

# Converting Colors

YIQ(59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(59.2260, 100.2650,  
38.6410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B3070E
RGB	179, 7, 14
RGB Percent	70%, 3%, 5%
CMY	0.2976, 0.9727, 0.9447
CMYK	0.00, 0.96, 0.92, 0.30
HSL	358°, 93%, 36%
HSV	358°, 96%, 70%
XYZ	18.7699, 9.7786, 1.3172
YIQ	59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

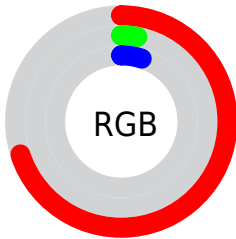
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	179, 7, 14
Decimal	11732750
CIE Lab	37.44, 60.81, 46.23
CIE LCh	37, 76.391, 37.241
Yxy	9.7786, 0.6285, 0.3274
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289922830 (0xFFB3070E)
YUV	59.2260, -22.2964, 105.0418
Hunter-Lab	31.2708, 52.4185, 19.3921

# Details

The YIQ color **59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **126.7740, -100.2650, -38.6410**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.0440, 103.2930, 27.8130**, and **34.6840, 69.1360, 24.5920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.3190, 104.4370, 40.1250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.7300, 89.8580, 34.5140**.

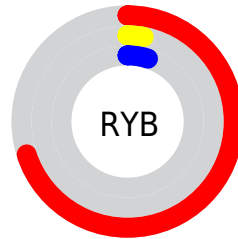
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (3%)

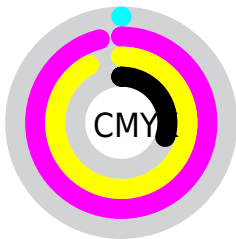
Blue (5%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (3%)

Blue (5%)

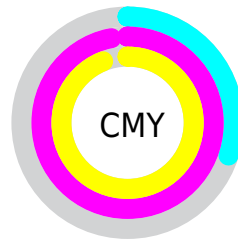


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (96%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (97%)


Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410 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 59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 59.2260, 100.2650,  
38.6410


 59.2260, 100.2650,  
38.6410


 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100


 44.2520, 88.2080,  
31.3760


 127.0440,  
103.2930, 27.8130


 34.6840, 69.1360,  
24.5920


 150.3910, 94.7660,  
22.6540


 25.4150, 50.6600,  
18.0200

 169.6770, 79.0410,  
15.7850

 17.2710, 33.3300,  
12.7060

 189.6640, 62.7200,  
8.7040

 4.7840, 9.5360,  
3.3920

 209.7650, 46.0780,  
1.9340

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 229.8660, 29.4360,

-4.8360

■ 250.0810, 12.4730,  
-11.2950

■ 59.2260, 100.2650,  
38.6410

■ 59.2260, 100.2650,  
38.6410

■ 54.3190, 104.4370,  
40.1250

■ 71.7300, 89.8580,  
34.5140

■ 84.2340, 79.4510,  
30.3870

■ 96.8520, 68.7230,  
26.5710

■ 109.3560, 58.3160,  
22.4440

■ 121.8600, 47.9090,  
18.3170

■ 133.7770, 37.7770,  
14.7130

■ 146.2810, 27.3700,  
10.5860

■ 158.7850, 16.9630,  
6.4590

■ 171.4030, 6.2350,  
2.6430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.7730, 89.4400, 64.1280



59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410



82.0970, 68.2700, -3.7780

# Triad

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



59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410



68.5600, -41.4850, -46.6450



78.8730, -93.9480, 17.6040

# Complementary

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



59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410



126.7740, -100.2650, -38.6410

# 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.



86.0650, -94.9090, 7.4830



59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410



77.3720, -63.5420, -26.8540

# Square

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



59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410



63.1410, -24.4280, -52.9080



84.2120, -82.8020, -8.1940



87.7260, -17.7980, 47.2420



# Rectangle

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



59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410



83.0950, 44.2480, -19.9760



84.2120, -82.8020, -8.1940



82.5090, -95.9190, 14.7770

# Sweetspot

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



59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410



185.3750, 38.9690, 15.1370



75.3450, 41.9360, 88.0480



88.4870, 23.7940, 9.3140



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410



70.5080, 135.0620, 52.2940



103.6270, 81.3370, -3.8070



82.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



46.4310, 89.2620, 34.3020



7.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



# Inverse Universe

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



59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410



70.5080, 135.0620, 52.2940



82.3730, -81.3370, 3.8070



82.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



46.4310, 89.2620, 34.3020



7.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

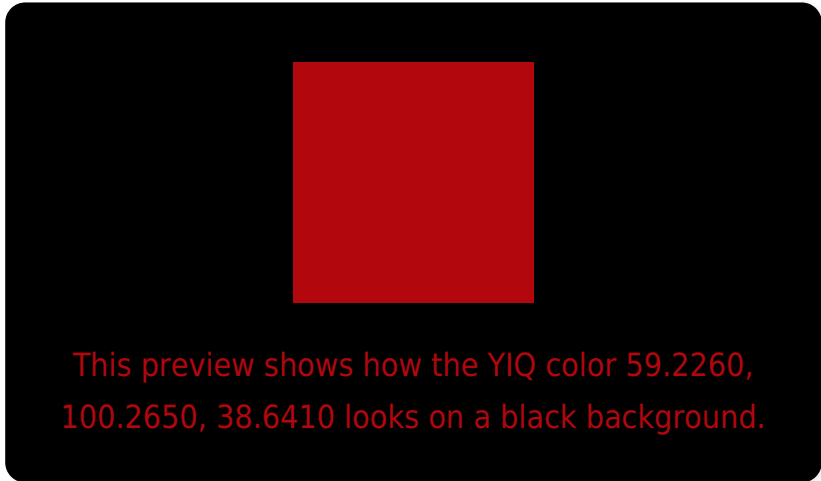
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2260, 100.2650,

38.6410.

# 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

59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410

### Protanopia

87.0360, 25.5410, -16.8510

### Deuteranopia

84.5680, 44.2940, -20.8100



## Tritanopia

62.6140, 101.6880, 29.3680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410

## Protanomaly

76.5270, 52.6800, 3.4320

## Deuteranomaly

75.2910, 64.9680, 1.0000

## Tritanomaly

61.4230, 100.9080, 32.4920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.1790, 36.5850, 14.2890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410 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(179, 7, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 7, 14)  
}
```

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(179, 7, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 7, 14) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410 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(179, 7, 14) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 7, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(179, 7, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 7, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 7, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 7, 14)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 7, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179, 7,  
14) }
```

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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