

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.5700, -37.1360,
-9.8080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	124C54
RGB	18, 76, 84
RGB Percent	7%, 30%, 33%
CMY	0.9295, 0.7019, 0.6707
CMYK	0.79, 0.09, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	187°, 65%, 20%
HSV	187°, 79%, 33%
XYZ	4.4336, 5.9400, 9.2923
YIQ	59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

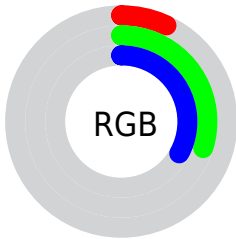
Format	Color
RYB	18, 49, 84
Decimal	1199188
CIELab	29.26, -15.10, -10.02
CIElCh	29, 18.122, 213.564
Yxy	5.9400, 0.2254, 0.3020
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279389268 (0xFF124C54)
YUV	59.5700, 12.0440, -36.4569
Hunter-Lab	24.3721, -10.1794, -5.5449

Details

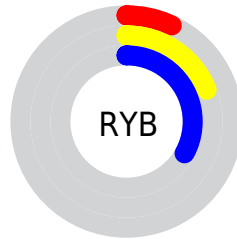
The YIQ color **59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **42.4300, 37.1360, 9.8080**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.4780, -33.8810, -8.2250**, and **23.2300, -21.3190, -4.6070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.5910, -41.6290, -10.9810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.5490, -32.6430, -8.6350**.

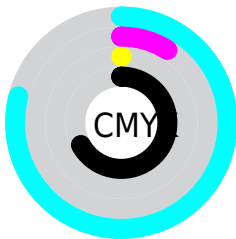
Distribution



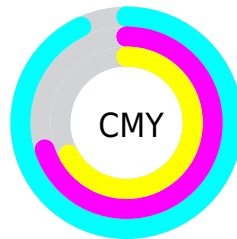
- Red (7%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080 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 59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.5700, -37.1360,
-9.8080

■ 59.5700, -37.1360,
-9.8080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.0650, -34.1560,
-8.7480

■ 110.3640,
-33.5600, -8.5360

■ 23.2300, -21.3190,
-4.6070

■ 136.4780,
-33.8810, -8.2250

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 163.1790,
-34.4770, -8.4370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 190.1790,
-34.4770, -8.4370

■ 218.8800,
-35.0730, -8.6490

■ 240.9470,

-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 59.5700, -37.1360,
-9.8080

■ 59.5700, -37.1360,
-9.8080

■ 56.5910, -41.6290,
-10.9810

■ 62.5490, -32.6430,
-8.6350

■ 53.3130, -46.7180,
-12.3660

■ 65.8270, -27.5540,
-7.2500

■ 53.0140, -47.3140,
-12.5780

■ 68.8060, -23.0610,
-6.0770

■ 72.0840, -17.9720,
-4.6920

■ 75.0630, -13.4790,
-3.5190

■ 78.0420, -8.9860,
-2.3460

■ 81.3200, -3.8970,
-0.9610

■ 84.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 87.5770, 5.6850,
1.5970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650



59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080



63.1240, -32.6440, -3.1080

Triad

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



59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080



70.8800, 9.6260, 12.7780



68.2000, 13.7560, -7.0120

Complementary

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



59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080



42.4300, 37.1360, 9.8080

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.



69.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200



59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080



70.5020, 19.4380, 11.1660

Square

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



59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080



70.4700, -3.8990, 10.0930



70.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660



66.5190, 2.4320, -11.0400

Rectangle

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



59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080



66.1900, -23.8420, 2.5740



70.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660



68.2220, 16.6900, -5.1180

Sweetspot

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



59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080



99.5790, -14.9920, -3.6320



57.6540, -20.7180, -32.0300



50.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080



71.5720, -57.8130, -15.0370



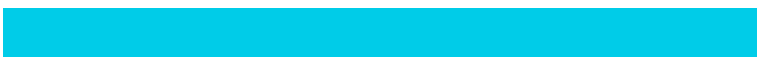
40.1990, -28.0610, 7.4510



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



65.9740, -59.0050, -15.4610



146.1960, -130.5720, -34.5400

Inverse Universe

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



44.3460, 20.7180, 32.0300



48.0570, 32.4980, 49.8260



61.8010, 28.0610, -7.4510



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



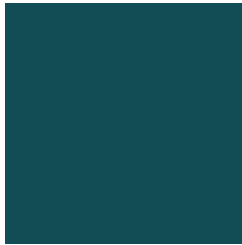
41.8830, 33.0480, 50.8720



92.6240, 72.7880, 112.6280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

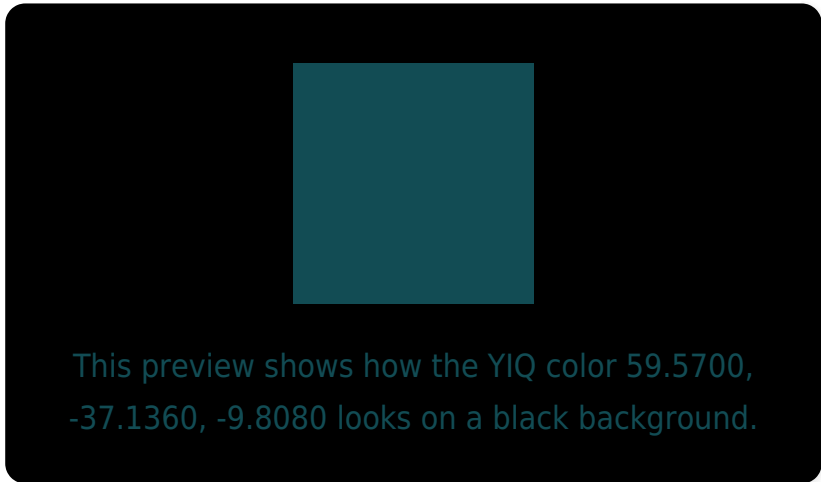
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

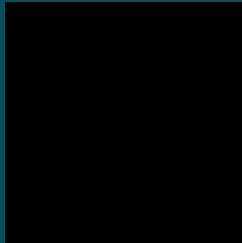
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.5700, -37.1360,

-9.8080.

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

59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080

Protanopia

68.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

Deuteranopia

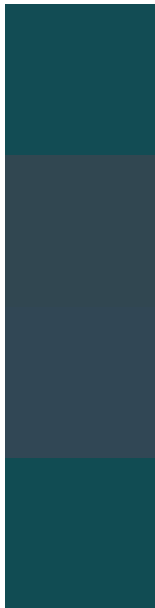
69.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860



Tritanopia

59.0430, -37.0900, -10.6420

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080

Protanomaly

65.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540

Deuteranomaly

66.0180, -17.6060, -0.3100

Tritanomaly

59.1570, -37.4110, -10.3310

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080 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(18, 76, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 76, 84)  
}
```

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(18, 76, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 76, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080 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(18, 76, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 76, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(18, 76, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 76, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 76, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 76, 84)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 76, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 76,  
84) }
```

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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