

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550)
contains.

YIQ(59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(59.6490, -12.0130,
2.9550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	323D4E
RGB	50, 61, 78
RGB Percent	20%, 24%, 31%
CMY	0.8039, 0.7608, 0.6942
CMYK	0.36, 0.22, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	216°, 22%, 25%
HSV	216°, 36%, 31%
XYZ	4.3588, 4.5658, 7.8564
YIQ	59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

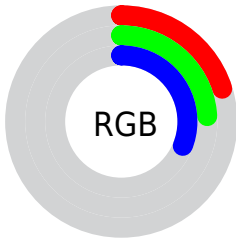
Format	Color
RYB	50, 58, 78
Decimal	3292494
CIELab	25.46, 0.26, -11.78
CIElCh	25, 11.783, 271.273
Yxy	4.5658, 0.2597, 0.2721
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281482574 (0xFF323D4E)
YUV	59.6490, 9.0470, -8.4622
Hunter-Lab	21.3678, -0.9818, -6.8419

Details

The YIQ color **59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **68.3510, 12.0130, -2.9550**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770**, and **16.5240, -13.1590, 1.6970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.3220, -15.4060, 3.8740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.9760, -8.6200, 2.0360**.

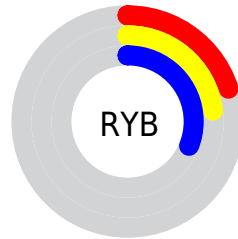
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (24%)

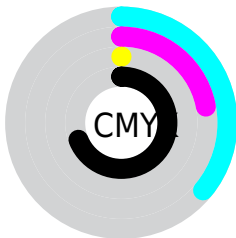
Blue (31%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (31%)

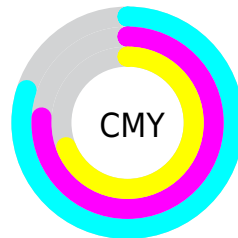


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550 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 59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.6490, -12.0130,
2.9550

■ 59.6490, -12.0130,
2.9550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.5350, -11.6920,
2.6440

■ 106.8770,
-12.6550, 3.5770

■ 16.5240, -13.1590,
1.6970

■ 132.5780,
-13.2510, 3.3650

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 158.6920,
-13.5720, 3.6760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 185.6920,
-13.5720, 3.6760

■ 213.2190,
-13.6180, 4.5100

■ 240.7800,

-11.0040, 1.1880

■ 59.6490, -12.0130,
2.9550

■ 59.6490, -12.0130,
2.9550

■ 54.3220, -15.4060,
3.8740

■ 64.9760, -8.6200,
2.0360

■ 49.5820, -19.0740,
4.2700

■ 69.7160, -4.9520,
1.6400

■ 44.5540, -21.8710,
5.4010

■ 74.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 39.2270, -25.2640,
6.3200

■ 80.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 33.9000, -28.6570,
7.2390

■ 85.3980, 4.6310,
-1.3290

■ 29.1600, -32.3250,
7.6350

■ 90.1380, 8.2990,
-1.7250

■ 27.0890, -33.5630,
8.0450

■ 95.4650, 11.6920,
-2.6440

■ 100.4930, 14.4890,
-3.7750

■ 105.8200, 17.8820,
-4.6940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.8930, -18.7520, -1.5680



59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550



61.2480, -3.3940, 6.4460

Triad

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



59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550



61.4210, 14.9920, 3.6320



58.1360, -6.5550, -7.8590

Complementary

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



59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550



68.3510, 12.0130, -2.9550

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.



59.1540, 2.2020, -6.8700



59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550



60.7150, 13.9840, -0.1280

Square

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



59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550



61.8600, 12.3780, 6.9540



60.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030



56.3570, -14.4870, -7.2790

Rectangle

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



59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550



61.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



60.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030



58.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330

Sweetspot

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



59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550



94.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



68.3740, -13.1570, -9.3570



46.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550



72.9950, -18.7990, 4.7930



54.0890, -7.2000, 9.3440



35.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



35.1080, -43.7420, 10.8020



79.0500, -98.5800, 24.4600

Inverse Universe

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



59.6260, 13.1570, 9.3570



73.0940, 20.7670, 14.6150



73.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



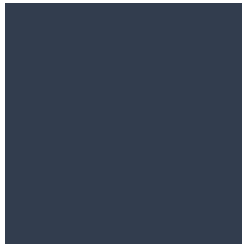
35.0580, 47.9520, 34.0640



79.0300, 108.1900, 76.7500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

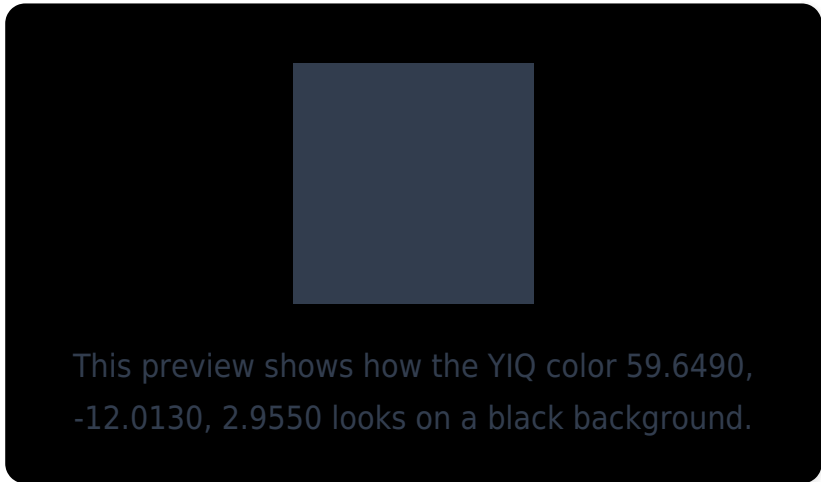
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

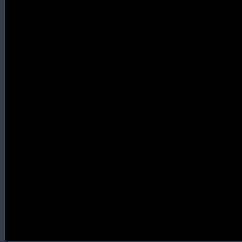
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

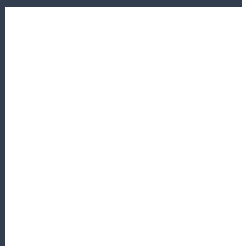
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550.

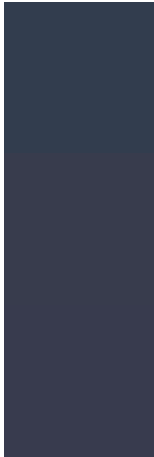


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.6490, -12.0130,

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

59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550

Protanopia

60.7420, -7.8410, 4.4390

Deuteranopia

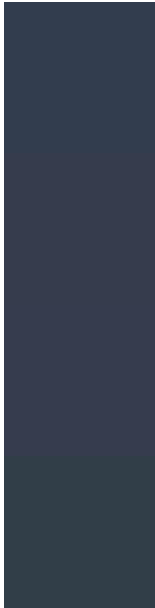
60.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730



Tritanopia

59.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550

Protanomaly

60.1440, -9.0330, 4.0150

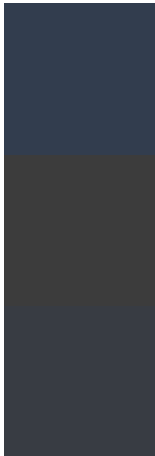
Deuteranomaly

60.2580, -9.3540, 4.3260

Tritanomaly

59.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550 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(50, 61, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 61, 78)  
}
```

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(50, 61, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 61, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550 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(50, 61, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 61, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 61, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 61, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 61, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 61, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 61, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 61,  
78) }
```

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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