

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100)
contains.

YIQ(59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(59.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B3C3E
RGB	59, 60, 62
RGB Percent	23%, 24%, 24%
CMY	0.7686, 0.7647, 0.7569
CMYK	0.05, 0.03, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	220°, 2%, 24%
HSV	220°, 5%, 24%
XYZ	4.2890, 4.5093, 5.2015
YIQ	59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 60, 62
Decimal	3882046
CIE Lab	25.29, 0.04, -1.38
CIE LCh	25, 1.383, 271.696
Yxy	4.5093, 0.3064, 0.3221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282072126 (0xFF3B3C3E)
YUV	59.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147
Hunter-Lab	21.2352, -1.1093, 0.3417

Details

The YIQ color **59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **61.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100**, and **17.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100**.

Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (24%)

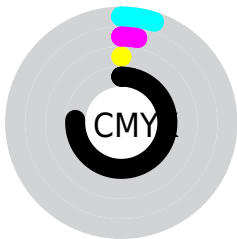
Blue (24%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (24%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100 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 59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 59.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 106.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 17.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 132.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 185.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 213.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 241.0430, -1.5590,

0.7210

■ 59.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 59.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 55.7870, -3.7140,
1.2300

■ 64.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 51.6450, -6.1900,
2.0500

■ 68.2130, 3.7140,
-1.2300

■ 47.2040, -9.2620,
2.6580

■ 72.6540, 6.7860,
-1.8380

■ 42.4750, -11.4630,
4.0010

■ 77.3830, 8.9870,
-3.1810

■ 38.3330, -13.9390,
4.8210

■ 81.5250, 11.4630,
-4.0010

■ 34.1910, -16.4150,
5.6410

■ 85.6670, 13.9390,
-4.8210

■ 30.0490, -18.8910,
6.4610

■ 89.8090, 16.4150,
-5.6410

■ 25.6080, -21.9630,
7.0690

■ 94.2500, 19.4870,
-6.2490

■ 21.4660, -24.4390,
7.8890

■ 98.3920, 21.9630,
-7.0690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



60.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Triad

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



59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



59.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



59.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

Complementary

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



59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



61.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

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.



59.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



60.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Square

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



59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



60.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



60.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



59.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

Rectangle

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



59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



59.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



60.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



59.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230

Sweetspot

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



59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



81.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



60.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



40.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



78.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



59.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



28.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



29.5000, -38.9740, 12.4980



68.7460, -91.6120, 30.3400

Inverse Universe

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



60.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



78.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



61.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



31.7540, 45.7520, 29.8800



74.8140, 108.5580, 70.0780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

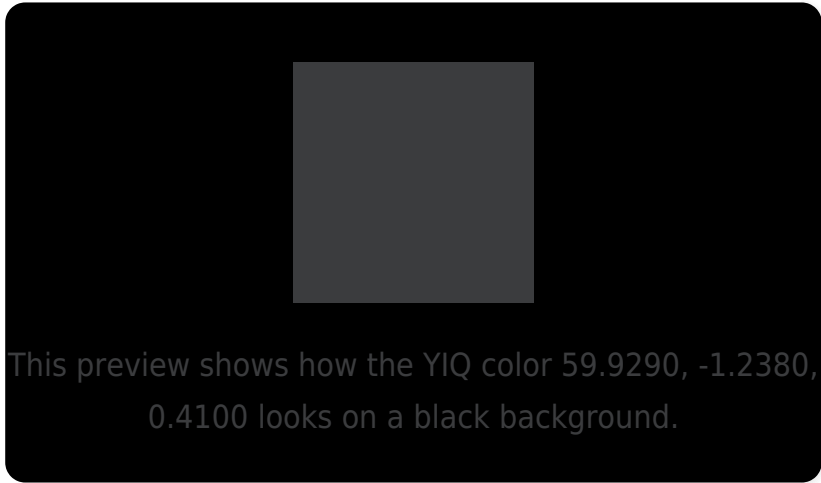
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

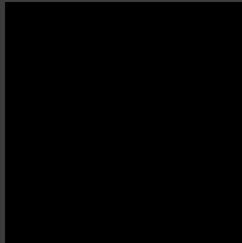
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100.



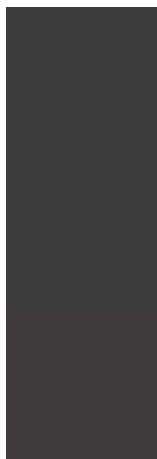
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.9290, -1.2380,

0.4100.

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

59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Protanopia

60.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Deuteranopia

60.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



Tritanopia

60.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Protanomaly

60.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

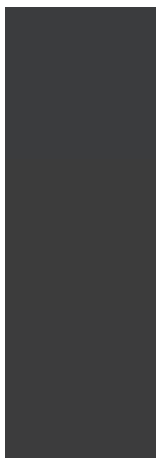
Deuteranomaly

60.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810

Tritanomaly

60.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100 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(59, 60, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 60, 62)  
}
```

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(59, 60, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 60, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100 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(59, 60, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 60, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 60, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 60, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 60, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 60, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 60, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 60,  
62) }
```

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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