

# Converting Colors

YIQ(75.8900, -59.3690,  
-30.8970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(75.8900, -59.3690,  
-30.8970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007059
RGB	0, 112, 89
RGB Percent	0%, 44%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5606, 0.6512
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.21, 0.56
HSL	168°, 100%, 22%
HSV	168°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	7.6002, 12.3191, 11.4162
YIQ	75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

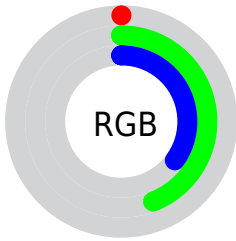
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 62, 112
Decimal	28761
CIELab	41.72, -33.38, 5.21
CIELCh	42, 33.782, 171.134
Yxy	12.3191, 0.2425, 0.3931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278218841 (0xFF007059)
YUV	75.8900, 6.4632, -66.5555
Hunter-Lab	35.0985, -22.7702, 5.2842

# Details

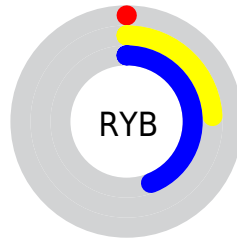
The YIQ color **75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **36.1100, 59.3690, 30.8970**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.8270, -45.8900, -27.3780**, and **41.9970, -31.4490, -19.2650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.4070, -53.4550, -27.9430**.

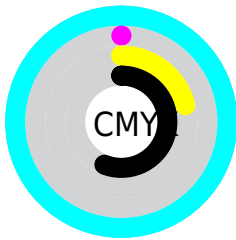
# Distribution



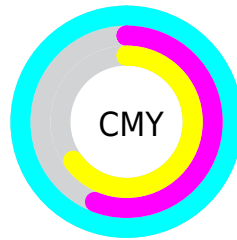
- Red (0%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970 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 75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 75.8900, -59.3690,  
-30.8970

■ 75.8900, -59.3690,  
-30.8970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 58.5930, -45.1110,  
-24.9750

■ 134.8270,  
-45.8900, -27.3780

■ 41.9970, -31.4490,  
-19.2650

■ 162.0120,  
-44.9730, -27.4770

■ 26.6890, -18.6580,  
-14.2900

■ 189.8980,  
-44.6520, -27.7880

■ 7.0440, -3.3000,  
-6.2760

■ 218.4850,  
-44.9270, -28.3110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 233.6850,  
-39.1980, -16.4940

■ 243.0400,

-23.8400, -8.4800

252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

75.8900, -59.3690,  
-30.8970

79.4070, -53.4550,  
-27.9430

83.0380, -47.8620,  
-24.6780

86.8540, -41.3520,  
-21.5120

90.3710, -35.4380,  
-18.5580

93.8880, -29.5240,  
-15.6040

■ 97.5190, -23.9310,  
-12.3390

■ 101.0360,  
-18.0170, -9.3850

■ 104.8520,  
-11.5070, -6.2190

■ 108.4830, -5.9140,  
-2.9540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.8880, -12.3290, -24.3690



75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970



79.1960, -68.6780, -21.8780

# Triad

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



75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970



98.2910, -22.1480, 15.9320



98.1500, 43.5560, 3.5880

# Complementary

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



75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970



36.1100, 59.3690, 30.8970

# 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.



98.8810, 43.4160, 17.1440



75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970



101.9590, 8.3860, 24.2420

# Square

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



75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970



84.7690, -65.1970, -2.3570



100.5780, 31.4480, 24.7920



96.4440, 33.3800, -10.2360



# Rectangle

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



75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970



80.4330, -73.5390, -16.3790



100.5780, 31.4480, 24.7920



98.3830, 44.5180, 8.1820

# Sweetspot

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



75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970



131.1170, -22.7390, -11.9150



72.9200, -16.4960, -53.4880



65.2430, -14.1660, -7.5900



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970



98.2250, -76.7900, -40.0700



59.7280, -57.9520, -7.0080



54.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



81.2700, -63.4950, -33.2150



167.3330, -130.8410, -68.2250



# Inverse Universe

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



36.1100, 59.3690, 30.8970



46.7750, 76.7900, 40.0700



52.2720, 57.9520, 7.0080



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



38.7300, 63.4950, 33.2150



79.6670, 130.8410, 68.2250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

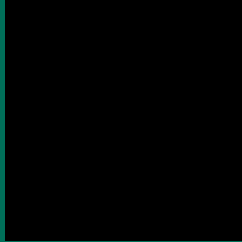
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.8900, -59.3690,

-30.8970.

# 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

75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970

### Protanopia

97.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

### Deuteranopia

99.2570, 9.5820, 2.5580



## Tritanopia

86.9000, -46.9930, -12.8890

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970

## Protanomaly

89.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420

## Deuteranomaly

90.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710

## Tritanomaly

82.7590, -51.2100, -19.0660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970

## Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

75.8290, -21.8680, -11.1800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970 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, 112, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 112, 89)  
}
```

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, 112, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 112, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970 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, 112, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 112, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 112, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 112, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 112, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 112, 89)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 112, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 112,  
89) }
```

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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