

# Converting Colors

YIQ(59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(59.6120, -36.9540,  
-2.0900)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	174761
RGB	23, 71, 97
RGB Percent	9%, 28%, 38%
CMY	0.9099, 0.7215, 0.6198
CMYK	0.76, 0.27, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	201°, 62%, 24%
HSV	201°, 76%, 38%
XYZ	4.7630, 5.5532, 12.1197
YIQ	59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

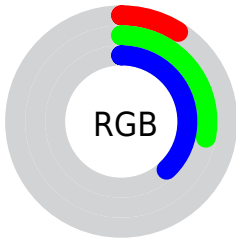
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	23, 52, 97
Decimal	1525601
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	28.26, -6.42, -19.90
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 20.913, 252.124
Yxy	5.5532, 0.2123, 0.2475
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279715681 (0xFF174761)
YUV	59.6120, 18.4323, -32.1087
Hunter-Lab	23.5652, -5.1608, -13.9975

# Details

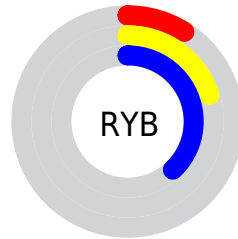
The YIQ color **59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **60.3880, 36.9540, 2.0900**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.0470, -33.7450, 0.3270**, and **22.1360, -23.7500, 0.9060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.8610, -42.0890, -2.6410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.3630, -31.8190, -1.5390**.

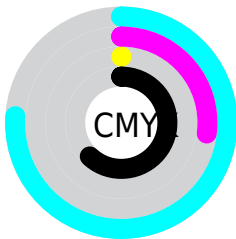
# Distribution



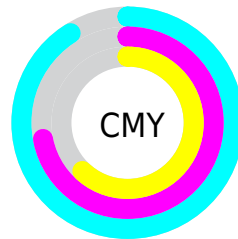
- Red (9%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900 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 59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.6120, -36.9540,  
-2.0900

■ 59.6120, -36.9540,  
-2.0900

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 37.0850, -36.9080,  
-2.9240

■ 110.0470,  
-33.7450, 0.3270

■ 22.1360, -23.7500,  
0.9060

■ 136.0470,  
-33.7450, 0.3270

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 162.2750,  
-34.3870, 0.9490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 189.9760,  
-34.9830, 0.7370

■ 217.6340,  
-34.0200, -0.1960

■ 242.4420,

-25.0320, -8.9040

251.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

59.6120, -36.9540,  
-2.0900

59.6120, -36.9540,  
-2.0900

54.8610, -42.0890,  
-2.6410

64.3630, -31.8190,  
-1.5390

49.8220, -46.3530,  
-2.4570

69.4020, -27.5550,  
-1.7230

48.0390, -48.4620,  
-2.7820

74.1530, -22.4200,  
-1.1720

79.4910, -17.5600,  
-1.1440

83.9430, -13.0210,  
-0.8050

■ 88.6940, -7.8860,  
-0.2540

■ 94.0320, -3.0260,  
-0.2260

■ 98.7830, 2.1090,  
0.3250

■ 103.8220, 6.3730,  
0.1410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.4700, -48.5980, -11.3340



59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900



66.0600, -17.4240, 7.4080

# Triad

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



59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900



67.9540, 23.9770, 11.5050



62.8990, -1.6940, -13.3580

# Complementary

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



59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900



60.3880, 36.9540, 2.0900

# 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.



65.1350, 12.3810, -9.6270



59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900



67.1080, 26.1790, 4.6350

# Square

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



59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900



68.5710, 14.9900, 14.6860



65.9130, 22.0540, -3.2100



59.3900, -19.2540, -14.5020



# Rectangle

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



59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900



68.0400, -5.5040, 11.6480



65.9130, 22.0540, -3.2100



63.7640, 3.1200, -12.4960

# Sweetspot

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



59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900



110.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180



69.4020, -28.6960, -30.6160



54.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



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.



59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900



67.1350, -57.5400, -3.4600



37.8930, -26.7790, 17.2610



46.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



55.6190, -56.0270, -3.3470



118.9320, -119.9400, -6.9480



# Inverse Universe

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



50.5980, 28.6960, 30.6160



52.9350, 44.4650, 47.7050



82.1070, 26.7790, -17.2610



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



41.8100, 43.3190, 46.4470

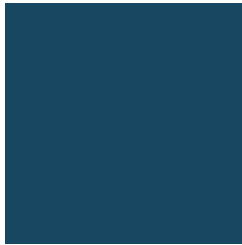


89.5440, 92.9640, 99.3960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

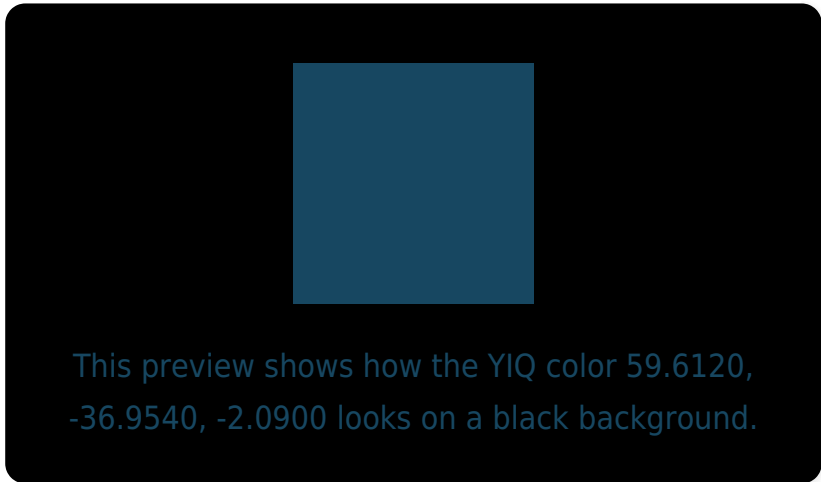
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

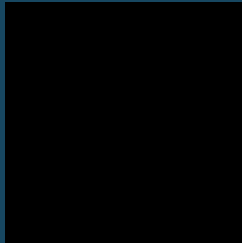
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.6120, -36.9540,

-2.0900.

# 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

59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900

### Protanopia

66.6860, -13.4350, 6.7010

### Deuteranopia

65.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



## Tritanopia

52.5580, -46.0300, -13.8220

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900

## Protanomaly

64.0870, -22.0540, 3.2100

## Deuteranomaly

63.6460, -25.1260, 3.8180

## Tritanomaly

55.0470, -42.9130, -9.7370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.9430, -13.0210, -0.8050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900 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(23, 71, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 71, 97)  
}
```

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(23, 71, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 71, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900 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(23, 71, 97) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 71, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(23, 71, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 71, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 71, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 71, 97)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 71, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 71,  
97) }
```

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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