

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.2480, 22.9690,
7.7450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56302F
RGB	86, 48, 47
RGB Percent	34%, 19%, 18%
CMY	0.6627, 0.8118, 0.8156
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.45, 0.66
HSL	1°, 29%, 26%
HSV	1°, 45%, 34%
XYZ	5.4097, 4.2975, 3.2362
YIQ	59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

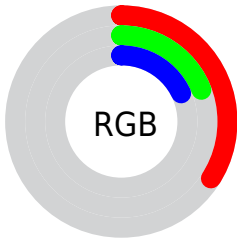
Format	Color
RYB	86, 48, 47
Decimal	5648431
CIELab	24.63, 17.19, 8.10
CIELCh	25, 19.008, 25.232
Yxy	4.2975, 0.4180, 0.3320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283838511 (0xFF56302F)
YUV	59.2480, -6.0383, 23.4615
Hunter-Lab	20.7305, 10.3020, 5.2558

Details

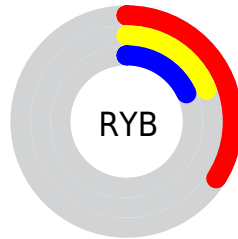
The YIQ color **59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **73.7520, -22.9690, -7.7450**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.3300, 25.6740, 8.2820**, and **13.7210, 23.0150, 6.9110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.5260, 28.0580, 9.1300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600**.

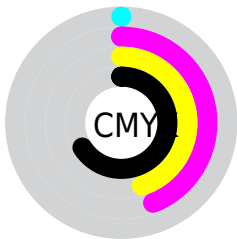
Distribution



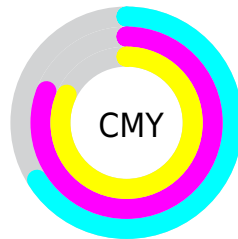
- Red (34%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450 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 59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.2480, 22.9690,
7.7450

■ 59.2480, 22.9690,
7.7450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.7640, 21.4560,
7.6320

■ 107.3300, 25.6740,
8.2820

■ 13.7210, 23.0150,
6.9110

■ 132.8140, 27.1870,
8.3950

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.8250, 28.6540,
9.3420

■ 186.0100, 29.5710,
9.2430

■ 214.3090, 30.1670,
9.4550

■ 235.7310, 17.0550,

4.7910

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 59.2480, 22.9690,
7.7450

■ 59.2480, 22.9690,
7.7450

■ 53.5260, 28.0580,
9.1300

■ 64.9700, 17.8800,
6.3600

■ 47.3310, 33.1010,
11.3490

■ 71.1650, 12.8370,
4.1410

■ 41.6090, 38.1900,
12.7340

■ 76.8870, 7.7480,
2.7560

■ 35.4140, 43.2330,
14.9530

■ 83.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 29.6920, 48.3220,
16.3380

■ 88.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 26.8880, 50.7060,
17.1860

■ 94.5260, -7.4730,
-2.2330

■ 100.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 106.4430,
-17.6050, -5.8370

■ 112.0510,
-22.3730, -7.5330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.6590, 17.5580, 12.1980



59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450



58.7330, 22.7410, 0.8610

Triad

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



59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450



54.0170, -7.8380, -12.1420



55.5920, -25.0340, 2.1500

Complementary

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



59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450



73.7520, -22.9690, -7.7450

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.



47.5140, -42.7300, -7.5460



59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450



50.5080, -25.3980, -13.2860

Square

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



59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450



55.9000, 5.7330, -10.2910



46.7220, -40.6200, -12.7480



59.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200

Rectangle

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



59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450



57.9450, 19.0280, -3.4360



46.7220, -40.6200, -12.7480



53.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040

Sweetspot

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



59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450



101.3710, 9.2610, 2.8690



62.9930, 11.0460, 20.0860



49.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



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.



59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450



70.5270, 35.4850, 12.1970



70.4010, 17.7440, -2.1920



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



33.7540, 62.9470, 21.1150



73.7870, 138.4100, 46.6820

Inverse Universe

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



73.7520, -22.9690, -7.7450



93.4730, -35.4850, -12.1970



62.5990, -17.7440, 2.1920



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



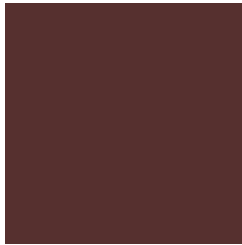
73.2460, -62.9470, -21.1150



161.2130, -138.4100, -46.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

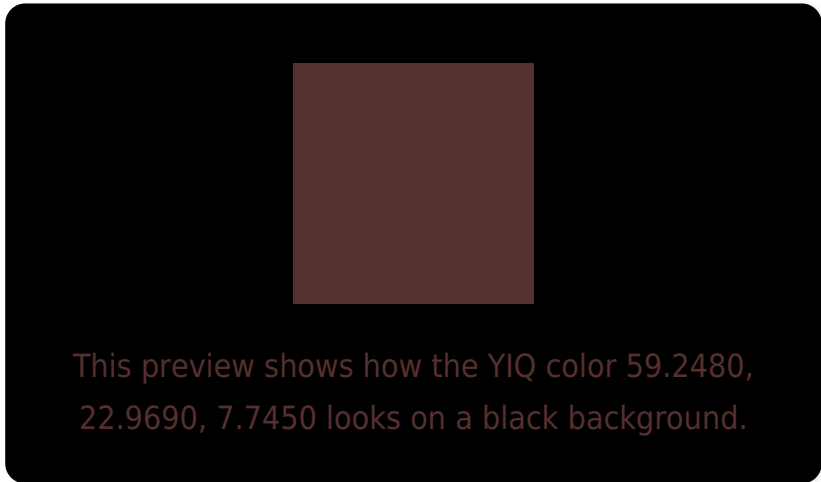
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

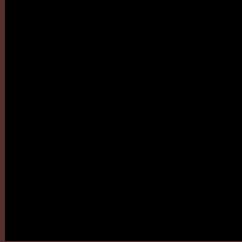
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450.

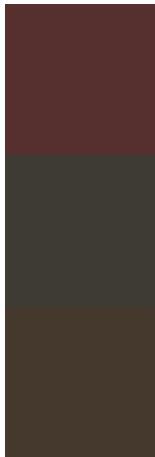


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2480, 22.9690,

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

59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450

Protanopia

59.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

Deuteranopia

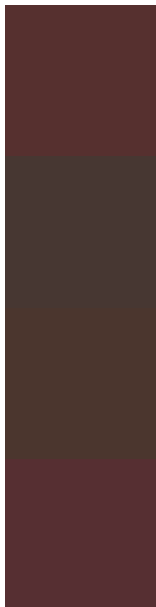
59.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770



Tritanopia

59.1170, 21.9600, 9.5120

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450

Protanomaly

59.2140, 11.1410, 1.8370

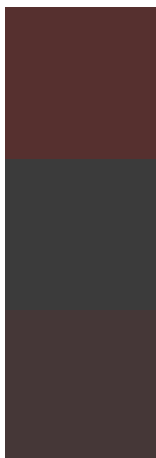
Deuteranomaly

59.3670, 15.0840, 1.9640

Tritanomaly

59.0030, 22.2810, 9.2010

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450 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(86, 48, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 48, 47)  
}
```

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(86, 48, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 48, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450 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(86, 48, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 48, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 48, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 48, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 48, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 48, 47)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.2480, 22.9690, 7.7450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 48, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 48,  
47) }
```

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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