 23.7870



49.3980, 30.9940, -0.0300



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.6380, 57.5820, 24.7340



71.2780, 130.0180, 55.6020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

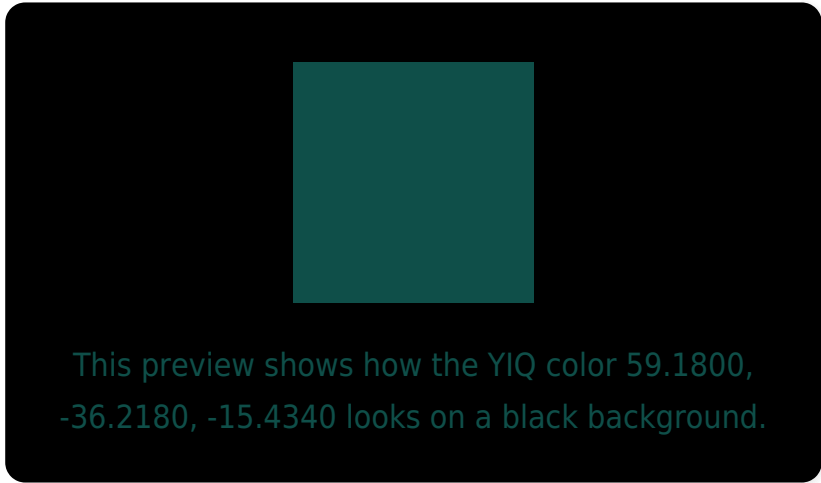
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

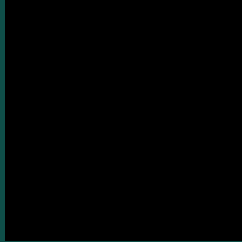
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.1800, -36.2180,

-15.4340.

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

59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340

Protanopia

70.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Deuteranopia

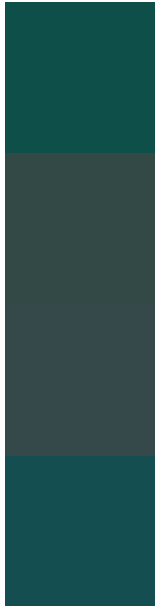
70.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



Tritanopia

61.6520, -34.4310, -9.2710

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340

Protanomaly

66.0800, -12.1490, -5.5970

Deuteranomaly

66.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060

Tritanomaly

60.8860, -35.2100, -11.6740

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.8950, -13.0660, -5.4980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340 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(15, 79, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 79, 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(15, 79, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 79, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340 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(15, 79, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 79, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 79, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 79, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 79, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 79, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 79, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 79,  
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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