

# Converting Colors

YIQ(58.4510, -12.0560,  
-12.7920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920)</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(58.4510, -12.0560,  
-12.7920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	274632
RGB	39, 70, 50
RGB Percent	15%, 27%, 20%
CMY	0.8471, 0.7254, 0.8040
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.29, 0.73
HSL	141°, 28%, 21%
HSV	141°, 44%, 27%
XYZ	3.6024, 5.0431, 3.8002
YIQ	58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

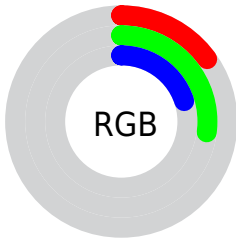
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	39, 62, 70
Decimal	2573874
CIELab	26.86, -16.78, 8.53
CIELCh	27, 18.821, 153.045
Yxy	5.0431, 0.2894, 0.4052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280763954 (0xFF274632)
YUV	58.4510, -4.1663, -17.0585
Hunter-Lab	22.4568, -10.6654, 5.6865




# Details

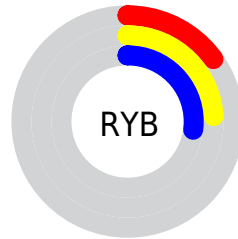
The YIQ color **58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **50.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.5110, -12.2850, -14.1490**, and **16.7780, -8.6630, -13.7110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.7880, -14.6230, -15.8310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.1140, -9.4890, -9.7530**.

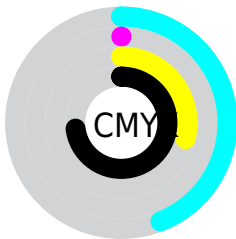
# Distribution







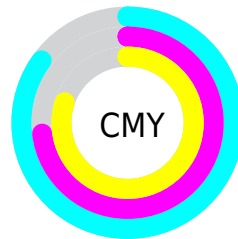
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (27%)
-  Blue (20%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (27%)



-  Cyan (44%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (29%)
-  Black (73%)



-  Cyan (85%)
-  Magenta (73%)
-  Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920 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 58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.4510, -12.0560,  
-12.7920

■ 58.4510, -12.0560,  
-12.7920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 35.9780, -12.1020,  
-11.9580

■ 106.5110,  
-12.2850, -14.1490

■ 16.7780, -8.6630,  
-13.7110

■ 131.5110,  
-12.2850, -14.1490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 157.7990,  
-13.1560, -14.8840

■ 184.6850,  
-12.8350, -15.1950

■ 212.3860,  
-13.4310, -15.4070

■ 240.9730,

-13.7060, -15.9300

252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

58.4510, -12.0560,  
-12.7920

58.4510, -12.0560,  
-12.7920

55.7880, -14.6230,  
-15.8310

61.1140, -9.4890,  
-9.7530

53.2390, -17.5110,  
-18.5590

63.6630, -6.6010,  
-7.0250

50.5760, -20.0780,  
-21.5980

66.3260, -4.0340,  
-3.9860

48.0270, -22.9660,  
-24.3260

68.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

45.3640, -25.5330,  
-27.3650

71.5380, 1.4210,  
1.7810

■ 43.9400, -27.2750,  
-28.8350

■ 74.0870, 4.3090,  
4.5090

■ 76.7500, 6.8760,  
7.5480

■ 79.2990, 9.7640,  
10.2760

■ 81.9620, 12.3310,  
13.3150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.5190, 2.4320, -11.0400



58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



54.7680, -29.0660, -12.8900

# Triad

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



58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



61.5110, -20.3120, 4.6800



64.4930, 23.6570, 6.2890

# Complementary

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



58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



50.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920

# 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.



64.9150, 19.7130, 11.6890



58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



64.6980, -4.5410, 10.7150

# Square

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



58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



55.7430, -35.9450, -3.8570



65.2930, 9.9010, 13.3010



63.4940, 21.9160, -0.7080



# Rectangle

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



58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



51.9070, -39.7030, -12.8470



65.2930, 9.9010, 13.3010



64.3620, 22.6480, 8.0560

# Sweetspot

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



58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



87.5000, -4.5840, -5.0320



63.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730



43.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



73.7010, -18.9320, -20.3400



60.1610, -16.8710, -8.1270



34.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



62.1030, -38.4600, -40.8920



142.4830, -88.4260, -93.5300



# Inverse Universe

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



50.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



61.2990, 18.9320, 20.3400



48.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



36.8970, 38.4600, 40.8920

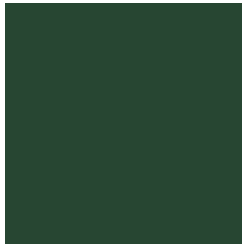


84.5170, 88.4260, 93.5300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

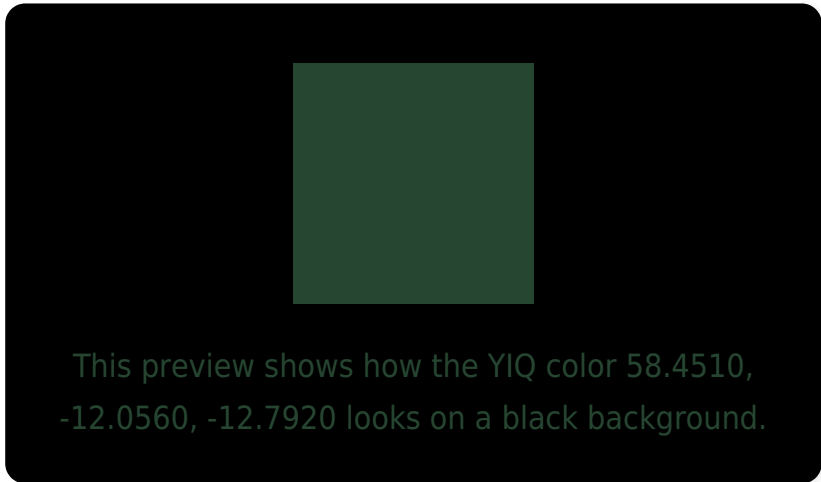
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

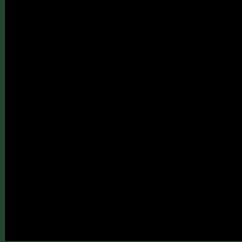
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.4510, -12.0560,

-12.7920.

# 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

58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920

### Protanopia

62.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160

### Deuteranopia

63.5620, 10.0410, -0.2550



## Tritanopia

60.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920

## Protanomaly

61.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060

## Deuteranomaly

61.6210, 2.3850, -4.6790

## Tritanomaly

59.8840, -14.5330, -6.4450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920

## Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

57.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920 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, 70, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 70, 50)  
}
```

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, 70, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 70, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920 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, 70, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 70, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(39, 70, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 70, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 70, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 70, 50)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 70, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 70,  
50) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor