

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.8640, -38.1440,
-13.5680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.8640, -38.1440,
-13.5680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F4F4F
RGB	15, 79, 79
RGB Percent	6%, 31%, 31%
CMY	0.9413, 0.6901, 0.6903
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	180°, 68%, 18%
HSV	180°, 81%, 31%
XYZ	4.4042, 6.2610, 8.3661
YIQ	59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

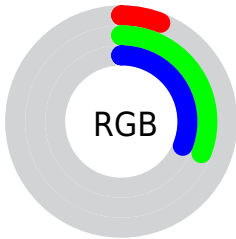
Format	Color
R_{YB}	15, 47, 79
Decimal	1003343
CIE _{Lab}	30.06, -18.95, -5.61
CIE _{LCh}	30, 19.766, 196.486
Yxy	6.2610, 0.2314, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279193423 (0xFF0F4F4F)
YUV	59.8640, 9.4340, -39.3457
Hunter-Lab	25.0221, -12.3705, -2.3082

Details

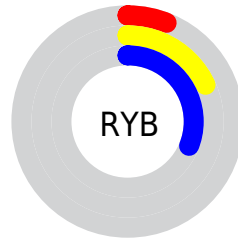
The YIQ color **59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **34.1360, 38.1440, 13.5680**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.9570, -33.9720, -12.0840**, and **23.9480, -20.5850, -6.8970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720**.

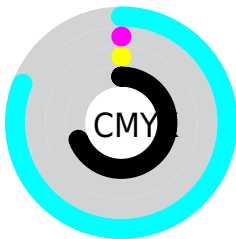
Distribution



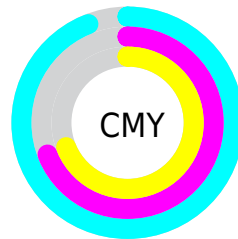
- Red (6%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680 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 59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.8640, -38.1440,
-13.5680

■ 59.8640, -38.1440,
-13.5680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.2560, -33.3760,
-11.8720

■ 111.5440,
-34.2470, -12.6070

■ 23.9480, -20.5850,
-6.8970

■ 137.5440,
-34.2470, -12.6070

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 164.2450,
-34.8430, -12.8190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 191.2450,
-34.8430, -12.8190

■ 219.9460,
-35.4390, -13.0310

■ 240.3490,

-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 59.8640, -38.1440,
-13.5680

■ 59.8640, -38.1440,
-13.5680

■ 57.4720, -42.9120,
-15.2640

■ 62.2560, -33.3760,
-11.8720

■ 55.3790, -47.0840,
-16.7480

■ 64.6480, -28.6080,
-10.1760

■ 67.0400, -23.8400,
-8.4800

■ 69.4320, -19.0720,
-6.7840

■ 71.5250, -14.9000,
-5.3000

■ 73.9170, -10.1320,
-3.6040

■ 76.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 78.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 81.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.3190, -20.4920, -14.0920



59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680



59.9760, -44.1510, -9.3270

Triad

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



59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680



72.8730, 2.3360, 12.7360



70.0160, 20.2660, -3.8460

Complementary

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



59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680



34.1360, 38.1440, 13.5680

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.



70.9830, 25.0330, 3.3770



59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680



72.8160, 15.6780, 13.2300

Square

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



59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680



70.4410, -14.1230, 8.1570



72.0140, 23.7480, 10.1480



69.3520, 10.2720, -9.9520

Rectangle

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



59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680



64.2700, -35.9910, -3.0230



72.0140, 23.7480, 10.1480



70.8530, 22.2830, -1.8530

Sweetspot

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



59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680



94.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880



52.8670, -17.0040, -33.2600



46.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680



72.3990, -59.0040, -20.9880



41.6670, -29.6190, 2.6450



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



71.5020, -60.7920, -21.6240



161.1160, -136.7590, -49.0710

Inverse Universe

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



34.1360, 38.1440, 13.5680



32.6010, 59.0040, 20.9880



52.3330, 29.6190, -2.6450



35.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



30.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240



68.7700, 137.0800, 48.7600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

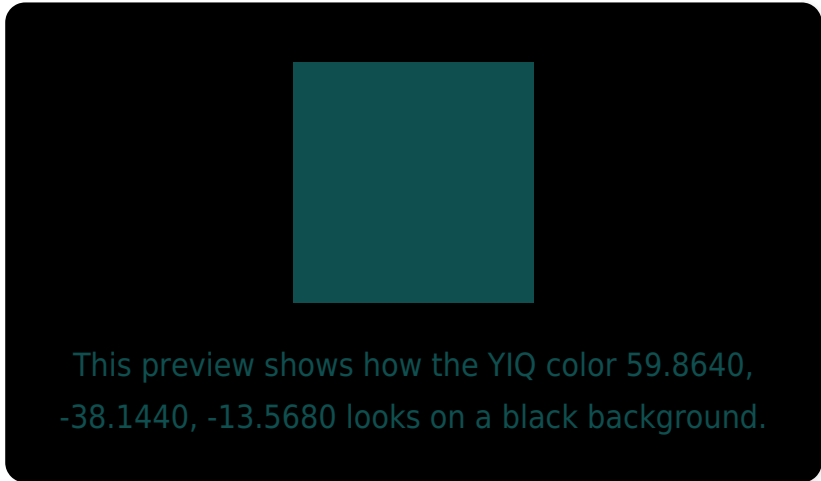
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

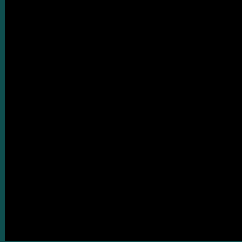
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.8640, -38.1440,

-13.5680.

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

59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680

Protanopia

70.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranopia

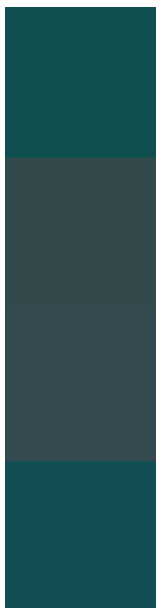
71.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800



Tritanopia

61.4560, -36.8150, -10.1190

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680

Protanomaly

66.7640, -14.0750, -3.7310

Deuteranomaly

67.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

Tritanomaly

60.6300, -37.3650, -11.1650

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.1230, -13.7080, -4.8760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680 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(15, 79, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 79, 79)  
}
```

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(15, 79, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 79, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680 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(15, 79, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 79, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(15, 79, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 79, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 79, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 79, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 79, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 79,  
79) }
```

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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