

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.2610, -22.6040,
2.1640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	263F57
RGB	38, 63, 87
RGB Percent	15%, 25%, 34%
CMY	0.8510, 0.7529, 0.6589
CMYK	0.56, 0.28, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	209°, 39%, 25%
HSV	209°, 56%, 34%
XYZ	4.2962, 4.6557, 9.6831
YIQ	58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

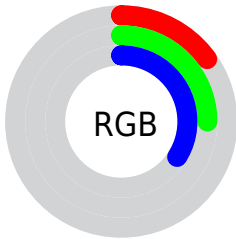
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 55, 87
Decimal	2506583
CIE _{Lab}	25.73, -1.76, -17.32
CIE _{LCh}	26, 17.412, 264.185
Yxy	4.6557, 0.2305, 0.2498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280696663 (0xFF263F57)
YUV	58.2610, 14.1683, -17.7689
Hunter-Lab	21.5771, -2.2191, -11.5035

Details

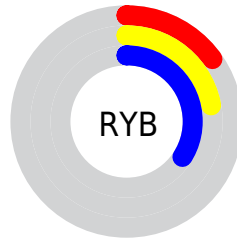
The YIQ color **58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **66.7390, 22.6040, -2.1640**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.2010, -22.3750, 3.5210**, and **17.1150, -19.2570, 2.0790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.2220, -26.8680, 2.3480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.3000, -18.3400, 1.9800**.

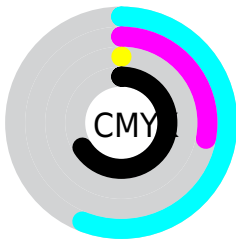
Distribution



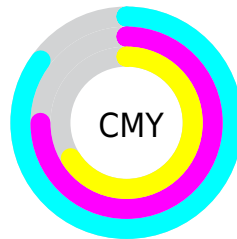
- Red (15%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640 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 58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.2610, -22.6040,
2.1640

■ 58.2610, -22.6040,
2.1640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.9510, -24.6670,
1.0050

■ 106.2010,
-22.3750, 3.5210

■ 17.1150, -19.2570,
2.0790

■ 131.9020,
-22.9710, 3.3090

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 158.0160,
-23.2920, 3.6200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 185.1300,
-23.6130, 3.9310

■ 212.9450,
-24.5300, 4.0300

■ 238.9640,

-17.5140, -1.9780

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

58.2610, -22.6040,
2.1640

58.2610, -22.6040,
2.1640

53.2220, -26.8680,
2.3480

63.3000, -18.3400,
1.9800

48.4820, -30.5360,
2.7440

68.6270, -14.9470,
1.0610

42.8560, -34.5250,
3.4510

73.6660, -10.6830,
0.8770

37.8170, -38.7890,
3.6350

78.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

35.7460, -40.0270,
4.0450

83.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

■ 89.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 94.1100, 5.5020,
-0.5940

■ 99.1490, 9.7660,
-0.7780

■ 103.8890, 13.4340,
-1.1740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.1730, -34.3400, -5.4120



58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640



61.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090

Triad

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



58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640



61.7640, 21.4560, 7.6320



56.7290, -6.9670, -11.4070

Complementary

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



58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640



66.7390, 22.6040, -2.1640

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.



58.7260, 6.2830, -9.2450



58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640



61.3630, 20.9070, 1.0590

Square

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



58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640



62.6480, 16.0910, 11.2510



60.1510, 15.4520, -4.7080



54.6010, -21.2260, -11.8020

Rectangle

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



58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640



62.3350, 0.9150, 10.9550



60.1510, 15.4520, -4.7080



58.1810, -2.4280, -11.0680

Sweetspot

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



58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640



101.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



69.4990, -21.1790, -18.1630



49.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640



67.5570, -35.1210, 3.2390



44.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



44.4830, -49.4720, 4.5120



97.2300, -108.4350, 10.3250

Inverse Universe

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



55.5010, 21.1790, 18.1630



63.1700, 32.7770, 28.2410



80.8270, 16.0040, -14.7160



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



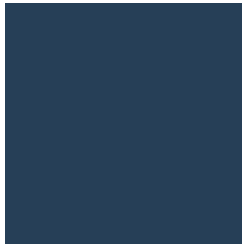
38.2630, 46.1170, 39.7890



83.9450, 101.5400, 87.1400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640 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

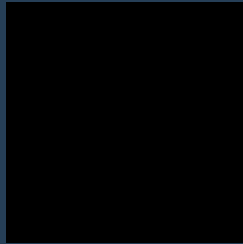
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

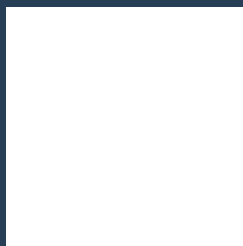
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.2610, -22.6040,

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

58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640

Protanopia

60.7570, -12.1970, 6.2910

Deuteranopia

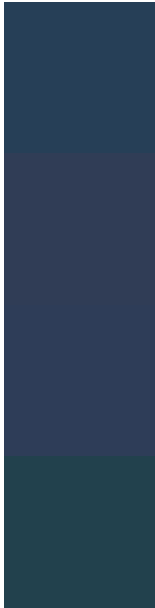
60.2020, -14.9480, 6.5880



Tritanopia

56.4040, -21.8690, -5.6530

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640

Protanomaly

59.9630, -15.7730, 5.0190

Deuteranomaly

59.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170

Tritanomaly

57.0990, -22.3280, -2.8400

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640 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(38, 63, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 63, 87)  
}
```

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(38, 63, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 63, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640 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(38, 63, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 63, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 63, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 63, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 63, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 63, 87)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 63, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 63,  
87) }
```

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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