

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.8240, -65.8890,
21.2070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A40A9
RGB	10, 64, 169
RGB Percent	4%, 25%, 66%
CMY	0.9607, 0.7489, 0.3376
CMYK	0.94, 0.62, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	220°, 89%, 35%
HSV	220°, 94%, 66%
XYZ	9.1129, 6.5951, 38.2858
YIQ	59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

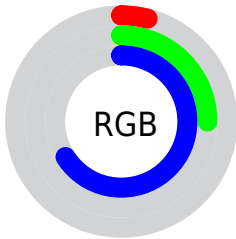
Format	Color
R_{YB}	10, 50, 169
Decimal	671913
CIE _{Lab}	30.87, 26.83, -60.36
CIE _{LCh}	31, 66.055, 293.968
Yxy	6.5951, 0.1688, 0.1221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278861993 (0xFF0A40A9)
YUV	59.8240, 53.8238, -43.6956
Hunter-Lab	25.6809, 18.3992, -70.4144

Details

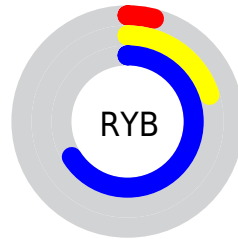
The YIQ color **59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **119.1760, 65.8890, -21.2070**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.6140, -47.3220, 31.6380**, and **26.7250, -43.5610, 24.0470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.7250, -69.9240, 22.7480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.3640, -58.7820, 19.0580**.

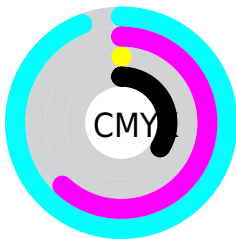
Distribution



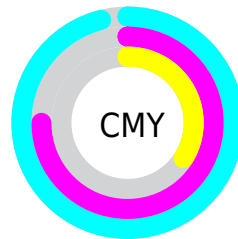
- Red (4%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070 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 59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.8240, -65.8890,
21.2070

■ 59.8240, -65.8890,
21.2070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.4290, -57.4070,
21.6730

■ 118.6140,
-47.3220, 31.6380

■ 26.7250, -43.5610,
24.0470

■ 145.5650,
-45.6260, 33.9420

■ 10.2600, -28.8900,
27.9900

■ 170.4980,
-35.4920, 26.4920

■ 11.6330, -23.1110,
16.8650

■ 195.0180,
-25.6330, 18.5190

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 219.8370,
-15.1780, 10.7580

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 245.8300, -5.2730,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

1.9510

0.0000

■ 59.8240, -65.8890,
21.2070

■ 59.8240, -65.8890,
21.2070

■ 52.7250, -69.9240,
22.7480

■ 71.3640, -58.7820,
19.0580

■ 82.9040, -51.6750,
16.9090

■ 94.4440, -44.5680,
14.7600

■ 106.5710,
-37.7360, 12.0880

■ 117.8120,
-31.2250, 9.7270

■ 129.3520,
-24.1180, 7.5780

■ 140.8920,
-17.0110, 5.4290

■ 152.4320, -9.9040,
3.2800

■ 163.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.8990, -79.6420, 11.6380



59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070



67.0160, 22.5480, 53.9400

Triad

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



59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070



63.8450, 69.4600, 7.7000



60.8440, -44.5600, -29.4560

Complementary

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



59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070



119.1760, 65.8890, -21.2070

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.



52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070



68.6310, 39.9830, -14.2650

Square

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



59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070



50.6340, 81.7410, 43.9570



62.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



67.5870, -62.1690, -13.1850

Rectangle

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



59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070



55.6950, 54.5490, 63.1970



62.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



58.2050, -38.5070, -34.5310

Sweetspot

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



59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070



177.2810, -25.3560, 7.9880



115.0750, -76.7880, -51.1240



83.9630, -15.7730, 5.0190



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070



68.9910, -90.9240, 28.8840



35.3020, -36.7350, 54.5370



78.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



46.2220, -61.2580, 19.8780



6.3890, -8.3450, 2.5590

Inverse Universe

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



63.6970, 77.4300, 50.5020



74.0310, 106.4490, 69.7530



143.6980, 36.7350, -54.5370



78.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



49.9520, 72.1580, 46.9260



6.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

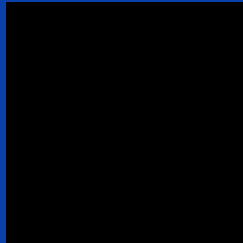
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.8240, -65.8890,

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

59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070

Protanopia

57.9620, -66.7580, 9.4180

Deuteranopia

58.5030, -61.3920, 0.2720



Tritanopia

57.2370, -49.5600, -15.9280

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070

Protanomaly

58.8960, -66.3920, 13.8000

Deuteranomaly

59.0610, -62.7230, 7.8770

Tritanomaly

58.4450, -55.4770, -2.3010

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.7650, -23.8430, 8.1010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070 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(10, 64, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 64, 169)  
}
```

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(10, 64, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 64, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070 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(10, 64, 169) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 64, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 64, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 64, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 64, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 64,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 64, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 64,  
169) }
```

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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