

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.4290, -13.8490,
14.2070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	373663
RGB	55, 54, 99
RGB Percent	22%, 21%, 39%
CMY	0.7843, 0.7882, 0.6119
CMYK	0.44, 0.45, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	241°, 29%, 30%
HSV	241°, 45%, 39%
XYZ	5.1462, 4.3512, 12.3673
YIQ	59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

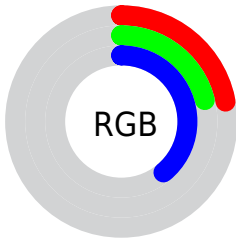
Format	Color
R_YB	55, 54, 99
Decimal	3618403
CIE _{Lab}	24.80, 13.29, -26.51
CIE _{LCh}	25, 29.659, 296.629
Yxy	4.3512, 0.2354, 0.1990
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281808483 (0xFF373663)
YUV	59.4290, 19.5085, -3.8842
Hunter-Lab	20.8594, 7.5331, -20.5506

Details

The YIQ color $[59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333366 . A complement of this color would be $[93.5710, 13.8490, -14.2070]$, and the grayscale version is $[59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[107.4830, -13.9410, 15.8750]$, and $[14.4780, -15.5450, 11.9030]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[50.5690, -17.0590, 17.3170]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[68.2890, -10.6390, 11.0970]$.

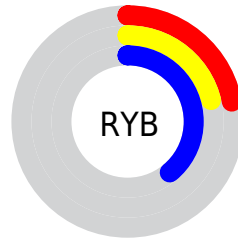
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (21%)

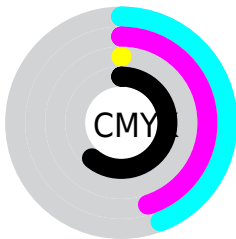
Blue (39%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (39%)

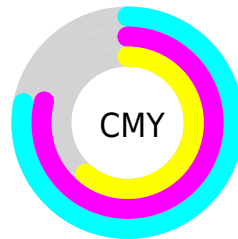


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070 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 59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.4290, -13.8490,
14.2070

■ 59.4290, -13.8490,
14.2070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.1900, -14.6740,
12.6380

■ 107.4830,
-13.9410, 15.8750

■ 14.4780, -15.5450,
11.9030

■ 133.0100,
-13.9870, 16.7090

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 158.8360,
-13.4370, 17.7550

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 186.0640,
-14.0790, 18.3770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 213.3800,
-12.1530, 16.5110

■ 238.4870, -2.5690,

8.0150

■ 59.4290, -13.8490,
14.2070

■ 59.4290, -13.8490,
14.2070

■ 50.5690, -17.0590,
17.3170

■ 68.2890, -10.6390,
11.0970

■ 42.0080, -19.6730,
20.6390

■ 76.8500, -8.0250,
7.7750

■ 33.1480, -22.8830,
23.7490

■ 85.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650

■ 24.2880, -26.0930,
26.8590

■ 94.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 16.3140, -28.9820,
29.6580

■ 102.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 11.8840, -30.5870,
31.2130

■ 111.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 120.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 128.8250, 10.3180,
-10.7860

■ 137.6850, 13.5280,
-13.8960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.1360, -50.1130, -0.3930



59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070



61.1070, 10.7250, 20.3970

Triad

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



59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070



57.4800, 33.6990, 0.5070



47.4740, -37.2260, -19.1940

Complementary

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



59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070



93.5710, 13.8490, -14.2070

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.



49.9570, -16.7770, -20.8490



59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070



56.5400, 24.3020, -10.9140

Square

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



59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070



57.6410, 35.1640, 12.5080



54.0540, 7.9350, -17.1610



49.9820, -44.2880, -12.3520

Rectangle

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



59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070



59.8650, 23.1500, 20.9900



54.0540, 7.9350, -17.1610



45.9750, -34.3830, -21.1590

Sweetspot

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



59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070



112.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980



84.9580, -26.5450, -9.0170



54.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



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.



59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070



65.6920, -21.5990, 22.5050



66.0070, -0.7370, 18.8710



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



13.6650, -34.1640, 35.4680



28.8550, -74.0600, 75.7000

Inverse Universe

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



72.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240



86.0950, 20.1670, 36.5110



86.9930, 0.7370, -18.8710



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



46.0280, 31.4420, 57.9540



98.4360, 67.9260, 123.6540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

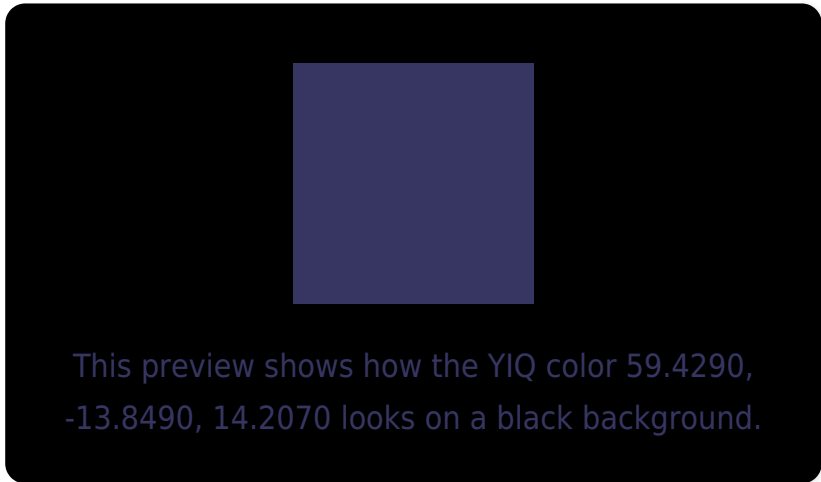
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

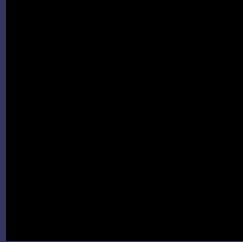
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.4290, -13.8490,

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

59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070

Protanopia

56.7480, -25.1730, 10.1790

Deuteranopia

55.6720, -28.0150, 6.6170



Tritanopia

57.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070

Protanomaly

57.8410, -21.0010, 11.6630

Deuteranomaly

56.8900, -22.6970, 9.3590

Tritanomaly

57.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.2370, -4.8610, 5.4990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070 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(55, 54, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 54, 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(55, 54, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 54, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070 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(55, 54, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 54, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(55, 54, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 54, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 54, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 54, 99)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.4290, -13.8490, 14.2070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 54, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 54,  
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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