

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.2000, -48.1380,
-19.6740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.2000, -48.1380,
-19.6740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01554F
RGB	1, 85, 79
RGB Percent	0%, 33%, 31%
CMY	0.9963, 0.6665, 0.6904
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.07, 0.67
HSL	176°, 98%, 17%
HSV	176°, 99%, 33%
XYZ	4.6727, 7.0725, 8.5069
YIQ	59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R _Y B	1, 45, 85
Decimal	87375
CIE Lab	31.97, -23.61, -2.79
CIE LCh	32, 23.771, 186.743
Yxy	7.0725, 0.2307, 0.3492
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278277455 (0xFF01554F)
YUV	59.2000, 9.7614, -51.0414
Hunter-Lab	26.5942, -15.1766, -0.3497

Details

The YIQ color **59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **26.8000, 48.1380, 19.6740**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.5710, -38.8770, -16.8050**, and **26.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.9010, -48.7340, -19.8860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.7060, -43.6910, -17.6670**.

Distribution



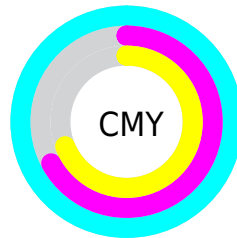
- Red (0%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740 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 59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.2000, -48.1380,
-19.6740

■ 59.2000, -48.1380,
-19.6740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.1910, -34.7510,
-14.4870

■ 113.5710,
-38.8770, -16.8050

■ 26.8830, -21.9600,
-9.5120

■ 140.4570,
-38.5560, -17.1160

■ 9.7000, -8.0230,
-3.2790

■ 167.4570,
-38.5560, -17.1160


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 195.0440,
-38.8310, -17.6390


■ 223.0440,
-38.8310, -17.6390


■ 239.4520,


-30.9920, -11.0240


 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760


 59.2000, -48.1380,
-19.6740


 59.2000, -48.1380,
-19.6740


 58.9010, -48.7340,
-19.8860

 61.7060, -43.6910,
-17.6670

 64.3970, -38.3270,
-15.7590

 66.9030, -33.8800,
-13.7520

 69.5940, -28.5160,
-11.8440

 72.1000, -24.0690,
-9.8370

■ 74.9050, -19.0260,
-7.6180

■ 77.2970, -14.2580,
-5.9220

■ 80.1020, -9.2150,
-3.7030

■ 82.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.8090, -19.1160, -17.0040



59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740



60.3660, -54.2370, -13.7650

Triad

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



59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740



77.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



74.7780, 26.8680, -2.3480

Complementary

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



59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740



26.8000, 48.1380, 19.6740

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.



75.7280, 30.3050, 6.9530



59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740



77.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650

Square

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



59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740



73.5260, -24.6680, 6.5320



76.6170, 26.5440, 14.5440



73.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220

Rectangle

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



59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740



60.2180, -56.5760, -9.9200



76.6170, 26.5440, 14.5440



75.2560, 28.5180, 0.7900

Sweetspot

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



59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740



99.7910, -18.7050, -7.9290



52.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480



49.9060, -11.5990, -4.5510



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740



76.1980, -62.9920, -25.8080



39.3390, -40.4390, 0.4970



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



74.0950, -61.2040, -25.1720



162.7970, -134.6030, -55.1070

Inverse Universe

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



26.8000, 48.1380, 19.6740



33.8020, 62.9920, 25.8080



46.6610, 40.4390, -0.4970



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



32.9050, 61.2040, 25.1720



72.2030, 134.6030, 55.1070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

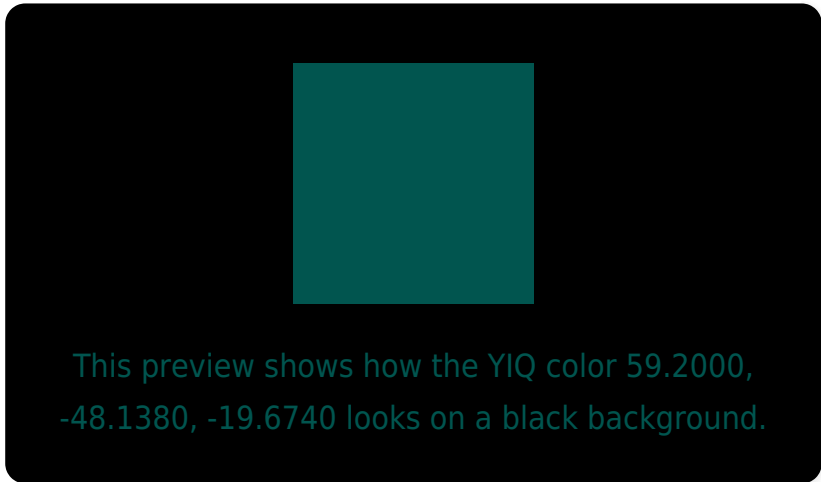
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

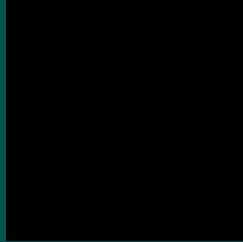
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2000, -48.1380,

-19.6740.

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

59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740

Protanopia

75.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Deuteranopia

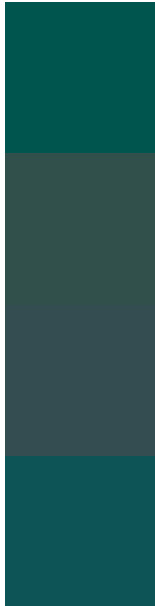
76.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



Tritanopia

64.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740

Protanomaly

69.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040

Deuteranomaly

69.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680

Tritanomaly

62.9990, -42.9580, -14.4300

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.8020, -17.2380, -6.9820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740 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(1, 85, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 85, 79)  
}
```

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(1, 85, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 85, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740 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(1, 85, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 85, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 85, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 85, 79); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 85, 79); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 85, 79) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.2000, -48.1380, -19.6740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 85, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 85,  
79) }
```

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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