

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.8000, -33.2330,
-42.0090)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.8000, -33.2330,
-42.0090)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	026019
RGB	2, 96, 25
RGB Percent	1%, 38%, 10%
CMY	0.9924, 0.6234, 0.9020
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.74, 0.62
HSL	135°, 96%, 19%
HSV	135°, 98%, 38%
XYZ	4.3859, 8.4555, 2.3195
YIQ	59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

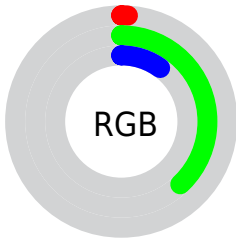
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 78, 96
Decimal	155673
CIE _{Lab}	34.91, -40.12, 32.34
CIE _{LCh}	35, 51.530, 141.126
Yxy	8.4555, 0.2893, 0.5577
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278345753 (0xFF026019)
YUV	59.8000, -17.1564, -50.6906
Hunter-Lab	29.0783, -23.9638, 15.6254

Details

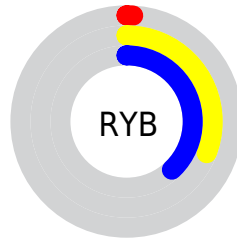
The YIQ color **59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **38.2000, 33.2330, 42.0090**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.1280, -22.4130, -39.8610**, and **28.1760, -13.2000, -25.1040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.0880, -34.1040, -42.7440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.5880, -29.5200, -37.7120**.

Distribution



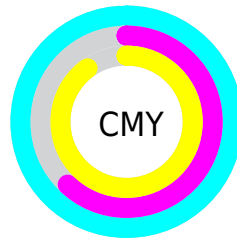
- Red (1%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090 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 59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.8000, -33.2330,
-42.0090

■ 59.8000, -33.2330,
-42.0090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.2640, -19.8000,
-37.6560

■ 116.1280,
-22.4130, -39.8610

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,
-25.1040

■ 142.7860,
-21.4500, -40.7940

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 169.6720,
-21.1290, -41.1050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 198.0310,
-20.7620, -42.2500


■ 223.5690,
-19.3410, -40.4690


■ 235.1330,


-11.6410, -25.8250


 246.9960, -3.3450,
-10.9690


 59.8000, -33.2330,
-42.0090

 59.8000, -33.2330,
-42.0090


 59.0880, -34.1040,
-42.7440

 63.5880, -29.5200,
-37.7120

 67.0770, -26.4030,
-33.6270

 70.9790, -23.0110,
-29.0190

 74.4680, -19.8940,
-24.9340

 78.2560, -16.1810,
-20.6370

■ 82.0440, -12.4680,
-16.3400

■ 85.6470, -9.6720,
-11.9440

■ 89.4350, -5.9590,
-7.6470

■ 92.9240, -2.8420,
-3.5620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.7710, 18.4370, -31.2830



59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090



66.4520, -49.3280, -31.1520

Triad

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



59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090



72.1130, -77.6690, 3.4110



74.3230, 63.0830, 29.6670

Complementary

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



59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090



38.2000, 33.2330, 42.0090

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.



76.3280, 47.4920, 42.4040



59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090



78.3890, -42.7350, 20.0890

Square

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



59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090



74.1700, -73.8160, -5.8480



83.7290, 12.5100, 37.6140



76.5450, 61.4370, 4.4210

Rectangle

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



59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090



69.7580, -58.6370, -22.1330



83.7290, 12.5100, 37.6140



73.8700, 60.2850, 36.3250

Sweetspot

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



59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090



111.1580, -12.7890, -16.0290



78.7060, 17.0620, -33.8980



55.1850, -8.2510, -10.1630



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.



59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090



76.9090, -44.3260, -55.7340



65.0440, -47.9990, -27.7030



46.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



68.8220, -39.4670, -50.1790



147.6060, -84.9390, -107.1710

Inverse Universe

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



38.2000, 33.2330, 42.0090



48.0910, 44.3260, 55.7340



32.9560, 47.9990, 27.7030



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



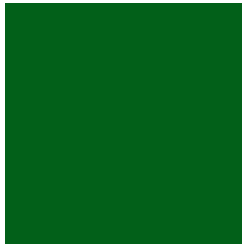
43.1780, 39.4670, 50.1790



92.3940, 84.9390, 107.1710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

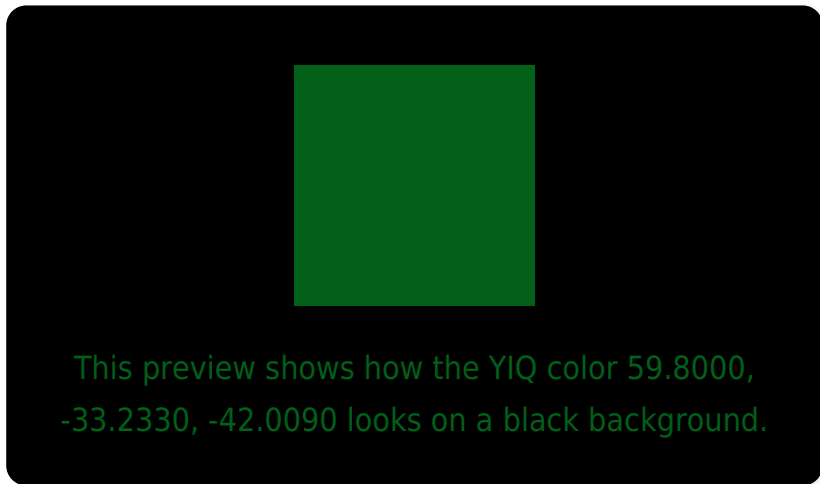
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.8000, -33.2330,

-42.0090.

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

59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090

Protanopia

78.0360, 25.5410, -16.8510

Deuteranopia

79.9320, 29.0700, -9.2180



Tritanopia

75.8480, -32.0470, -8.4230

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090

Protanomaly

71.2180, 4.1770, -26.1510

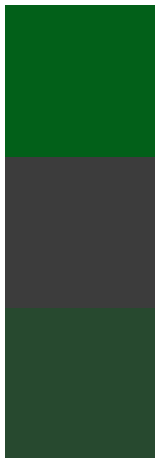
Deuteranomaly

72.9350, 6.6520, -21.4440

Tritanomaly

69.8720, -32.5950, -20.5230

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.8700, -11.9180, -15.2940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090 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(2, 96, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 96, 25)  
}
```

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(2, 96, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 96, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090 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(2, 96, 25) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 96, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 96, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 96, 25); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 96, 25); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 96, 25) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.8000, -33.2330, -42.0090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 96, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 96,  
25) }
```

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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