

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.8620, -17.4670,
-8.3390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	264641
RGB	38, 70, 65
RGB Percent	15%, 27%, 25%
CMY	0.8511, 0.7254, 0.7452
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.07, 0.73
HSL	171°, 30%, 21%
HSV	171°, 46%, 27%
XYZ	3.9432, 5.1751, 5.7896
YIQ	59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

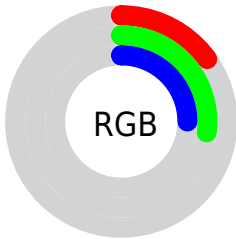
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 55, 70
Decimal	2508353
CIE _{Lab}	27.23, -13.24, -0.68
CIE _{LCh}	27, 13.254, 182.923
Yxy	5.1751, 0.2645, 0.3471
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280698433 (0xFF264641)
YUV	59.8620, 2.5330, -19.1730
Hunter-Lab	22.7489, -8.8700, 0.8351

Details

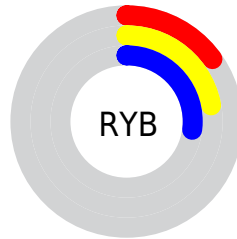
The YIQ color **59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **48.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510**, and **18.4710, -14.8080, -6.9680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6550, -21.3180, -10.1340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440**.

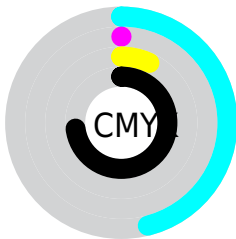
Distribution



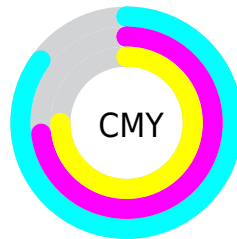
- Red (15%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390 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 59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.8620, -17.4670,
-8.3390

■ 59.8620, -17.4670,
-8.3390

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.5630, -18.0630,
-8.5510

■ 107.5630,
-18.0630, -8.5510

■ 18.4710, -14.8080,
-6.9680

■ 133.1500,
-18.3380, -9.0740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.7370,
-18.6130, -9.5970

■ 186.4380,
-19.2090, -9.8090

■ 214.4380,
-19.2090, -9.8090

■ 243.1390,

-19.8050, -10.0210

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

59.8620, -17.4670,
-8.3390

59.8620, -17.4670,
-8.3390

57.6550, -21.3180,
-10.1340

62.0690, -13.6160,
-6.5440

55.4480, -25.1690,
-11.9290

64.2760, -9.7650,
-4.7490

53.2410, -29.0200,
-13.7240

66.4830, -5.9140,
-2.9540

51.0340, -32.8710,
-15.5190

68.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

48.7130, -36.4010,
-17.6250

70.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 47.8160, -38.1890,
-18.2610

■ 73.2180, 5.3180,
2.7420

■ 75.4250, 9.1690,
4.5370

■ 77.6320, 13.0200,
6.3320

■ 79.8390, 16.8710,
8.1270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.1250, -8.0220, -8.8060



59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



59.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770

Triad

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



59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



65.0740, -2.8440, 7.4920



64.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380

Complementary

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



59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



48.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390

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.



65.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680



59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



65.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160

Square

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



59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



63.5780, -13.2510, 3.3650



65.8710, 13.8450, 7.9010



63.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360

Rectangle

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



59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



60.6860, -22.6030, -3.3630



65.8710, 13.8450, 7.9010



65.3240, 16.6430, 1.2430

Sweetspot

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



59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



87.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



58.2790, -5.8200, -15.6760



43.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



75.8390, -27.8280, -13.3000



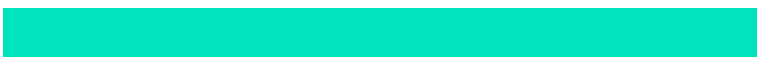
53.9750, -16.0470, -1.0310



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



67.6890, -54.1890, -25.6530



155.0230, -123.7360, -59.3200

Inverse Universe

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



48.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



57.1610, 27.8280, 13.3000



54.0250, 16.0470, 1.0310



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.4250, 53.8680, 25.9640



71.9770, 123.7360, 59.3200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

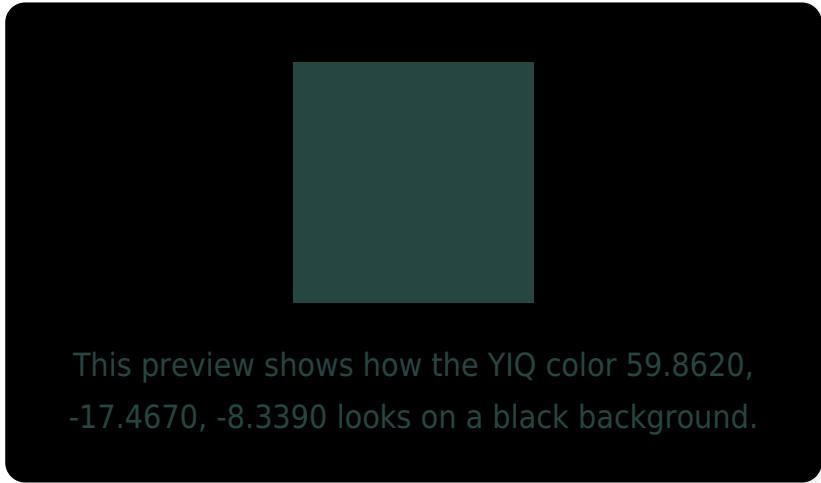
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

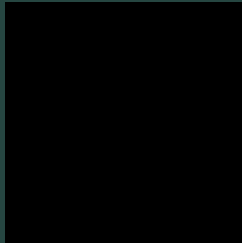
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.8620, -17.4670,

-8.3390.

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

59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390

Protanopia

64.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Deuteranopia

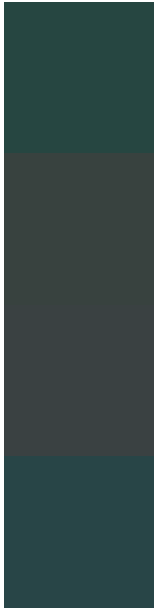
64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



Tritanopia

61.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390

Protanomaly

62.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530

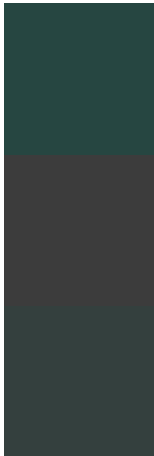
Deuteranomaly

63.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730

Tritanomaly

60.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390 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(38, 70, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 70, 65)  
}
```

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(38, 70, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 70, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390 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(38, 70, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 70, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 70, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 70, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 70, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 70, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 70, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 70,  
65) }
```

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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