

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.3110, -0.8190,
-34.7310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	245100
RGB	36, 81, 0
RGB Percent	14%, 32%, 0%
CMY	0.8590, 0.6823, 0.9999
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 1.00, 0.68
HSL	93°, 100%, 16%
HSV	93°, 100%, 32%
XYZ	3.6701, 6.2620, 1.0157
YIQ	58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

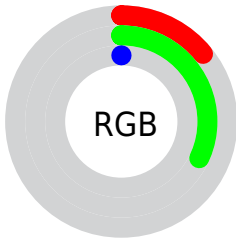
Format	Color
RYB	0, 81, 45
Decimal	2380032
CIELab	30.06, -29.55, 37.32
CIELCh	30, 47.605, 128.377
Yxy	6.2620, 0.3352, 0.5720
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280570112 (0xFF245100)
YUV	58.3110, -28.7473, -19.5667
Hunter-Lab	25.0240, -17.6130, 15.1103

Details

The YIQ color **58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **22.6890, 0.8190, 34.7310**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.8380, -0.8650, -33.8970**, and **21.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.4190, -1.0030, -31.3950**.

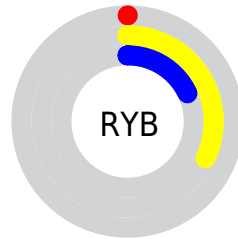
Distribution



Red (14%)

Green (32%)

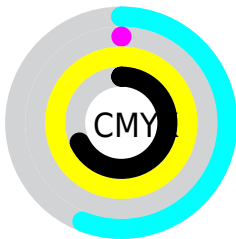
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (18%)

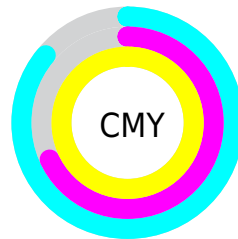


Cyan (56%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310 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 58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.3110, -0.8190,
-34.7310

■ 58.3110, -0.8190,
-34.7310

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 37.0360, -9.9900,
-28.2140

■ 108.8380, -0.8650,
-33.8970

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 134.6100, -0.2230,
-34.5190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 161.0830, -0.1770,
-35.3530

■ 188.8550, 0.4650,
-35.9750

■ 216.3280, 0.5110,
-36.8090

■ 236.9960, 4.6820,

-29.7980

■ 248.8590, 12.9780,
-14.9420

■ 58.3110, -0.8190,
-34.7310

■ 60.4190, -1.0030,
-31.3950

■ 62.8260, -0.5910,
-27.8470

■ 64.9340, -0.7750,
-24.5110

■ 67.3410, -0.3630,
-20.9630

■ 69.5630, -0.8680,
-17.3160

■ 71.9700, -0.4560,
-13.7680

■ 74.3770, -0.0440,
-10.2200

■ 76.4850, -0.2280,
-6.8840

■ 78.8920, 0.1840,
-3.3360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.1730, 26.4130, -21.6430



58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310



54.6830, -36.8570, -31.3930

Triad

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



58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310



64.0940, -67.4900, 0.6540



62.6950, 53.4080, 34.3040

Complementary

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



58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310



22.6890, 0.8190, 34.7310

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.



68.3090, 31.3080, 38.3480



58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310



58.7940, -66.3450, 7.4390

Square

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



58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310



63.7060, -60.8860, -8.9020



72.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390



65.0150, 57.5380, 14.5140

Rectangle

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



58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310



58.8210, -45.7530, -24.3530



72.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390



63.4650, 48.3640, 37.6120

Sweetspot

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



58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310



95.9700, -0.4560, -13.7680



50.6340, 35.9010, -6.3630



48.4310, -0.1360, -8.5520



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310



75.3890, -1.4590, -45.1630



48.0030, -23.5590, -41.1190



39.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



166.9810, -2.4120, -99.5000

Inverse Universe

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



22.6890, 0.8190, 34.7310



29.3120, 0.8630, 44.9510



32.9970, 23.5590, 41.1190



38.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



65.0190, 2.4120, 99.5000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

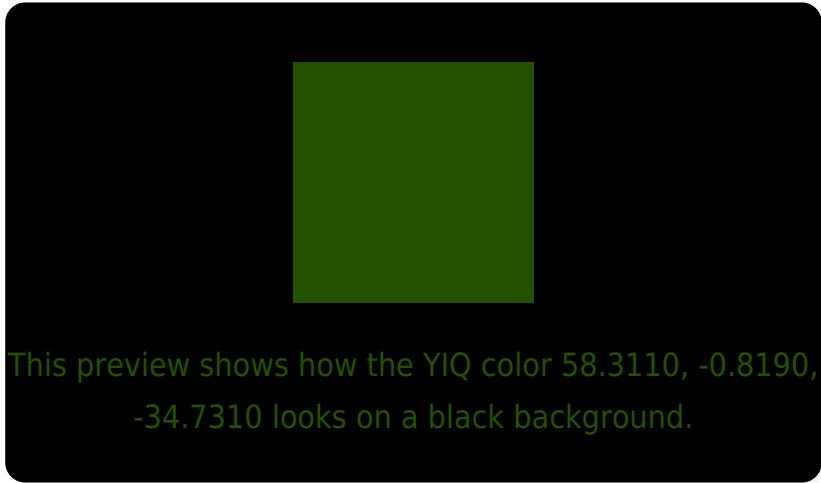
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

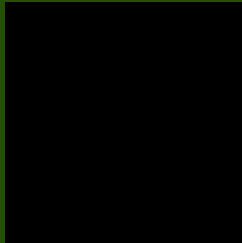
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.3110, -0.8190,

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

58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310

Protanopia

65.5970, 28.1550, -20.1730

Deuteranopia

67.8780, 29.1620, -10.8860



Tritanopia

67.6110, -18.0180, -3.8580

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310

Protanomaly

63.1610, 17.5190, -25.6570

Deuteranomaly

64.4480, 18.3890, -19.3950

Tritanomaly

64.2830, -11.6430, -14.7710

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.9100, -0.2270, -12.4110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310 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(36, 81, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 81, 0)  
}
```

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(36, 81, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 81, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310 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(36, 81, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 81, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 81, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 81, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 81, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 81, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 81, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 81,  
0) }
```

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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