

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.8850, 19.2570,
-2.0790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D3823
RGB	77, 56, 35
RGB Percent	30%, 22%, 14%
CMY	0.6980, 0.7804, 0.8626
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.55, 0.70
HSL	30°, 37%, 22%
HSV	30°, 55%, 30%
XYZ	4.7788, 4.5271, 2.2139
YIQ	59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

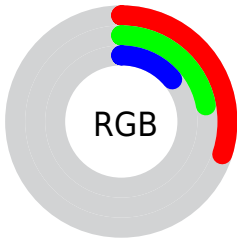
Format	Color
R_{YB}	77, 77, 35
Decimal	5060643
CIE Lab	25.34, 6.34, 16.69
CIE LCh	25, 17.857, 69.200
Yxy	4.5271, 0.4148, 0.3930
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283250723 (0xFF4D3823)
YUV	59.8850, -12.2683, 15.0099
Hunter-Lab	21.2771, 2.8558, 8.7248




Details

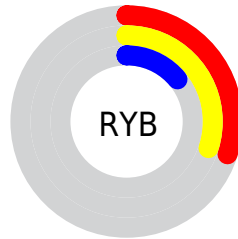
The YIQ color **59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **52.1150, -19.2570, 2.0790**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650**, and **17.1990, 15.4970, -0.0150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830**.

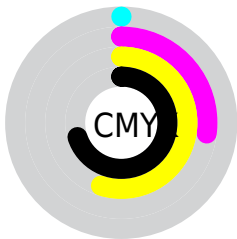
Distribution







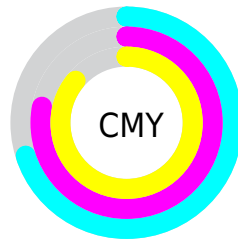
-  Red (30%)
-  Green (22%)
-  Blue (14%)






-  Red (30%)
-  Yellow (30%)
-  Blue (14%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (27%)
-  Yellow (55%)
-  Black (70%)



-  Cyan (70%)
-  Magenta (78%)
-  Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790 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 59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.8850, 19.2570,
-2.0790

■ 59.8850, 19.2570,
-2.0790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.9880, 17.4690,
-2.7150

■ 107.5540, 21.6870,
-2.0650

■ 17.1990, 15.4970,
-0.0150

■ 133.0380, 23.2000,
-1.9520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.2230, 24.1170,
-2.0510

■ 186.4080, 25.0340,
-2.1500

■ 214.0060, 26.2260,
-1.7260

■ 238.7170, 19.6700,

-4.0580

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 59.8850, 19.2570,
-2.0790

■ 59.8850, 19.2570,
-2.0790

■ 56.6250, 22.9250,
-2.4750

■ 63.1450, 15.5890,
-1.6830

■ 53.4790, 26.2720,
-2.5600

■ 66.2910, 12.2420,
-1.5980

■ 50.2190, 29.9400,
-2.9560

■ 69.5510, 8.5740,
-1.2020

■ 47.5460, 33.3330,
-3.8750

■ 72.2240, 5.1810,
-0.2830

■ 45.3290, 35.4420,
-3.5500

■ 75.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 78.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 81.8900, -5.5020,
0.5940

■ 85.1500, -9.1700,
0.9900

■ 88.2960, -12.5170,
1.0750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.9550, 22.2360, 4.5080



59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790



59.0040, 11.3720, -7.8600

Triad

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



59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790



51.1100, -30.0290, -11.9570



61.5520, -1.1940, 10.6300

Complementary

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



59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790



52.1150, -19.2570, 2.0790

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.



59.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410



59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790



49.6020, -40.1620, -10.0340

Square

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



59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790



55.1950, -14.2110, -12.2830



54.4340, -30.5810, -1.9490



61.8370, 11.1850, 12.0570

Rectangle

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



59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790



57.5300, 3.8990, -10.0930



54.4340, -30.5810, -1.9490



61.2740, -6.2830, 9.2450

Sweetspot

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



59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790



92.5940, 7.0150, -0.4810



50.0660, 17.9700, 15.7460



46.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950



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.



59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790



72.9200, 29.3440, -3.1680



71.6250, 13.7570, -12.5390



36.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



60.4350, 46.7670, -5.0490



136.2750, 105.4550, -11.3850

Inverse Universe

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



52.1150, -19.2570, 2.0790



61.0800, -29.3440, 3.1680



40.3750, -13.7570, 12.5390



35.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



41.5650, -46.7670, 5.0490



93.7250, -105.4550, 11.3850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

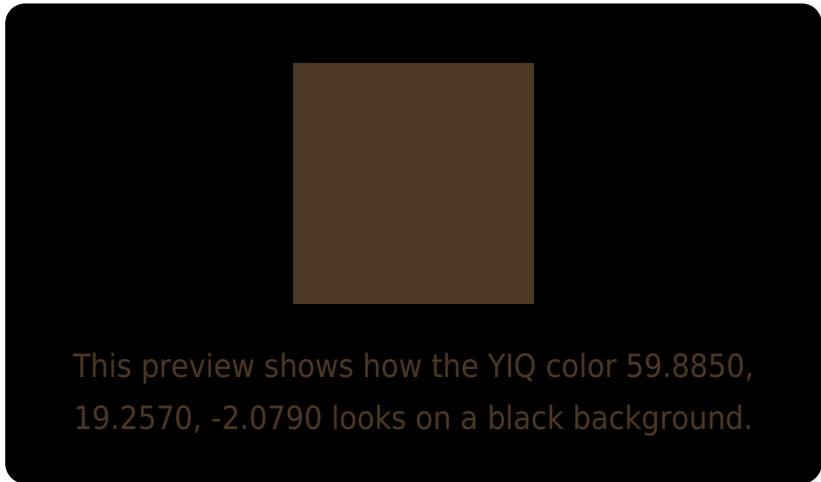
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

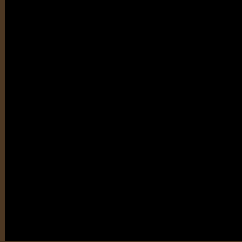
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790.



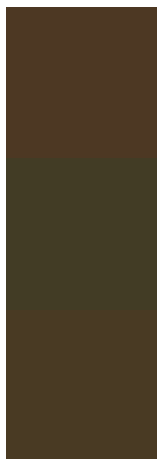
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.8850, 19.2570,

-2.0790.

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

59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790

Protanopia

59.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

Deuteranopia

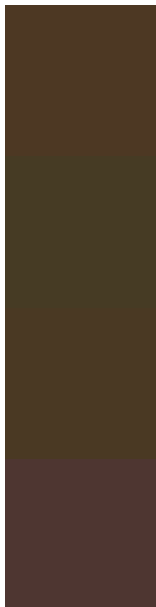
59.8630, 16.3230, -3.9730



Tritanopia

61.2300, 14.2120, 6.7560

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790

Protanomaly

59.6670, 13.9390, -4.8210

Deuteranomaly

59.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380

Tritanomaly

60.6060, 15.9090, 3.5330

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790 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(77, 56, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 56, 35)  
}
```

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(77, 56, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 56, 35) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790 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(77, 56, 35) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 56, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 56, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 56, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 56, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 56, 35)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 56, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 56,  
35) }
```

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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