

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.8260, 36.0810,
12.4090)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	662A29
RGB	102, 42, 41
RGB Percent	40%, 16%, 16%
CMY	0.5999, 0.8354, 0.8391
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 0.60, 0.60
HSL	1°, 43%, 28%
HSV	1°, 60%, 40%
XYZ	6.7115, 4.6414, 2.6433
YIQ	59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

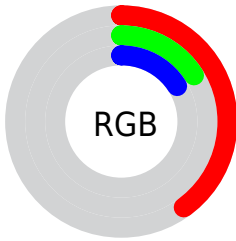
Format	Color
R_{YB}	102, 42, 41
Decimal	6695465
CIE _{Lab}	25.69, 26.98, 13.96
CIE _{LCh}	26, 30.376, 27.369
Yxy	4.6414, 0.4795, 0.3316
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284885545 (0xFF662A29)
YUV	59.8260, -9.2812, 36.9866
Hunter-Lab	21.5439, 17.9062, 7.8061

Details

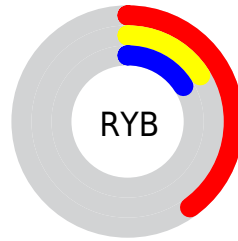
The YIQ color **59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **83.1740, -36.0810, -12.4090**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480**, and **15.2490, 30.3960, 10.8120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.8160, 42.0410, 14.5290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.8360, 30.1210, 10.2890**.

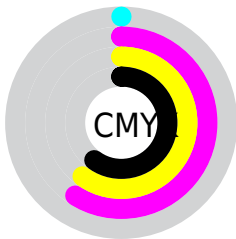
Distribution



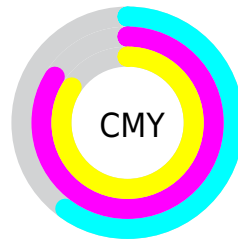
- Red (40%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090 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 59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.8260, 36.0810,
12.4090

■ 59.8260, 36.0810,
12.4090

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.2710, 33.3300,
12.7060

■ 109.2780, 40.6200,
12.7480

■ 15.2490, 30.3960,
10.8120

■ 135.4740, 43.0040,
13.5960

■ 5.6810, 11.3240,
4.0280

■ 161.9580, 44.5170,
13.7090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.8550, 46.3050,
14.3450

■ 212.2560, 37.6860,
10.8540

■ 231.8840, 20.9980,

4.9180

252.0990, 4.0350,
-1.5410

59.8260, 36.0810,
12.4090

59.8260, 36.0810,
12.4090

52.8160, 42.0410,
14.5290

66.8360, 30.1210,
10.2890

45.8060, 48.0010,
16.6490

73.8460, 24.1610,
8.1690

38.6820, 54.2820,
18.4580

80.9700, 17.8800,
6.3600

31.6720, 60.2420,
20.5780

87.9800, 11.9200,
4.2400

94.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 102.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 109.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 116.1340,
-12.2410, -3.9290

■ 123.1440,
-18.2010, -6.0490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.9750, 28.6520, 20.3960



59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090



59.3660, 34.0200, 0.1960

Triad

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



59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090



51.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850



49.7660, -51.9470, -0.1950

Complementary

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



59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090



83.1740, -36.0810, -12.4090

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.



51.7890, -50.7540, -5.2980



59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090



48.8760, -38.4180, -19.6180

Square

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



59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090



56.2280, 7.3850, -18.2070



51.4980, -45.8010, -12.4650



61.8420, -13.5740, 14.7300

Rectangle

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



59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090



58.5730, 28.7030, -8.0730



51.4980, -45.8010, -12.4650



50.8260, -52.1760, -1.5520

Sweetspot

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



59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090



116.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880



66.1930, 16.7750, 31.9030



56.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090



66.8780, 56.6660, 19.3060



77.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



35.5590, 67.9900, 23.3340



74.7060, 143.1320, 49.2120

Inverse Universe

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



83.1740, -36.0810, -12.4090



103.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060



66.1510, -28.1060, 2.7580



49.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



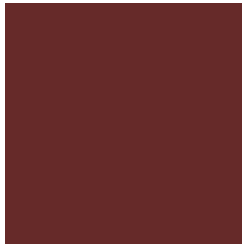
79.4410, -67.9900, -23.3340



167.8810, -143.4070, -49.7350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

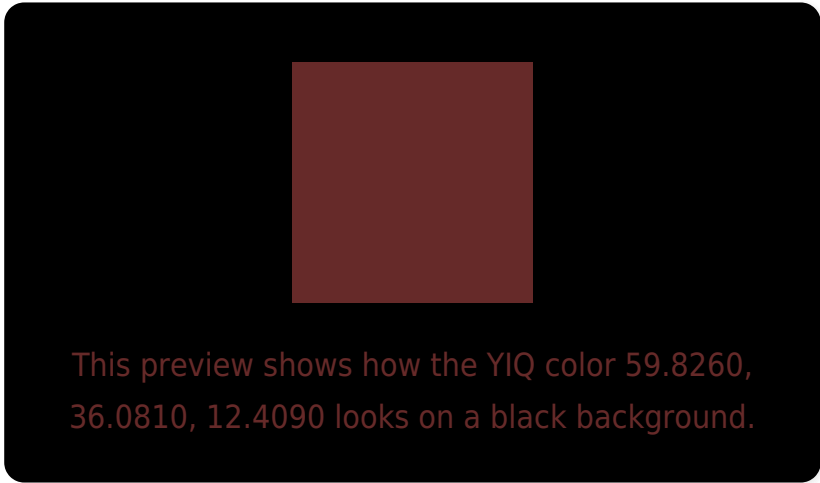
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090.

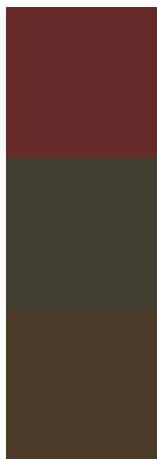


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.8260, 36.0810,

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

59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090

Protanopia

61.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Deuteranopia

61.3900, 16.2770, -3.1390



Tritanopia

59.5810, 35.3930, 13.8650

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090

Protanomaly

61.1500, 17.1930, 2.2890

Deuteranomaly

60.9720, 23.5660, 2.4300

Tritanomaly

59.4670, 35.7140, 13.5540

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090 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(102, 42, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 42, 41)  
}
```

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(102, 42, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 42, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090 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(102, 42, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 42, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 42, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 42, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 42, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 42,  
41) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 42, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102, 42,  
41) }
```

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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