

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.4610, -60.4330,
21.4470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F3EA3
RGB	15, 62, 163
RGB Percent	6%, 24%, 64%
CMY	0.9411, 0.7568, 0.3611
CMYK	0.91, 0.62, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	221°, 83%, 35%
HSV	221°, 91%, 64%
XYZ	8.5241, 6.1903, 35.3578
YIQ	59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

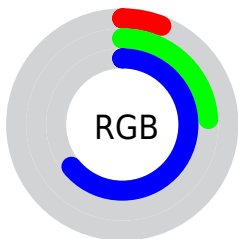
Format	Color
R_{YB}	15, 51, 163
Decimal	999075
CIE _{Lab}	29.89, 26.02, -58.35
CIE _{LCh}	30, 63.889, 294.029
Yxy	6.1903, 0.1702, 0.1236
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279189155 (0xFF0F3EA3)
YUV	59.4610, 51.0447, -38.9923
Hunter-Lab	24.8803, 17.6142, -66.8416

Details

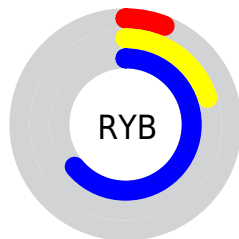
The YIQ color **59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **118.5390, 60.4330, -21.4470**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.4570, -45.4420, 30.6060**, and **25.4540, -41.3600, 22.7040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.1060, -66.6230, 23.4970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.7020, -53.9220, 19.0860**.

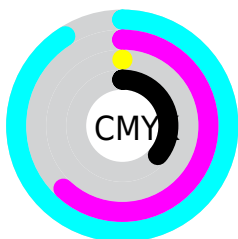
Distribution



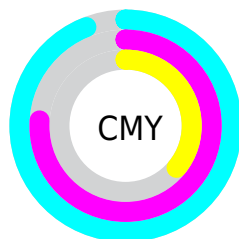
- Red (6%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470 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 59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.4610, -60.4330,
21.4470

■ 59.4610, -60.4330,
21.4470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.5710, -54.9310,
20.8530

■ 116.4570,
-45.4420, 30.6060

■ 25.4540, -41.3600,
22.7040

■ 143.4080,
-43.7460, 32.9100

■ 9.6900, -27.2850,
26.4350

■ 168.4380,
-35.2630, 27.8490

■ 10.4760, -21.2310,
15.8330

■ 192.9580,
-25.4040, 19.8760

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490

■ 218.3640,
-15.2240, 11.5920

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 243.7700, -5.0440,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

3.3080

0.0000

■ 59.4610, -60.4330,
21.4470

■ 59.4610, -60.4330,
21.4470

■ 49.1060, -66.6230,
23.4970

■ 70.7020, -53.9220,
19.0860

■ 82.2420, -46.8150,
16.9370

■ 93.4830, -40.3040,
14.5760

■ 104.7240,
-33.7930, 12.2150

■ 116.5520,
-27.5570, 9.3310

■ 128.0920,
-20.4500, 7.1820

■ 139.3330,
-13.9390, 4.8210

■ 150.5740, -7.4280,
2.4600

■ 162.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.4540, -76.8910, 11.3410



59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470



65.9510, 21.1730, 51.3250

Triad

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



59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470



62.0620, 67.3510, 7.3750



58.9690, -43.4140, -28.1980

Complementary

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



59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470



118.5390, 60.4330, -21.4470

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.



50.4820, -23.6500, -44.9780



59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470



66.5600, 38.7450, -13.8550

Square

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



59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470



49.0250, 79.0820, 42.5860



60.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410



65.3700, -60.0600, -12.8600

Rectangle

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



59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470



54.0430, 53.4490, 61.1050



60.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410



56.9170, -37.6360, -33.7960

Sweetspot

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



59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470



172.0640, -23.2470, 8.3130



113.1620, -72.4790, -46.6150



83.3330, -13.9390, 4.8210



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.



59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470



63.4970, -86.4770, 30.8910



39.3470, -32.6080, 51.3280



75.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



43.5320, -59.1950, 21.0370



5.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600

Inverse Universe

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



64.6100, 73.1210, 45.9930



71.0260, 104.8450, 65.7810



138.6530, 32.6080, -51.3280



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



48.5990, 71.6540, 45.0460



6.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

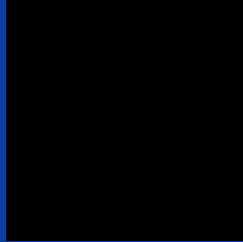
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.4610, -60.4330,

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

59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470

Protanopia

56.3320, -64.9240, 9.2200

Deuteranopia

56.2860, -59.2830, 0.5970



Tritanopia

55.2480, -48.0930, -14.9810

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470

Protanomaly

57.4510, -63.6410, 13.5030

Deuteranomaly

57.1430, -60.0180, 8.4140

Tritanomaly

56.5270, -52.7720, -1.7640

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.1350, -22.0090, 7.9030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470 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(15, 62, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 62, 163)  
}
```

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(15, 62, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 62, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470 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(15, 62, 163) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 62, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 62, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 62, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 62, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 62,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 62, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 62,  
163) }
```

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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