

# Converting Colors

YIQ(59.9100, -52.9530,  
-15.0090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(59.9100, -52.9530,  
-15.0090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	00545D
RGB	0, 84, 93
RGB Percent	0%, 33%, 36%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6704, 0.6355
CMYK	1.00, 0.10, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	186°, 100%, 18%
HSV	186°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	5.1464, 7.1355, 11.4491
YIQ	59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

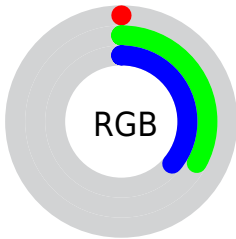
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 44, 93
Decimal	21597
CIELab	32.11, -18.23, -11.44
CIElCh	32, 21.522, 212.125
Yxy	7.1355, 0.2169, 0.3007
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278211677 (0xFF00545D)
YUV	59.9100, 16.3134, -52.5411
Hunter-Lab	26.7123, -12.3567, -6.7136

# Details

The YIQ color **59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **33.0900, 52.9530, 15.0090**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.2920, -42.2250, -11.1930**, and **28.2510, -25.8120, -5.7800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.1880, -47.8640, -13.6240**.

# Distribution



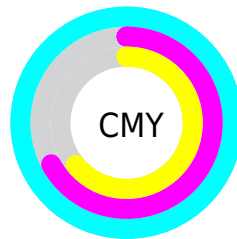
- Red (0%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090 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 59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.9100, -52.9530,  
-15.0090

■ 59.9100, -52.9530,  
-15.0090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 43.6730, -38.9240,  
-10.4440

■ 115.2920,  
-42.2250, -11.1930

■ 28.2510, -25.8120,  
-5.7800

■ 141.7050,  
-41.9500, -10.6700

■ 11.8830, -12.7920,  
0.5520

■ 168.7050,  
-41.9500, -10.6700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 196.7050,  
-41.9500, -10.6700


■ 225.1070,  
-43.1420, -11.0940


■ 240.3490,


-29.2040, -10.3880


 249.0200,  
-11.9200, -4.2400


 59.9100, -52.9530,  
-15.0090

 63.1880, -47.8640,  
-13.6240

 66.7650, -42.1790,  
-12.0270

 70.0430, -37.0900,  
-10.6420

 73.3210, -32.0010,  
-9.2570

 76.0120, -26.6370,  
-7.3490

■ 79.5890, -20.9520,  
-5.7520

■ 82.8670, -15.8630,  
-4.3670

■ 86.1450, -10.7740,  
-2.9820

■ 89.7220, -5.0890,  
-1.3850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430



59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



65.7960, -43.4640, -5.2560

# Triad

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



59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



77.9450, 11.0010, 15.3930



74.1140, 16.8740, -8.4540

# Complementary

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



59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



33.0900, 52.9530, 15.0090

# 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.



75.3480, 25.2630, -0.7930



59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



76.9370, 22.6470, 13.5830

# Square

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



59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



77.1540, -5.8250, 11.9590



76.1730, 27.5540, 7.2500



72.5360, 3.7620, -13.1180



# Rectangle

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



59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



71.6560, -31.0860, 1.6980



76.1730, 27.5540, 7.2500



74.8480, 20.6790, -5.8250

# Sweetspot

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



59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



106.8880, -20.3560, -5.5400



55.5030, -28.1430, -46.1510



53.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



77.0760, -68.2200, -19.1640



33.4950, -40.5780, 8.5260



43.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



70.6530, -62.5350, -17.5670



152.6360, -134.9270, -38.2150



# Inverse Universe

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



37.3830, 28.4640, 45.8400



48.1920, 36.8520, 59.0280



59.5050, 40.5780, -8.5260



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



44.1760, 33.7810, 54.1090



95.2590, 72.5580, 116.7980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

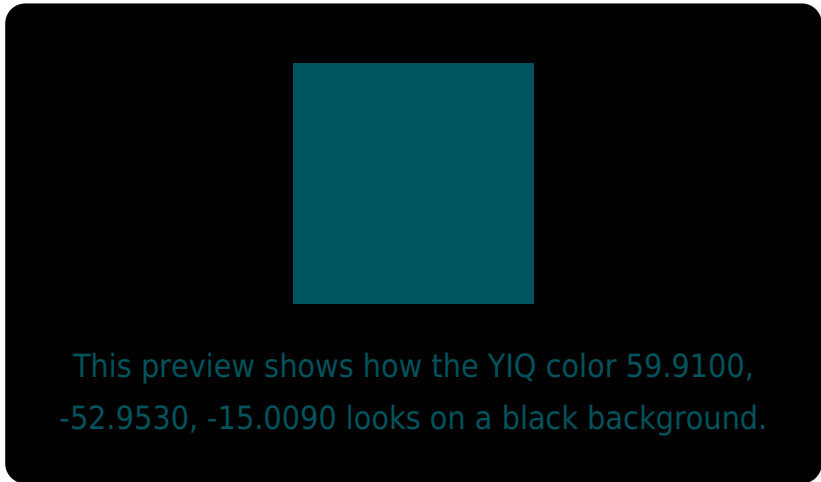
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

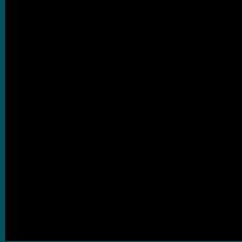
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.9100, -52.9530,

-15.0090.

# 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

59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090

### Protanopia

76.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

### Deuteranopia

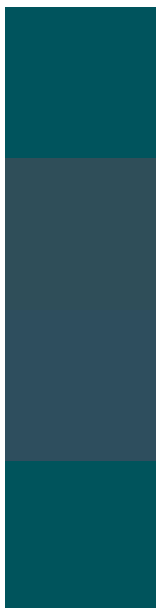
76.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190



## Tritanopia

59.6820, -52.3110, -15.6310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090

## Protanomaly

69.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510

## Deuteranomaly

70.2560, -24.2080, -1.8080

## Tritanomaly

59.7960, -52.6320, -15.3200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090 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(0, 84, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 84, 93)  
}
```

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(0, 84, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 84, 93) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090 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(0, 84, 93) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 84, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 84, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 84, 93); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 84, 93); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 84, 93) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 84, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 84,  
93) }
```

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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