

# Converting Colors

YIQ(59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(59.6960, 24.1630,  
-2.8850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	51371C
RGB	81, 55, 28
RGB Percent	32%, 22%, 11%
CMY	0.6823, 0.7843, 0.8901
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.65, 0.68
HSL	31°, 49%, 21%
HSV	31°, 65%, 32%
XYZ	4.9699, 4.5652, 1.7197
YIQ	59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

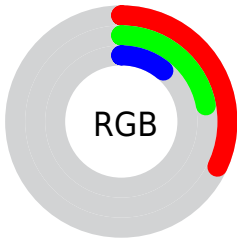
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	79, 81, 28
Decimal	5322524
CIE Lab	25.46, 8.27, 21.30
CIE LCh	25, 22.850, 68.775
Yxy	4.5652, 0.4416, 0.4056
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283512604 (0xFF51371C)
YUV	59.6960, -15.6261, 18.6836
Hunter-Lab	21.3662, 4.1296, 10.1843

# Details

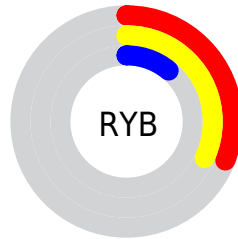
The YIQ color **59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **49.3040, -24.1630, 2.8850**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.5500, 27.5100, -2.9700**, and **17.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.9560, 20.4950, -2.4890**.

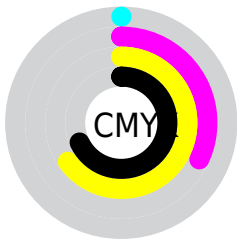
# Distribution



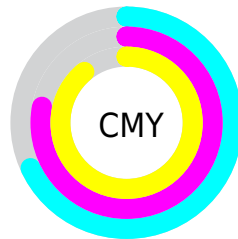
- Red (32%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850 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 59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.6960, 24.1630,  
-2.8850

■ 59.6960, 24.1630,  
-2.8850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 37.4570, 23.3380,  
-4.4540

■ 107.5500, 27.5100,  
-2.9700

■ 17.2100, 16.9640,  
0.9320

■ 133.0340, 29.0230,  
-2.8570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 159.5180, 30.5360,  
-2.7440

■ 186.1160, 31.7280,  
-2.3200

■ 214.3010, 32.6450,  
-2.4190

■ 237.1040, 22.8340,

-6.3340

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

■ 59.6960, 24.1630,  
-2.8850

■ 59.6960, 24.1630,  
-2.8850

■ 56.4360, 27.8310,  
-3.2810

■ 62.9560, 20.4950,  
-2.4890

■ 53.1760, 31.4990,  
-3.6770

■ 66.2160, 16.8270,  
-2.0930

■ 49.9160, 35.1670,  
-4.0730

■ 69.4760, 13.1590,  
-1.6970

■ 48.2860, 37.0010,  
-4.2710

■ 72.7360, 9.4910,  
-1.3010

■ 76.1100, 5.5020,  
-0.5940

■ 79.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 82.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 85.8900, -5.5020,  
0.5940

■ 89.1500, -9.1700,  
0.9900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.5320, 27.9210, 6.1050



59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



58.3910, 14.5360, -10.1360

# Triad

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



59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



47.9130, -39.8400, -15.8720



62.2470, -1.6530, 13.4430

# Complementary

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



59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



49.3040, -24.1630, 2.8850

# 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.



58.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460



59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



49.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730

# Square

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



59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



52.1510, -20.0790, -16.0710



49.2300, -47.6820, -5.9060



62.2120, 14.6230, 15.8310



# Rectangle

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



59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



57.0200, 5.2750, -13.0050



49.2300, -47.6820, -5.9060



61.4850, -8.2550, 11.9450

# Sweetspot

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



59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



96.1490, 9.7660, -0.7780



46.9250, 22.9210, 19.6330



48.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850



71.5850, 37.5970, -4.0590



74.9580, 17.0130, -16.4830



39.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



62.5060, 48.0050, -5.4590



138.6340, 105.8220, -12.5300



# Inverse Universe

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



49.3040, -24.1630, 2.8850



55.8280, -37.3220, 4.5820



34.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830



38.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



41.9070, -47.7300, 5.9820



93.3660, -105.8220, 12.5300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

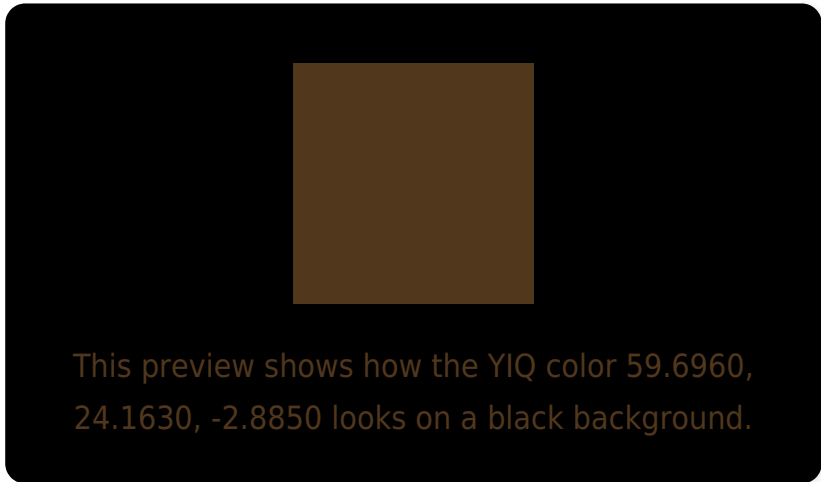
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

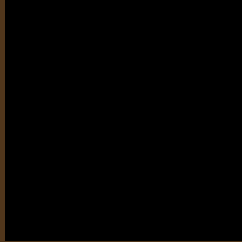
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850.



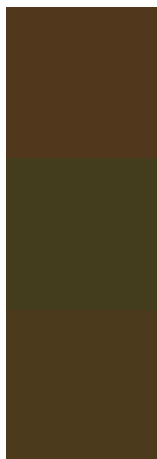
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.6960, 24.1630,

-2.8850.

# 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

59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850

### Protanopia

59.2600, 13.5270, -8.3690

### Deuteranopia

59.5490, 20.0830, -6.0370



## Tritanopia

61.7250, 17.1920, 7.8160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850

## Protanomaly

59.4670, 17.3780, -6.5740

## Deuteranomaly

59.5600, 21.5500, -5.0900

## Tritanomaly

60.8730, 19.5310, 3.9710

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850 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(81, 55, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 55, 28)  
}
```

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(81, 55, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 55, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850 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(81, 55, 28) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 55, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 55, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 55, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 55, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 55, 28)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 55, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 55,  
28) }
```

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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