

# Converting Colors

YIQ(59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(59.2520, 88.2080,  
31.3760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A30F0F
RGB	163, 15, 15
RGB Percent	64%, 6%, 6%
CMY	0.3604, 0.9413, 0.9408
CMYK	0.00, 0.91, 0.91, 0.36
HSL	360°, 83%, 35%
HSV	360°, 91%, 64%
XYZ	15.3795, 8.1707, 1.2218
YIQ	59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

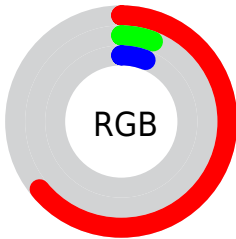
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 15, 15
Decimal	10686223
CIE Lab	34.34, 55.50, 42.01
CIE LCh	34, 69.604, 37.125
Yxy	8.1707, 0.6208, 0.3298
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288876303 (0xFFA30F0F)
YUV	59.2520, -21.8162, 90.9870
Hunter-Lab	28.5844, 46.0171, 17.4748

# Details

The YIQ color **59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **118.7480, -88.2080, -31.3760**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.3740, 93.4360, 24.7320**, and **30.1990, 60.1960, 21.4120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.7370, 97.1480, 34.5560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.4680, 78.6720, 27.9840**.

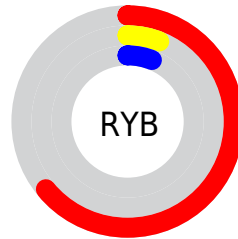
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (6%)

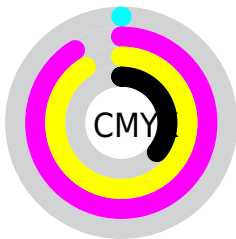
Blue (6%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (6%)

Blue (6%)

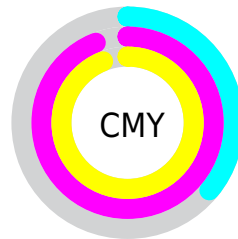


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760 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 59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.2520, 88.2080,  
31.3760

■ 59.2520, 88.2080,  
31.3760

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

■ 39.7670, 79.2680,  
28.1960

■ 121.3740, 93.4360,  
24.7320

■ 30.4980, 60.7920,  
21.6240

■ 149.2170, 95.3160,  
23.7000

■ 21.6420, 42.5910,  
15.5750

■ 168.5030, 79.5910,  
16.8310

■ 12.9710, 25.3070,  
9.4270

■ 187.9030, 63.5450,  
10.2730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 207.3030, 47.4990,  
3.7150

■ 227.4040, 30.8570,

-3.0550

■ 248.2060, 13.6190,  
-10.0370

■ 59.2520, 88.2080,  
31.3760

■ 59.2520, 88.2080,  
31.3760

■ 48.7370, 97.1480,  
34.5560

■ 70.4680, 78.6720,  
27.9840

■ 82.3850, 68.5400,  
24.3800

■ 93.6010, 59.0040,  
20.9880

■ 104.8170, 49.4680,  
17.5960

■ 116.7340, 39.3360,  
13.9920

■ 127.9500, 29.8000,  
10.6000

■ 139.1660, 20.2640,  
7.2080

■ 150.3820, 10.7280,  
3.8160

■ 162.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.7070, 80.6380, 58.4460



59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760



75.2750, 61.8970, -3.9190

# Triad

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



59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760



62.4620, -38.0930, -42.0370



71.8970, -85.3280, 15.5680

# Complementary

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



59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760



118.7480, -88.2080, -31.3760

# 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.



78.5020, -86.0140, 5.9700



59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760



71.0630, -58.1780, -24.9460

# Square

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



59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760



60.5490, -16.5890, -46.2930



77.2190, -75.5120, -8.1520



80.4610, -15.7340, 42.8740



# Rectangle

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



59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760



76.2950, 40.8090, -18.2230



77.2190, -75.5120, -8.1520



74.9460, -87.0240, 13.2640

# Sweetspot

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



59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760



172.0430, 33.9720, 12.0840



75.5260, 39.5080, 76.9800



83.1660, 20.2640, 7.2080



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760



63.3880, 126.3520, 44.9440



101.5160, 68.4080, -6.2800



75.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



43.3550, 86.4200, 30.7400



5.3820, 10.7280, 3.8160



# Inverse Universe

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



59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760



63.3880, 126.3520, 44.9440



76.4840, -68.4080, 6.2800



75.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



43.3550, 86.4200, 30.7400



5.3820, 10.7280, 3.8160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

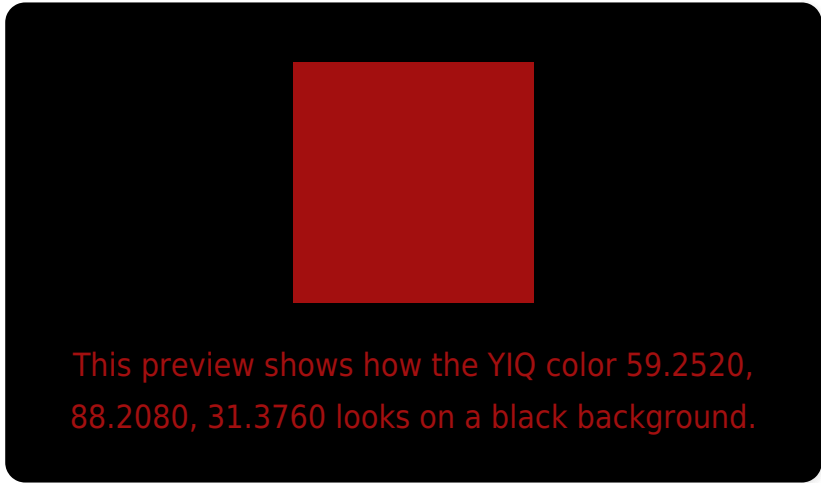
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2520, 88.2080,



# 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

59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760

### Protanopia

79.8340, 23.2940, -14.6740

### Deuteranopia

77.7680, 40.8550, -19.0570



## Tritanopia

59.0410, 90.1800, 28.6760

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760

## Protanomaly

72.0640, 46.6740, 2.1460

## Deuteranomaly

71.1160, 58.0910, -1.0210

## Tritanomaly

59.3830, 89.2170, 29.6090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.1460, 32.1840, 11.4480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760 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(163, 15, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 15, 15)  
}
```

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(163, 15, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 15, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760 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(163, 15, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 15, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 15, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 15, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 15, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 15,  
15) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 15, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 15,  
15) }
```

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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