

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640)
contains.

YIQ(59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

YIQ(59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	423935
RGB	66, 57, 53
RGB Percent	26%, 22%, 21%
CMY	0.7412, 0.7765, 0.7921
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.20, 0.74
HSL	18°, 11%, 23%
HSV	18°, 20%, 26%
XYZ	4.3528, 4.3414, 3.9776
YIQ	59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

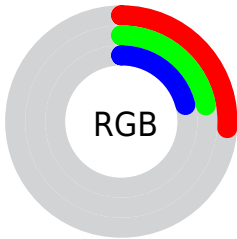
Format	Color
R_{YB}	66, 59, 53
Decimal	4340021
CIE Lab	24.77, 3.16, 3.93
CIE LCh	25, 5.041, 51.225
Yxy	4.3414, 0.3435, 0.3426
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282530101 (0xFF423935)
YUV	59.2350, -3.0739, 5.9329
Hunter-Lab	20.8360, 0.8269, 3.2667

Details

The YIQ color **59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **59.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.4200, 7.5650, 0.5650**, and **16.3060, 7.8860, 0.2540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.5020, 10.2700, 1.1020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260**.

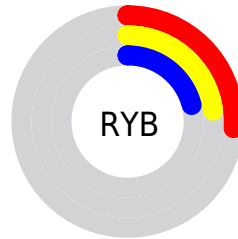
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (22%)

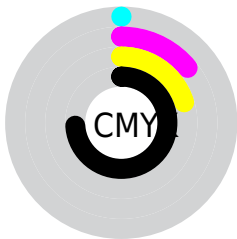
Blue (21%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (21%)

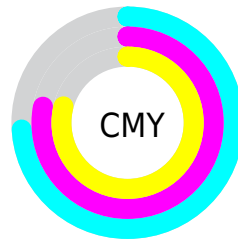


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640 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 59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

■ 59.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.9360, 6.0520,
0.4520

■ 106.4200, 7.5650,
0.5650

■ 16.3060, 7.8860,
0.2540

■ 131.7190, 8.1610,
0.7770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.7190, 8.1610,
0.7770

■ 184.7190, 8.1610,
0.7770

■ 212.0180, 8.7570,
0.9890

■ 241.0180, 8.7570,

0.9890

■ 59.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

■ 59.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

■ 55.5020, 10.2700,
1.1020

■ 62.9680, 3.0260,
0.2260

■ 52.4700, 13.2960,
1.3280

■ 66.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.7370, 16.9180,
1.7660

■ 69.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 45.7050, 19.9440,
1.9920

■ 72.7650, -6.6480,
-0.6640

■ 41.9720, 23.5660,
2.4300

■ 76.4980, -10.2700,
-1.1020

■ 38.8260, 26.9130,
2.3450

■ 79.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170

■ 35.2070, 30.2140,
3.0940

■ 83.2630, -16.9180,
-1.7660

■ 31.4740, 33.8360,
3.5320

■ 86.9960, -20.5400,
-2.2040

■ 90.0280, -23.5660,
-2.4300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



58.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170

Triad

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



59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



57.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



58.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Complementary

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



59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



59.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640

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.



58.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



57.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440

Square

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



59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



57.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



57.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650



59.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490

Rectangle

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



59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



58.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760



57.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650



59.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Sweetspot

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



59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



83.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



57.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



41.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



75.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140



62.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740



31.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



46.6130, 49.5620, 4.8740



107.4790, 114.5290, 11.4010

Inverse Universe

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



59.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640



76.6120, -10.5910, -0.7910



56.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740



31.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



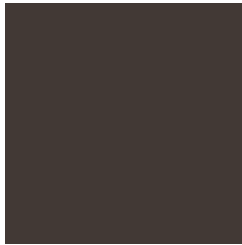
50.3870, -49.5620, -4.8740



117.1080, -114.8040, -11.9240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

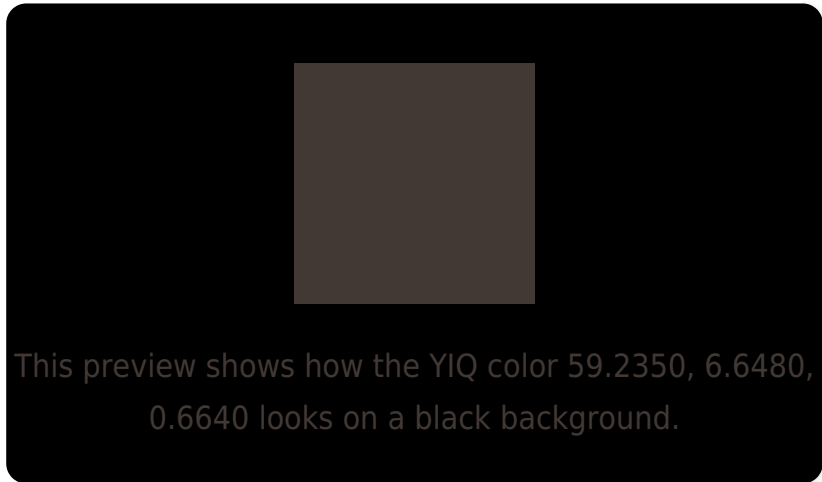
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

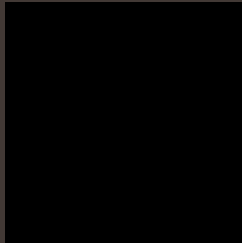
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640.

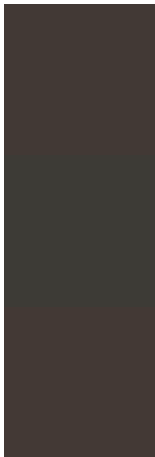


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640.

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

59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640

Protanopia

59.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310

Deuteranopia

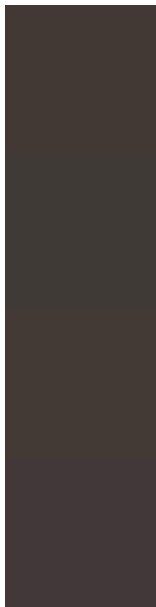
59.5340, 7.2440, 0.8760



Tritanopia

59.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640

Protanomaly

59.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840

Deuteranomaly

59.5340, 7.2440, 0.8760

Tritanomaly

59.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640 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(66, 57, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 57, 53)  
}
```

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(66, 57, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 57, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640 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(66, 57, 53) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 57, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 57, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 57, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 57, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 57, 53)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 57, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 57,  
53) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor