

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.2150, -26.1310,
-16.5230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.2150, -26.1310,
-16.5230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	184D3C
RGB	24, 77, 60
RGB Percent	9%, 30%, 24%
CMY	0.9060, 0.6979, 0.7648
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.22, 0.70
HSL	161°, 53%, 20%
HSV	161°, 69%, 30%
XYZ	3.8463, 5.8306, 5.1945
YIQ	59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

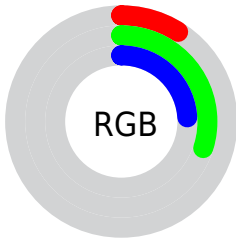
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 56, 77
Decimal	1592636
CIE _{Lab}	28.98, -22.22, 5.02
CIE _{LCh}	29, 22.782, 167.278
Yxy	5.8306, 0.2586, 0.3921
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279782716 (0xFF184D3C)
YUV	59.2150, 0.3870, -30.8836
Hunter-Lab	24.1467, -13.8237, 4.1481

Details

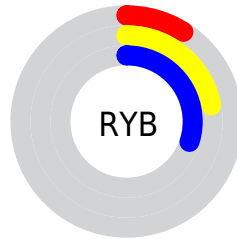
The YIQ color **59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **41.7850, 26.1310, 16.5230**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.2860, -24.8930, -16.9330**, and **21.4230, -14.8530, -11.6610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.5950, -30.2570, -18.8410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.8350, -22.0050, -14.2050**.

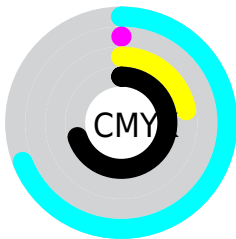
Distribution



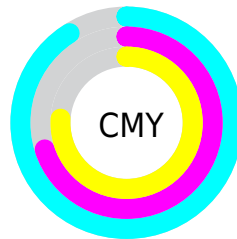
- Red (9%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230 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 59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.2150, -26.1310,
-16.5230

■ 59.2150, -26.1310,
-16.5230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.0300, -27.0480,
-16.4240

■ 108.2860,
-24.8930, -16.9330

■ 21.4230, -14.8530,
-11.6610

■ 134.7590,
-24.8470, -17.7670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.8730,
-25.1680, -17.4560

■ 188.0470,
-25.7180, -18.5020

■ 216.0470,
-25.7180, -18.5020

■ 239.1660,

-24.4350, -14.2190

249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

59.2150, -26.1310,
-16.5230

59.2150, -26.1310,
-16.5230

56.5950, -30.2570,
-18.8410

61.8350, -22.0050,
-14.2050

54.1600, -33.4660,
-21.2580

64.2700, -18.7960,
-11.7880

51.5400, -37.5920,
-23.5760

66.8900, -14.6700,
-9.4700

51.1270, -37.8670,
-24.0990

69.6240, -10.8650,
-6.8410

71.9450, -7.3350,
-4.7350

■ 74.6790, -3.5300,
-2.1060

■ 77.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 80.0330, 4.4010,
2.8410

■ 82.3540, 7.9310,
4.9470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.6920, -5.5450, -15.1530



59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230



54.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130

Triad

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



59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230



68.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



68.8370, 28.3800, 3.2920

Complementary

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



59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230



41.7850, 26.1310, 16.5230

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.



68.9220, 27.0030, 11.7310



59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230



70.5250, 3.4360, 14.8280

Square

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



59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230



61.0680, -38.2380, -0.8460



70.3650, 18.5660, 15.9580



67.7450, 22.4670, -5.1890

Rectangle

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



59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230



55.3450, -49.7440, -12.5920



70.3650, 18.5660, 15.9580



68.8310, 28.5170, 6.3170

Sweetspot

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



59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230



92.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060



60.4930, -3.8470, -23.9030



46.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



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.



59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230



71.5180, -40.5260, -25.4700



55.8700, -29.1130, -6.5290



36.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



67.7400, -50.1990, -31.8870



152.7940, -113.3260, -71.7740

Inverse Universe

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



41.7850, 26.1310, 16.5230



44.4820, 40.5260, 25.4700



45.1300, 29.1130, 6.5290



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



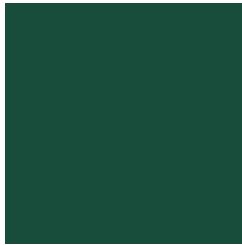
34.2600, 50.1990, 31.8870



77.2060, 113.3260, 71.7740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

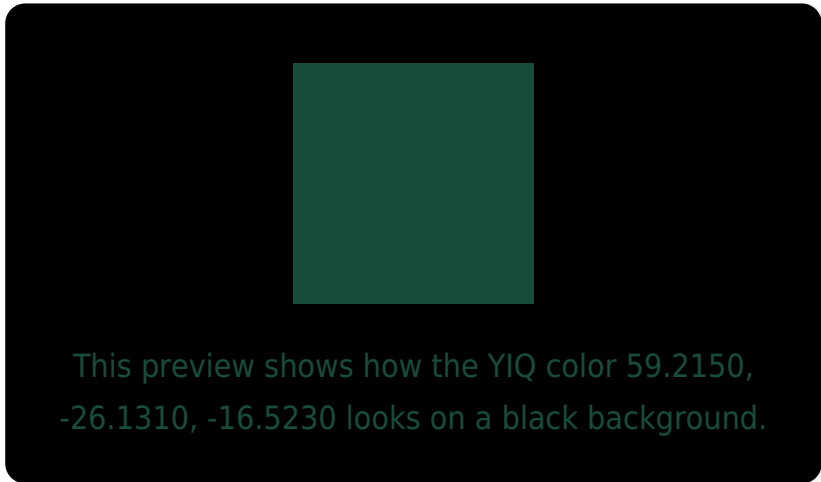
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2150, -26.1310,

-16.5230.

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

59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230

Protanopia

67.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840

Deuteranopia

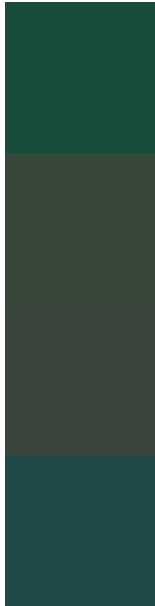
68.8330, 7.8400, 1.0880



Tritanopia

62.4250, -26.3620, -6.8260

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230

Protanomaly

64.6200, -5.0420, -7.7460

Deuteranomaly

65.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430

Tritanomaly

61.3170, -26.1780, -10.1620

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.2220, -9.6730, -6.4170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230 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(24, 77, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 77, 60)  
}
```

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(24, 77, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 77, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230 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(24, 77, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 77, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 77, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 77, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 77, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 77, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 77, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 77,  
60) }
```

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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