

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350)
contains.

YIQ(58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350)	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(58.0240, -17.7430,
-3.3350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	274148
RGB	39, 65, 72
RGB Percent	15%, 25%, 28%
CMY	0.8471, 0.7451, 0.7177
CMYK	0.46, 0.10, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	193°, 30%, 22%
HSV	193°, 46%, 28%
XYZ	3.8961, 4.6805, 6.8257
YIQ	58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

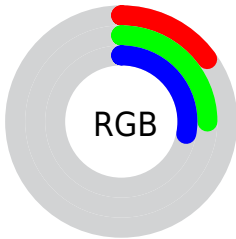
Format	Color
RYB	39, 54, 72
Decimal	2572616
CIELab	25.80, -7.79, -7.37
CIElCh	26, 10.728, 223.415
Yxy	4.6805, 0.2530, 0.3039
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280762696 (0xFF274148)
YUV	58.0240, 6.8902, -16.6840
Hunter-Lab	21.6345, -5.7145, -3.5618

Details

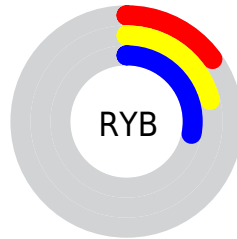
The YIQ color **58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **52.9760, 17.7430, 3.3350**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.7250, -18.3390, -3.5470**, and **16.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970**.

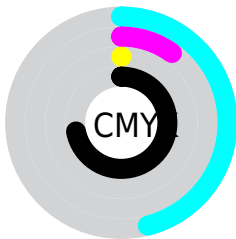
Distribution



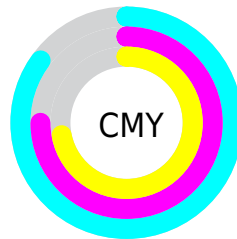
- Red (15%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350 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 58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.0240, -17.7430,
-3.3350

■ 58.0240, -17.7430,
-3.3350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.7250, -18.3390,
-3.5470

■ 105.7250,
-18.3390, -3.5470

■ 16.8070, -15.6340,
-3.0100

■ 130.8390,
-18.6600, -3.2360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.5400,
-19.2560, -3.4480

■ 184.2410,
-19.8520, -3.6600

■ 212.2410,
-19.8520, -3.6600

■ 240.1270,

-19.5310, -3.9710

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

58.0240, -17.7430,
-3.3350

58.0240, -17.7430,
-3.3350

54.7570, -21.3650,
-3.7730

61.2910, -14.1210,
-2.8970

52.0770, -25.2620,
-4.7340

63.9710, -10.2240,
-1.9360

48.5110, -29.4800,
-5.3840

67.5370, -6.0060,
-1.2860

45.8310, -33.3770,
-6.3450

70.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

42.5640, -36.9990,
-6.7830

73.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 41.6670, -38.7870,
-7.4190

■ 76.1640, 5.4100,
1.0740

■ 79.4310, 9.0320,
1.5120

■ 82.4100, 13.5250,
2.6850

■ 85.6770, 17.1470,
3.1230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350



58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350



59.3990, -14.3050, 0.4390

Triad

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



58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350



62.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380



60.3610, 6.0530, -5.0750

Complementary

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



58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350



52.9760, 17.7430, 3.3350

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.



61.1060, 11.3250, -1.4990



58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350



62.2190, 12.7450, 5.8090

Square

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



58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350



62.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



62.1820, 14.1670, 2.0630



59.3000, -1.1450, -6.7850

Rectangle

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



58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350



61.0190, -10.1790, 2.7570



62.1820, 14.1670, 2.0630



60.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160

Sweetspot

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



58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350



88.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



59.1690, -11.3220, -15.0820



45.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



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.



58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350



71.9950, -27.9670, -5.2710



48.6320, -13.3430, 5.0330



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



57.0720, -53.2290, -10.0050



130.9510, -122.0920, -23.0200

Inverse Universe

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



51.8310, 11.3220, 15.0820



62.2220, 17.8310, 23.7750



62.3680, 13.3430, -5.0330



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



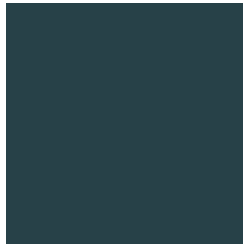
38.4930, 33.9660, 45.2460



88.2790, 77.8330, 103.7930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

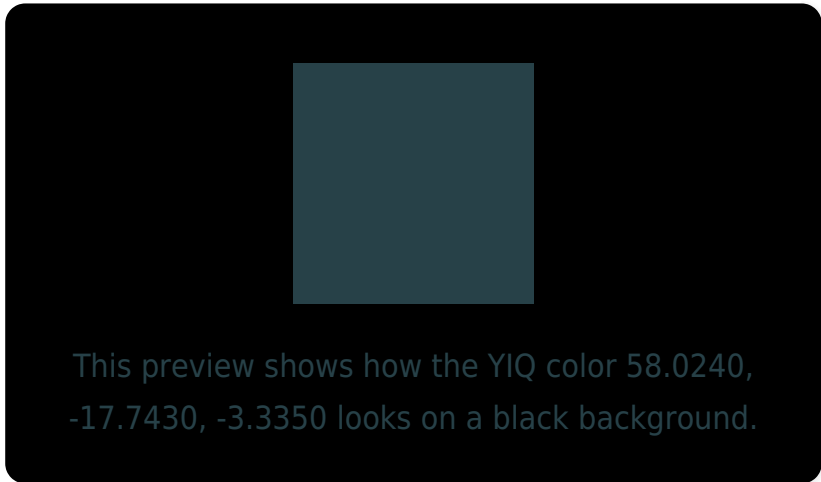
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

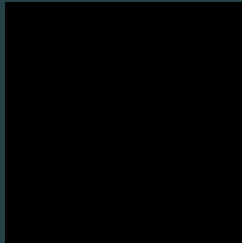
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.0240, -17.7430,

-3.3350.

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

58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Protanopia

61.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

Deuteranopia

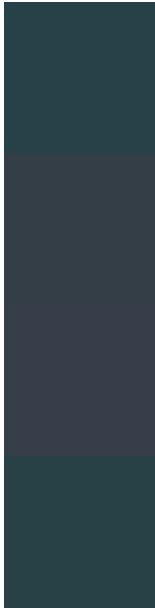
61.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



Tritanopia

57.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Protanomaly

59.9220, -8.5280, 0.3680

Deuteranomaly

60.5630, -8.8950, 1.5130

Tritanomaly

57.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350 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(39, 65, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 65, 72)  
}
```

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(39, 65, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 65, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350 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(39, 65, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 65, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(39, 65, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 65, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 65, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 65, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 65, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 65,  
72) }
```

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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