

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.2860, -15.7250,
-6.8690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	274340
RGB	39, 67, 64
RGB Percent	15%, 26%, 25%
CMY	0.8471, 0.7372, 0.7491
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.05, 0.74
HSL	174°, 26%, 21%
HSV	174°, 42%, 26%
XYZ	3.7689, 4.8167, 5.5793
YIQ	58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

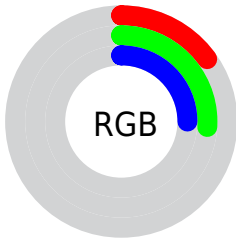
Format	Color
RYB	39, 54, 67
Decimal	2573120
CIELab	26.21, -11.42, -1.52
CIElCh	26, 11.521, 187.562
Yxy	4.8167, 0.2661, 0.3400
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280763200 (0xFF274340)
YUV	58.2860, 2.8170, -16.9138
Hunter-Lab	21.9470, -7.7541, 0.2904

Details

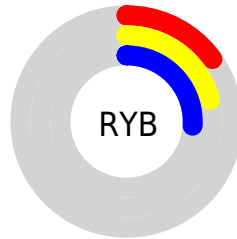
The YIQ color **58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **47.7140, 15.7250, 6.8690**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810**, and **17.1830, -13.9370, -6.2330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0790, -19.5760, -8.6640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740**.

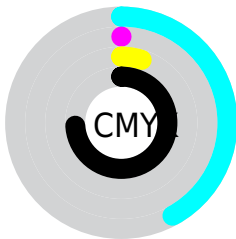
Distribution



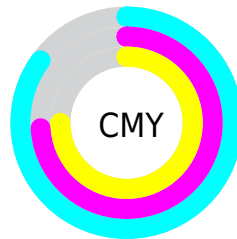
- Red (15%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690 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 58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.2860, -15.7250,
-6.8690

■ 58.2860, -15.7250,
-6.8690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.2860, -15.7250,
-6.8690

■ 105.9870,
-16.3210, -7.0810

■ 17.1830, -13.9370,
-6.2330

■ 131.5740,
-16.5960, -7.6040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.2750,
-17.1920, -7.8160

■ 184.2750,
-17.1920, -7.8160

■ 211.9760,
-17.7880, -8.0280

■ 240.6770,

-18.3840, -8.2400

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

58.2860, -15.7250,
-6.8690

58.2860, -15.7250,
-6.8690

56.0790, -19.5760,
-8.6640

60.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740

54.2850, -23.1520,
-9.9360

62.2870, -8.2980,
-3.8020

52.0780, -27.0030,
-11.7310

64.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

49.8710, -30.8540,
-13.5260

66.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

47.6640, -34.7050,
-15.3210

68.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 46.1690, -37.6850,
-16.3810

■ 70.7020, 6.8310,
2.8550

■ 72.9090, 10.6820,
4.6500

■ 75.1160, 14.5330,
6.4450

■ 77.0240, 17.7880,
8.0280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.0650, -7.7930, -7.4490



58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690



58.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Triad

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



58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690



63.0310, -1.2850, 6.7710



62.0030, 13.1130, -0.8630

Complementary

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



58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690



47.7140, 15.7250, 6.8690

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.



63.0080, 14.7170, 3.1090



58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690



63.7500, 6.8760, 7.5480

Square

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



58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690



61.8450, -9.6290, 3.8030



63.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320



61.2580, 7.8410, -4.4390

Rectangle

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



58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690



58.7790, -18.4310, -1.8790



63.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320



62.2420, 13.9380, 0.7060

Sweetspot

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



58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690



83.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



56.3330, -5.9120, -14.0080



40.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690



73.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830



52.1710, -13.6630, -0.1830



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



66.7430, -54.2810, -23.9850



154.2880, -125.8000, -54.9520

Inverse Universe

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



47.7140, 15.7250, 6.8690



56.7260, 24.6190, 10.8830



53.8290, 13.6630, 0.1830



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



30.1430, 54.6020, 23.6740



69.7120, 125.8000, 54.9520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

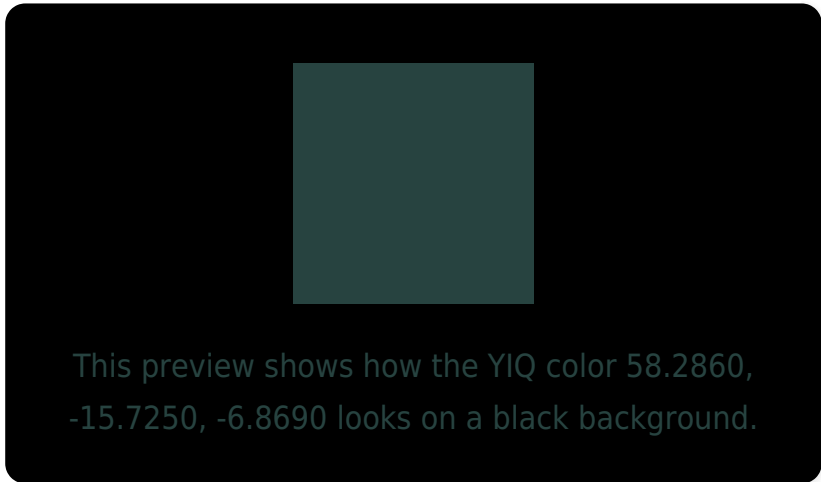
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

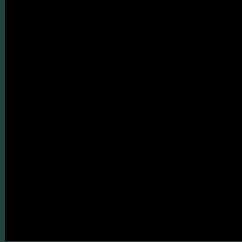
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.2860, -15.7250,

-6.8690.

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

58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690

Protanopia

62.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

Deuteranopia

62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



Tritanopia

59.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690

Protanomaly

60.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420

Deuteranomaly

61.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620

Tritanomaly

58.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690 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, 67, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 67, 64)  
}
```

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, 67, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 67, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690 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, 67, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 67, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(39, 67, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 67, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 67, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 67, 64)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 67, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 67,  
64) }
```

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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