

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.2070, -14.4850,
-18.3330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.2070, -14.4850,
-18.3330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	224B2C
RGB	34, 75, 44
RGB Percent	13%, 29%, 17%
CMY	0.8668, 0.7058, 0.8275
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.41, 0.71
HSL	135°, 38%, 21%
HSV	135°, 55%, 29%
XYZ	3.6304, 5.5558, 3.2631
YIQ	59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

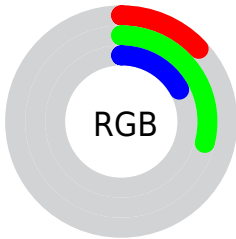
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 67, 75
Decimal	2247468
CIE _{Lab}	28.26, -22.40, 14.19
CIE _{LCh}	28, 26.519, 147.644
Yxy	5.5558, 0.2916, 0.4463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280437548 (0xFF224B2C)
YUV	59.2070, -7.4971, -22.1065
Hunter-Lab	23.5708, -13.7562, 8.2917

Details

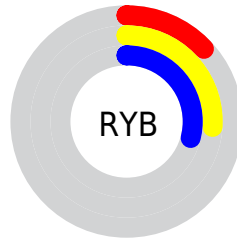
The YIQ color **59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **49.7930, 14.4850, 18.3330**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780**, and **18.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.1310, -17.3270, -21.8950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.9840, -12.2390, -14.9830**.

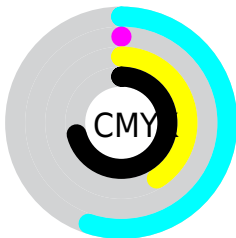
Distribution



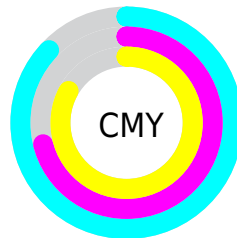
- Red (13%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330 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 59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.2070, -14.4850,
-18.3330

■ 59.2070, -14.4850,
-18.3330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.8370, -16.3190,
-18.1350

■ 107.5660,
-14.1180, -19.4780

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 133.1530,
-14.3930, -20.0010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.6260,
-14.3470, -20.8350

■ 186.9140,
-15.2180, -21.5700

■ 214.8000,
-14.8970, -21.8810

■ 239.2780,

-13.2470, -18.7430

250.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990

59.2070, -14.4850,
-18.3330

59.2070, -14.4850,
-18.3330

56.1310, -17.3270,
-21.8950

61.9840, -12.2390,
-14.9830

53.4680, -19.8940,
-24.9340

64.9460, -9.0760,
-11.7320

50.3920, -22.7360,
-28.4960

67.7230, -6.8300,
-8.3820

47.6150, -24.9820,
-31.8460

70.7990, -3.9880,
-4.8200

46.0770, -26.4030,
-33.6270

73.4620, -1.4210,
-1.7810

■ 76.5380, 1.4210,
1.7810

■ 79.3150, 3.6670,
5.1310

■ 82.2770, 6.8300,
8.3820

■ 85.0540, 9.0760,
11.7320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.9230, 6.9260, -15.3940



59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330



52.4950, -41.7190, -20.3670

Triad

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



59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330



59.8770, -39.0180, 2.2780



66.6190, 32.2300, 10.6140

Complementary

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



59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330



49.7930, 14.4850, 18.3330

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.



67.4260, 25.7640, 17.6680



59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330



67.5710, -11.3730, 13.3870

Square

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



59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330



54.9520, -52.7710, -7.2910



68.7540, 10.2210, 18.5170



66.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810

Rectangle

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



59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330



54.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130



68.7540, 10.2210, 18.5170



67.0150, 31.1750, 13.2150

Sweetspot

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



59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330



90.8480, -5.6840, -7.1240



67.3360, 7.2010, -14.8710



44.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330



72.3920, -22.7360, -28.4960



61.4870, -20.9050, -12.1130



36.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



62.7240, -36.0750, -45.5710



141.3940, -81.2260, -102.8740

Inverse Universe

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



49.7930, 14.4850, 18.3330



57.6080, 22.7360, 28.4960



47.5130, 20.9050, 12.1130



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



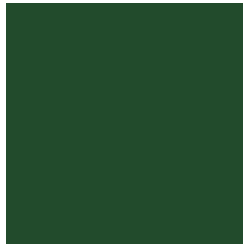
39.2760, 36.0750, 45.5710



88.4920, 81.5470, 102.5630

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

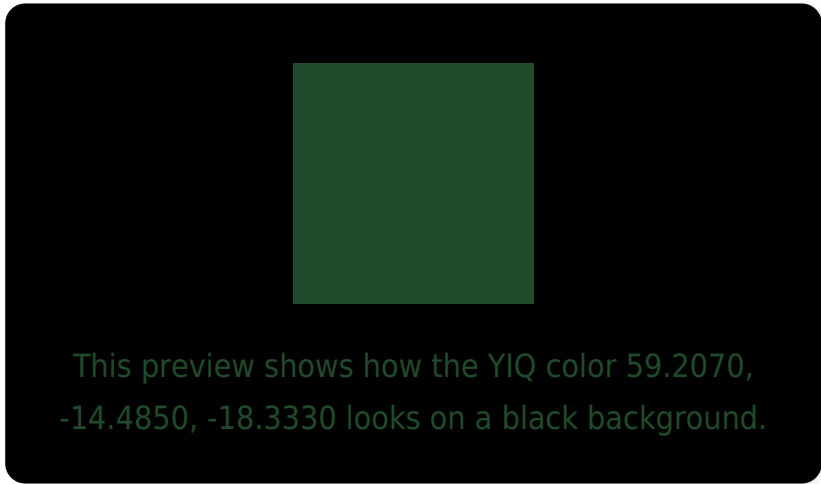
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

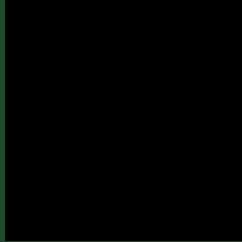
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2070, -14.4850,

-18.3330.

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

59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330

Protanopia

65.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140

Deuteranopia

66.5470, 14.3970, -2.1070



Tritanopia

63.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330

Protanomaly

63.5190, 2.4320, -11.0400

Deuteranomaly

63.9970, 4.0820, -7.9020

Tritanomaly

61.3350, -17.4210, -9.1730

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.2610, -5.4090, -6.6010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330 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(34, 75, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 75, 44)  
}
```

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(34, 75, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 75, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330 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(34, 75, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 75, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(34, 75, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 75, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 75, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 75, 44)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 75, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 75,  
44) }
```

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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