

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.9970, -22.2810,
-9.2010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	214845
RGB	33, 72, 69
RGB Percent	13%, 28%, 27%
CMY	0.8707, 0.7176, 0.7295
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.04, 0.72
HSL	175°, 37%, 21%
HSV	175°, 54%, 28%
XYZ	4.0183, 5.3892, 6.4551
YIQ	59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

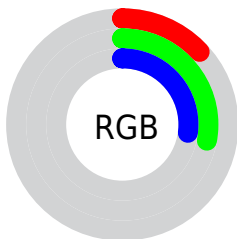
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 53, 72
Decimal	2181189
CIE _{Lab}	27.82, -14.68, -2.44
CIE _{LCh}	28, 14.880, 189.438
Yxy	5.3892, 0.2533, 0.3397
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280371269 (0xFF214845)
YUV	59.9970, 4.4385, -23.6764
Hunter-Lab	23.2146, -9.7280, -0.2360

Details

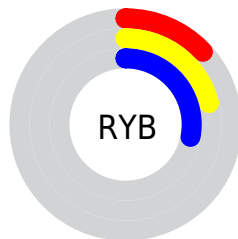
The YIQ color **59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **45.0030, 22.2810, 9.2010**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240**, and **19.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.2040, -18.4300, -7.4060**.

Distribution



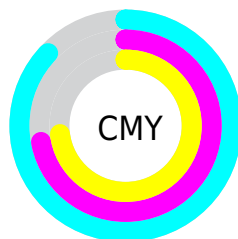
- Red (13%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010 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 59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.9970, -22.2810,
-9.2010

■ 59.9970, -22.2810,
-9.2010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.2140, -24.3900,
-9.5260

■ 108.5840,
-22.5560, -9.7240

■ 19.9870, -16.3210,
-7.0810

■ 134.2850,
-23.1520, -9.9360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.2850,
-23.1520, -9.9360

■ 187.8720,
-23.4270, -10.4590

■ 215.5730,
-24.0230, -10.6710

■ 242.5130,

-23.7940, -9.3140

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

59.9970, -22.2810,
-9.2010

59.9970, -22.2810,
-9.2010

57.7900, -26.1320,
-10.9960

62.2040, -18.4300,
-7.4060

55.6970, -30.3040,
-12.4800

64.2970, -14.2580,
-5.9220

53.1910, -34.7510,
-14.4870

66.8030, -9.8110,
-3.9150

51.0980, -38.9230,
-15.9710

68.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

49.7880, -40.9860,
-17.1300

71.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 73.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 75.4030, 6.2350,
2.6430

■ 77.7950, 11.0030,
4.3390

■ 80.0020, 14.8540,
6.1340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.3310, -11.5980, -10.0780



59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010



59.7670, -27.3250, -5.8930

Triad

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



59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010



66.7970, -0.5060, 9.1740



65.7430, 16.7810, -1.2590

Complementary

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



59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010



45.0030, 22.2810, 9.2010

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.



66.5740, 18.9350, 3.7590



59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010



67.2990, 9.7640, 10.2760

Square

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



59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010



64.9310, -12.7470, 5.2450



66.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270



64.5740, 9.7670, -6.3050

Rectangle

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



59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010



61.2450, -25.6750, -2.7550



66.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270



65.8680, 17.9270, -0.0010

Sweetspot

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



59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010



89.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



56.7900, -8.9370, -19.7610



45.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010



75.3050, -35.0720, -14.1760



50.9470, -18.8440, 0.1000



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



68.6010, -56.7570, -23.1650



157.0750, -129.5140, -53.7220

Inverse Universe

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



45.0030, 22.2810, 9.2010



51.8090, 34.7510, 14.4870



54.0530, 18.8440, -0.1000



33.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



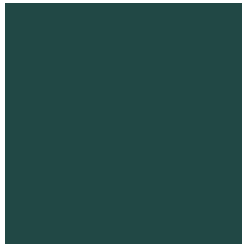
30.5130, 56.4360, 23.4760



69.9250, 129.5140, 53.7220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

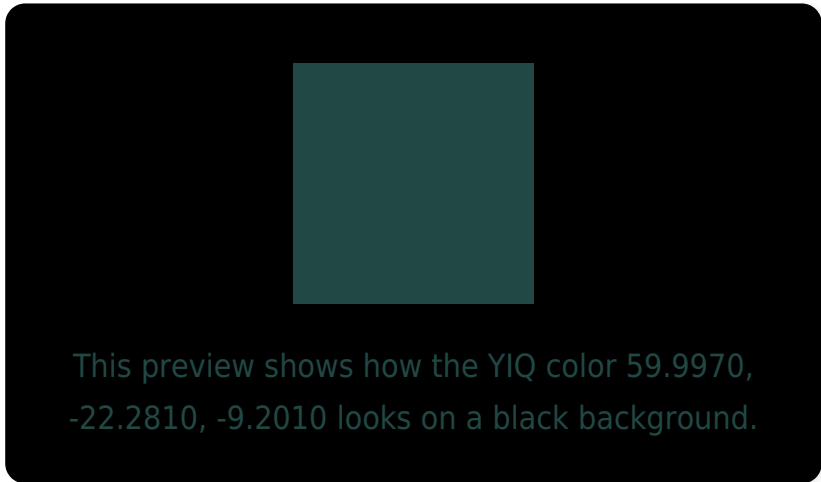
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

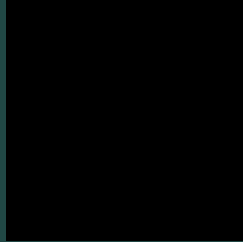
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.9970, -22.2810,

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

59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010

Protanopia

65.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Deuteranopia

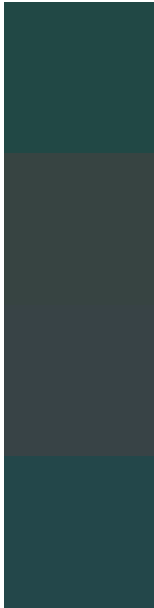
66.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



Tritanopia

61.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010

Protanomaly

63.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780

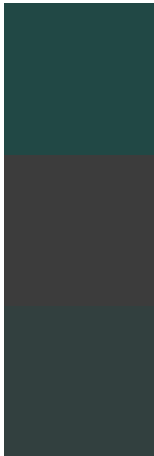
Deuteranomaly

64.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

Tritanomaly

60.5780, -22.4190, -6.6990

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010 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(33, 72, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 72, 69)  
}
```

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(33, 72, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 72, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010 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(33, 72, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 72, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(33, 72, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 72, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 72, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 72, 69)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 72, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 72,  
69) }
```

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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