

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.3410, -25.5850,
6.6310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	273E63
RGB	39, 62, 99
RGB Percent	15%, 24%, 39%
CMY	0.8471, 0.7568, 0.6119
CMYK	0.61, 0.37, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	217°, 43%, 27%
HSV	217°, 61%, 39%
XYZ	4.8101, 4.7777, 12.4647
YIQ	59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

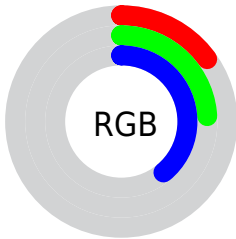
Format	Color
R_{YB}	39, 56, 99
Decimal	2571875
CIE _{Lab}	26.09, 3.51, -24.54
CIE _{LCh}	26, 24.790, 278.150
Yxy	4.7777, 0.2181, 0.2167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280761955 (0xFF273E63)
YUV	59.3410, 19.5519, -17.8391
Hunter-Lab	21.8580, 1.0295, -18.5102




Details

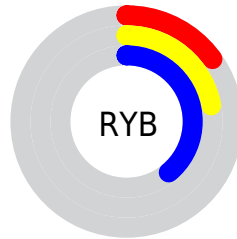
The YIQ color **59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **78.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.6940, -25.0810, 8.5110**, and **17.6680, -22.1920, 5.7120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.8290, -29.8950, 7.6490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.8530, -21.2750, 5.6130**.

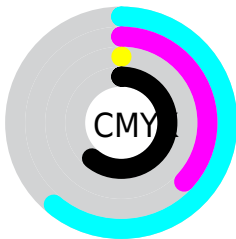
Distribution







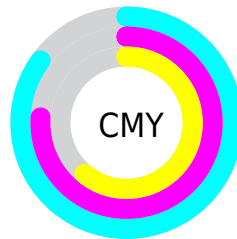
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (24%)
-  Blue (39%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (22%)
-  Blue (39%)



-  Cyan (61%)
-  Magenta (37%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (61%)



-  Cyan (85%)
-  Magenta (76%)
-  Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310 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 59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.3410, -25.5850,
6.6310

■ 59.3410, -25.5850,
6.6310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.3190, -28.5190,
4.7370

■ 107.6940,
-25.0810, 8.5110

■ 17.6680, -22.1920,
5.7120

■ 133.2210,
-25.1270, 9.3450

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 160.2210,
-25.1270, 9.3450

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 187.4490,
-25.7690, 9.9670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 213.8790,
-24.1640, 8.4120

■ 239.5730,

-14.8550, -0.6070

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 59.3410, -25.5850,
6.6310

■ 59.3410, -25.5850,
6.6310

■ 52.8290, -29.8950,
7.6490

■ 65.8530, -21.2750,
5.6130

■ 46.3170, -34.2050,
8.6670

■ 72.3650, -16.9650,
4.5950

■ 39.8050, -38.5150,
9.6850

■ 78.8770, -12.6550,
3.5770

■ 33.5920, -42.2290,
10.9150

■ 85.3890, -8.3450,
2.5590

■ 92.1890, -4.9060,
0.8060

■ 98.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 105.2130, 3.7140,
-1.2300

■ 111.7250, 8.0240,
-2.2480

■ 118.2370, 12.3340,
-3.2660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.2730, -49.2410, -5.1850



59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310



63.5890, -2.6160, 14.3760

Triad

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



59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310



61.6140, 30.6260, 6.6420



52.7270, -21.8210, -17.5410

Complementary

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



59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310



78.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310

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.



57.2150, 0.2320, -15.2240



59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310



61.0660, 25.9970, -3.0830

Square

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



59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310



62.5030, 26.8650, 14.2330



59.3480, 16.0950, -10.8570



49.2010, -40.7110, -16.6070

Rectangle

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



59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310



63.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600



59.3480, 16.0950, -10.8570



55.0330, -13.9350, -17.2870

Sweetspot

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



59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310



112.3180, -9.5830, 2.9690



78.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840



54.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310



65.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060



47.6340, -15.6840, 19.9320



45.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



38.0090, -47.7770, 12.3430



81.3640, -102.3400, 26.5240

Inverse Universe

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



59.5620, 28.3770, 19.8730



66.2100, 44.4680, 31.1240



90.3660, 15.6840, -19.9320



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



38.3900, 52.9490, 37.1170



82.2480, 113.5080, 79.4920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

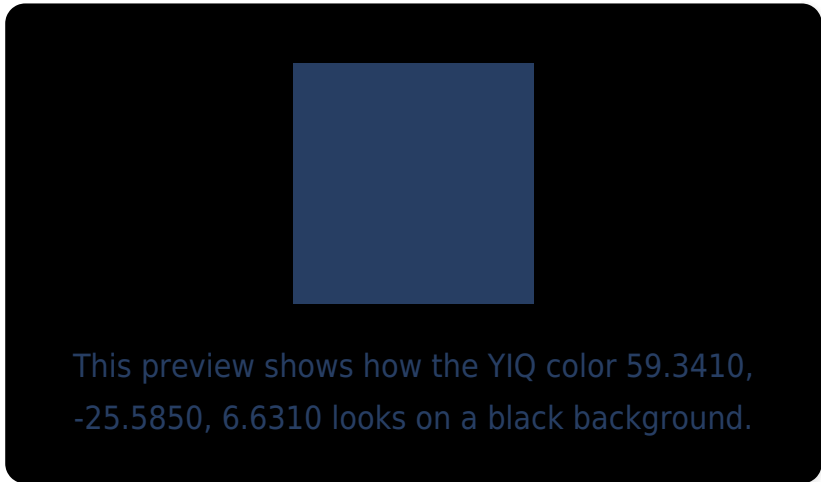
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

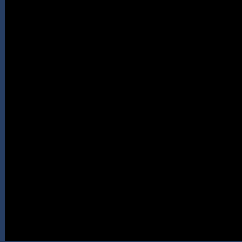
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.3410, -25.5850,

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

59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310

Protanopia

60.7440, -19.3500, 9.2740

Deuteranopia

59.6400, -24.9890, 6.8430



Tritanopia

55.7240, -25.7660, -6.6140

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310

Protanomaly

60.4340, -21.4130, 8.1150

Deuteranomaly

59.6400, -24.9890, 6.8430

Tritanomaly

56.7720, -25.7210, -1.9210

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.2040, -9.2620, 2.6580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310 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(39, 62, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 62, 99)  
}
```

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(39, 62, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 62, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310 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(39, 62, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 62, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 62, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 62, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 62, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 62, 99)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.3410, -25.5850, 6.6310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 62, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 62,  
99) }
```

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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