

# Converting Colors

YIQ(58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(58.2860, -32.9200,  
1.8960)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1C4262
RGB	28, 66, 98
RGB Percent	11%, 26%, 38%
CMY	0.8903, 0.7411, 0.6158
CMYK	0.71, 0.33, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	207°, 56%, 25%
HSV	207°, 71%, 38%
XYZ	4.6303, 5.0260, 12.2715
YIQ	58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

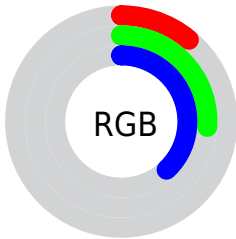
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 53, 98
Decimal	1852002
CIE Lab	26.81, -1.91, -22.80
CIE LCh	27, 22.879, 265.212
Yxy	5.0260, 0.2112, 0.2292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280042082 (0xFF1C4262)
YUV	58.2860, 19.5790, -26.5608
Hunter-Lab	22.4188, -2.3662, -16.7609

# Details

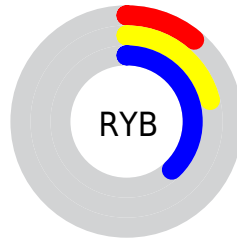
The YIQ color **58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **67.7140, 32.9200, -1.8960**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.1230, -30.9030, 3.8890**, and **19.9020, -22.9710, 3.3090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.9480, -37.7800, 1.8680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.6240, -28.0600, 1.9240**.

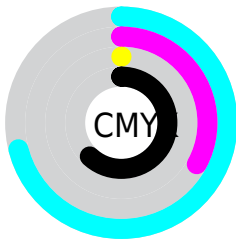
# Distribution



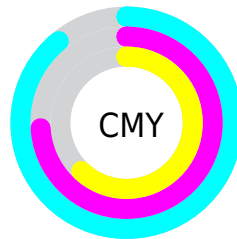
- Red (11%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960 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, -32.9200, 1.8960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.2860, -32.9200,  
1.8960

■ 58.2860, -32.9200,  
1.8960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 34.2640, -35.8540,  
0.0020

■ 108.1230,  
-30.9030, 3.8890

■ 19.9020, -22.9710,  
3.3090

■ 133.6500,  
-30.9490, 4.7230

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 159.7640,  
-31.2700, 5.0340

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 187.4650,  
-31.8660, 4.8220

■ 214.4220,  
-30.3070, 4.1010

■ 239.8170,

-21.5940, -5.1300

252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

58.2860, -32.9200,  
1.8960

58.2860, -32.9200,  
1.8960

52.9480, -37.7800,  
1.8680

63.6240, -28.0600,  
1.9240

47.0230, -42.3650,  
2.3630

69.5490, -23.4750,  
1.4290

42.2830, -46.0330,  
2.7590

74.5880, -19.2110,  
1.2450

80.5130, -14.6260,  
0.7500

85.8510, -9.7660,  
0.7780

■ 91.7760, -5.1810,  
0.2830

■ 97.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 102.7400, 3.6680,  
-0.3960

■ 108.0780, 8.5280,  
-0.3680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.5780, -48.7820, -7.9980



58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960



64.2890, -10.6390, 11.0970

# Triad

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



58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960



63.6400, 27.7370, 9.4410



57.3540, -10.4050, -15.1810

# Complementary

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



58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960



67.7140, 32.9200, -1.8960

# 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.



60.5040, 6.7880, -12.8920



58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960



63.1850, 27.2800, 1.2000

# Square

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



58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960



64.5070, 21.0420, 15.1380



62.0220, 20.1290, -6.8710



50.8980, -35.4840, -17.7240



# Rectangle

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



58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960



65.0410, 1.9230, 14.7150



62.0220, 20.1290, -6.8710



58.5890, -3.7570, -14.5170

# Sweetspot

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



58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960



112.2960, -12.5170, 1.0750



72.6240, -29.2010, -26.9690



54.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960



65.1730, -51.5350, 3.3530



37.7410, -23.2950, 20.2010



45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



48.5750, -52.7270, 2.9290



103.6700, -112.7900, 6.6500



# Inverse Universe

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



53.2620, 29.5220, 26.6580



57.6160, 46.6210, 41.6690



87.6720, 23.5700, -19.6780



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



40.4420, 47.1710, 42.7150

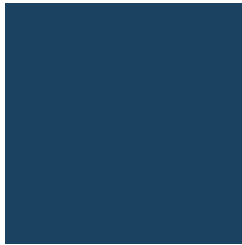


86.5800, 101.3100, 91.3100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

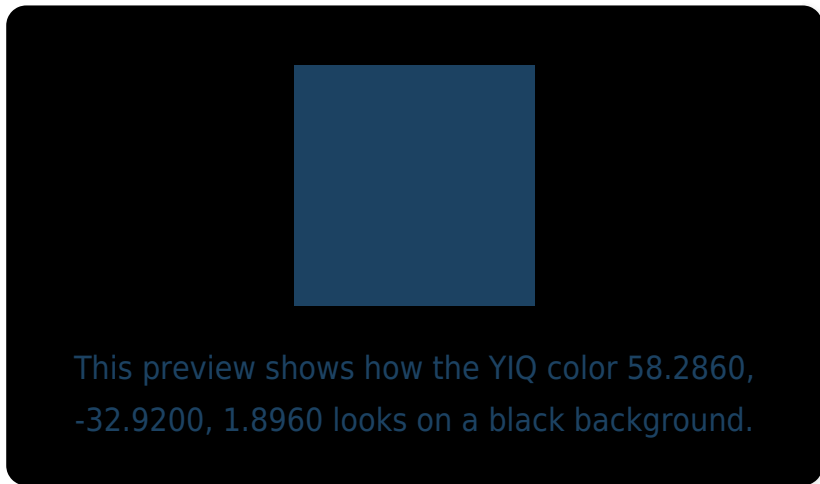
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

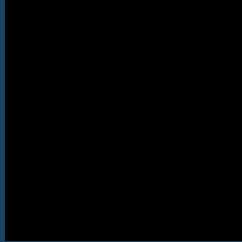
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.2860, -32.9200,



# 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, -32.9200, 1.8960

### Protanopia

62.7720, -16.5530, 8.1430

### Deuteranopia

61.7220, -22.2840, 7.3800



## Tritanopia

51.2490, -40.6660, -11.9140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960

## Protanomaly

60.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230

## Deuteranomaly

60.5150, -26.1350, 5.5850

## Tritanomaly

53.9660, -38.1910, -7.2070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960

## Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960 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(28, 66, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 66, 98)  
}
```

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(28, 66, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 66, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960 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(28, 66, 98) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 66, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 66, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 66, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 66, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 66, 98)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 66, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 66,  
98) }
```

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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