

# Converting Colors

YIQ(59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180)</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(59.7890, 100.5380,  
50.2180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BB0022
RGB	187, 0, 34
RGB Percent	73%, 0%, 13%
CMY	0.2662, 0.9999, 0.8663
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.82, 0.27
HSL	349°, 100%, 37%
HSV	349°, 100%, 73%
XYZ	20.8127, 10.6958, 2.4881
YIQ	59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

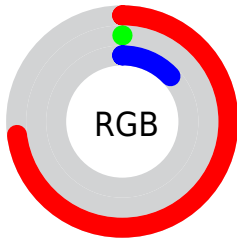
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">187, 0, 34</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12255266</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">39.06, 64.03, 38.18</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">39, 74.548, 30.809</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">10.6958, 0.6122, 0.3146</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290445346</a> (0xFFBB0022)
YUV	<a href="#">59.7890, -12.7140, 111.5640</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">32.7045, 56.3623, 18.3824</a>

# Details

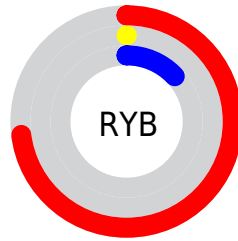
The YIQ color **59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0033**. A complement of this color would be **127.2110, -100.5380, -50.2180**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.1890, 101.6870, 34.8950**, and **37.0760, 73.9040, 26.2880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.6520, 90.4980, 44.9460**.

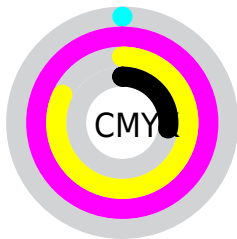
# Distribution



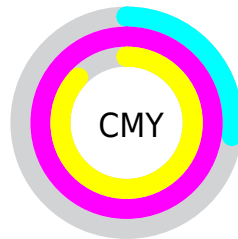
- Red (73%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Black (27%)




- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (87%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180 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 59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 59.7890, 100.5380,  
50.2180


 59.7890, 100.5380,  
50.2180


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 48.1260, 88.8030,  
37.1150


 132.1890,  
101.6870, 34.8950


 37.0760, 73.9040,  
26.2880


 153.2580, 88.0710,  
28.3510


 27.8070, 55.4280,  
19.7160

 172.5440, 72.3460,  
21.4820

 19.7770, 37.7770,  
14.7130

 192.5310, 56.0250,  
14.4010


 9.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830


 212.6320, 39.3830,  
7.6310


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 233.3200, 22.4660,


0.3380


 253.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

 59.7890, 100.5380,  
50.2180

 72.6520, 90.4980,  
44.9460

 85.0420, 80.4120,  
40.5080

 97.9050, 70.3720,  
35.2360

 110.7680, 60.3320,  
29.9640

 123.7450, 49.9710,  
25.0030

■ 136.0210, 40.2060,  
20.2540

■ 148.8840, 30.1660,  
14.9820

■ 161.8610, 19.8050,  
10.0210

■ 174.1370, 10.0400,  
5.2720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.0100, 84.5790, 69.6270



59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180



84.2230, 76.8430, 0.5470

# Triad

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



59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180



69.0670, -38.7790, -51.6350



83.3240, -96.8360, 14.8760

# Complementary

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



59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180



127.2110, -100.5380, -50.2180

# 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.



89.0170, -94.9540, 2.7900



59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180



78.5800, -61.4320, -32.0560

# Square

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



59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180



75.9870, -0.2670, -44.7390



85.5340, -81.0130, -13.0850



89.6310, -36.8240, 39.6240



# Rectangle

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



59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180



86.9930, 53.4630, -16.2730



85.5340, -81.0130, -13.0850



86.6180, -97.8440, 11.1160

# Sweetspot

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



59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180



193.0100, 38.7390, 19.3070



67.0650, 31.1610, 90.5930



92.0680, 23.6560, 11.8160



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180



77.3740, 130.1080, 64.9880



90.5460, 95.2270, 8.7870



87.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



50.5480, 84.8590, 42.5150



9.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380



# Inverse Universe

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



59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180



77.3740, 130.1080, 64.9880



96.4540, -95.2270, -8.7870



87.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



50.5480, 84.8590, 42.5150



9.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.7890, 100.5380,



# 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

59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180

### Protanopia

93.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

### Deuteranopia

90.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440



## Tritanopia

65.5930, 106.1810, 30.5410

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180

## Protanomaly

80.6440, 48.2770, 11.6450

## Deuteranomaly

79.2510, 62.4450, 8.1810

## Tritanomaly

63.4390, 103.9790, 37.4110

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.8140, 36.3550, 18.4590

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180 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(187, 0, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 0, 34)  
}
```

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(187, 0, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 0, 34) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180 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(187, 0, 34) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 0, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 0, 34)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 0, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 0, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 0, 34)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.7890, 100.5380, 50.2180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 0, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187, 0,  
34) }
```

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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