

# Converting Colors

YIQ(59.4550, -19.0200,  
-40.7800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(59.4550, -19.0200,  
-40.7800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	105B0B
RGB	16, 91, 11
RGB Percent	6%, 36%, 4%
CMY	0.9375, 0.6430, 0.9569
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.88, 0.64
HSL	116°, 78%, 20%
HSV	116°, 88%, 36%
XYZ	4.0168, 7.6213, 1.5759
YIQ	59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

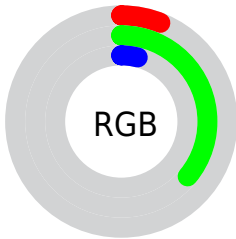
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	11, 91, 86
Decimal	1071883
CIELab	33.18, -37.83, 36.06
CIElCh	33, 52.259, 136.374
Yxy	7.6213, 0.3040, 0.5768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279261963 (0xFF105B0B)
YUV	59.4550, -23.8883, -38.1100
Hunter-Lab	27.6068, -22.3397, 15.9403

# Details

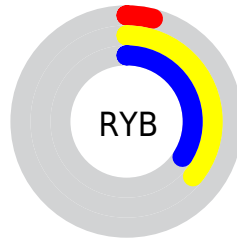
The YIQ color **59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **42.5450, 19.0200, 40.7800**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.7330, -13.9310, -39.3950**, and **25.8280, -12.1000, -23.0120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.7380, -21.4950, -45.4870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.8730, -17.1410, -36.2850**.

# Distribution



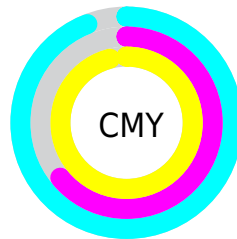
- Red (6%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800 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 59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.4550, -19.0200,  
-40.7800

■ 59.4550, -19.0200,  
-40.7800

■ 254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

■ 39.3290, -18.4250,  
-35.0410

■ 112.7330,  
-13.9310, -39.3950

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

■ 139.2060,  
-13.8850, -40.2290

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,  
-9.9370

■ 165.9780,  
-13.2430, -40.8510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 194.3370,  
-12.8760, -41.9960

■ 222.8100,  
-12.8300, -42.8300

■ 234.9610, -5.4050,

-28.7090

■ 246.8240, 2.8910,  
-13.8530

■ 59.4550, -19.0200,  
-40.7800

■ 59.4550, -19.0200,  
-40.7800

■ 55.7380, -21.4950,  
-45.4870

■ 62.8730, -17.1410,  
-36.2850

■ 55.2110, -21.4490,  
-46.3210

■ 66.5900, -14.6660,  
-31.5780

■ 70.3070, -12.1910,  
-26.8710

■ 73.7250, -10.3120,  
-22.3760

■ 77.5560, -8.1580,  
-17.3580

■ 80.9740, -6.2790,  
-12.8630

■ 84.6910, -3.8040,  
-8.1560

■ 88.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

■ 91.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.1460, 21.8750, -27.5090



59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800



62.2630, -44.4220, -31.9580

# Triad

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



59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800



69.7820, -75.2390, 3.4250



68.3710, 63.1280, 34.3600

# Complementary

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



59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800



42.5450, 19.0200, 40.7800

# 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.



72.2290, 43.4570, 43.9450



59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800



65.3260, -64.7870, 12.2450

# Square

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



59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800



71.3830, -70.1020, -7.0780



79.7820, 4.9910, 36.2150



71.6640, 62.7200, 8.7040



# Rectangle

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



59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800



66.1560, -54.0060, -23.4620



79.7820, 4.9910, 36.2150



67.9070, 58.8630, 40.0710

# Sweetspot

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



59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800



105.2080, -7.0580, -15.2660



78.9450, 27.0550, -22.2650



51.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800



70.7720, -28.0030, -59.7070



61.9500, -33.2350, -30.9550



44.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



66.6630, -26.0780, -56.0460



143.6040, -56.2350, -120.7710



# Inverse Universe

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



42.5450, 19.0200, 40.7800



46.2280, 28.0030, 59.7070



40.0500, 33.2350, 30.9550



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



43.3370, 26.0780, 56.0460

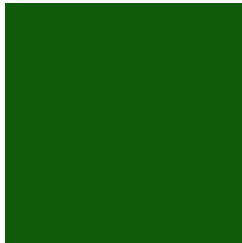


93.6950, 56.8310, 120.9830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

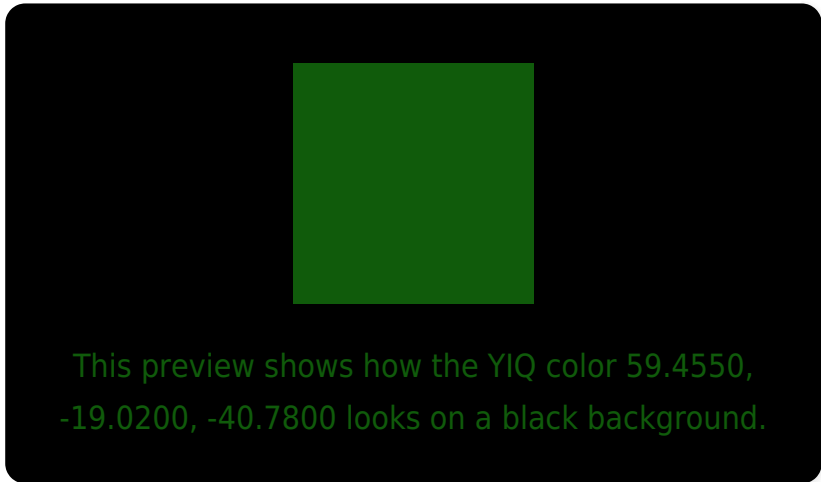
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

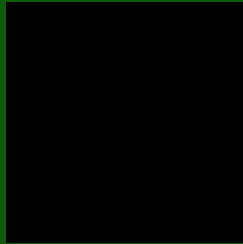
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.4550, -19.0200,

-40.7800.

# 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

59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800

### Protanopia

72.7820, 29.0720, -20.2720

### Deuteranopia

75.2480, 30.9960, -11.0840



## Tritanopia

72.6420, -28.4710, -7.1510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800

## Protanomaly

68.1710, 11.5590, -27.7770

## Deuteranomaly

69.3440, 12.7500, -21.8260

## Tritanomaly

67.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.3220, -7.3790, -14.9550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800 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(16, 91, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 91, 11)  
}
```

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(16, 91, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 91, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800 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(16, 91, 11) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 91, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 91, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 91, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 91, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 91, 11)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.4550, -19.0200, -40.7800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 91, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 91,  
11) }
```

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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