

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.4600, -16.2750,
-7.9150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26443F
RGB	38, 68, 63
RGB Percent	15%, 27%, 25%
CMY	0.8511, 0.7333, 0.7530
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.07, 0.73
HSL	170°, 28%, 21%
HSV	170°, 44%, 27%
XYZ	3.7633, 4.9062, 5.4490
YIQ	58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

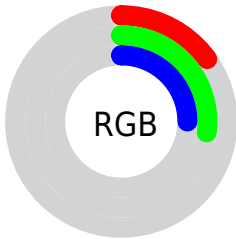
Format	Color
R_YB	38, 54, 68
Decimal	2507839
CIE _{Lab}	26.47, -12.63, -0.49
CIE _{LCh}	26, 12.635, 182.203
Yxy	4.9062, 0.2666, 0.3475
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280697919 (0xFF26443F)
YUV	58.4600, 2.2382, -17.9434
Hunter-Lab	22.1499, -8.4351, 0.9193




Details

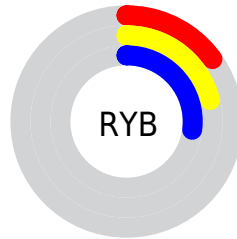
The YIQ color **58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **47.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.1610, -16.8710, -8.1270**, and **17.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.2530, -20.1260, -9.7100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.6670, -12.4240, -6.1200**.

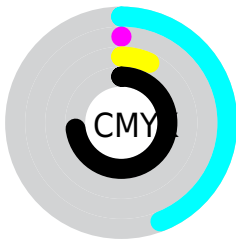
Distribution







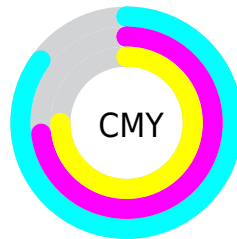
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (27%)
-  Blue (25%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (21%)
-  Blue (27%)



-  Cyan (44%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (7%)
-  Black (73%)



-  Cyan (85%)
-  Magenta (73%)
-  Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150 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 58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.4600, -16.2750,
-7.9150

■ 58.4600, -16.2750,
-7.9150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.1610, -16.8710,
-8.1270

■ 106.1610,
-16.8710, -8.1270

■ 17.6560, -13.8910,
-7.0670

■ 131.7480,
-17.1460, -8.6500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.4490,
-17.7420, -8.8620

■ 185.0360,
-18.0170, -9.3850

■ 212.7370,
-18.6130, -9.5970

■ 240.7370,

-18.6130, -9.5970

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

58.4600, -16.2750,
-7.9150

58.4600, -16.2750,
-7.9150

56.2530, -20.1260,
-9.7100

60.6670, -12.4240,
-6.1200

54.0460, -23.9770,
-11.5050

62.8740, -8.5730,
-4.3250

52.1380, -27.2320,
-13.0880

64.7820, -5.3180,
-2.7420

49.8170, -30.7620,
-15.1940

67.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

47.6100, -34.6130,
-16.9890

69.3100, 2.0630,
1.1590

■ 46.4140, -36.9970,
-17.8370

■ 71.5170, 5.9140,
2.9540

■ 73.7240, 9.7650,
4.7490

■ 75.6320, 13.0200,
6.3320

■ 77.8390, 16.8710,
8.1270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.4240, -7.4260, -8.5940



58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150



58.2900, -21.5480, -5.9640

Triad

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



58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150



63.6610, -3.1190, 6.9690



62.9000, 14.9010, -0.2270

Complementary

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



58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150



47.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150

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.



63.4320, 16.4590, 4.5790



58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150



64.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930

Square

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



58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150



61.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770



64.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



61.9270, 10.2710, -4.4250

Rectangle

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



58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150



59.1700, -21.0900, -3.2500



64.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



63.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420

Sweetspot

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



58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150



85.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540



57.1050, -5.2700, -14.6300



43.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



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.



58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150



74.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520



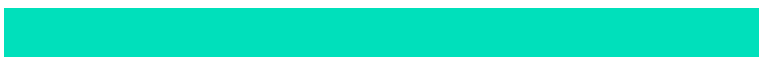
53.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



66.1730, -52.6760, -25.5400



152.8060, -121.6270, -58.9950

Inverse Universe

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



47.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150



56.9650, 25.4440, 12.4520



52.2530, 15.4050, 1.6530



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



30.8270, 52.6760, 25.5400



71.3080, 121.3060, 59.3060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

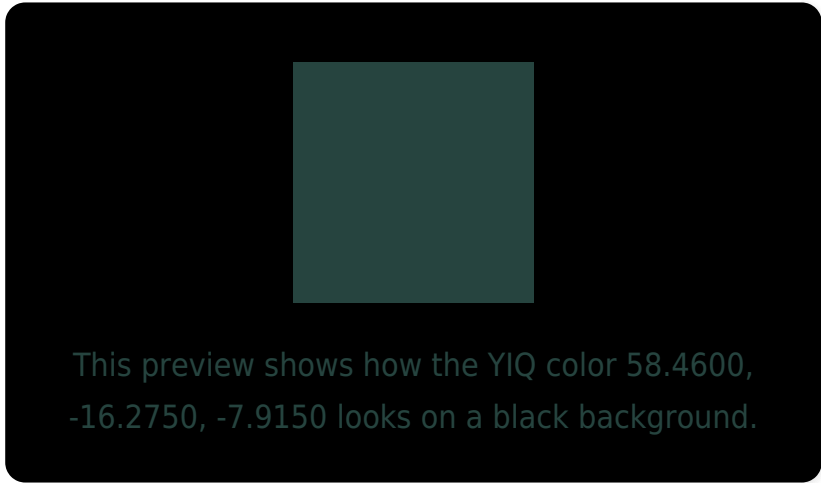
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

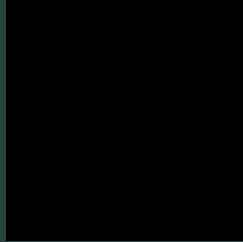
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.4600, -16.2750,

-7.9150.

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

58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150

Protanopia

62.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Deuteranopia

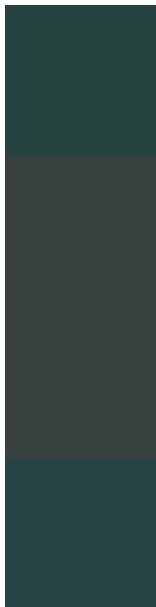
63.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



Tritanopia

59.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150

Protanomaly

60.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410

Deuteranomaly

61.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Tritanomaly

59.1550, -16.7340, -5.1020

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150 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, 68, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 68, 63)  
}
```

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, 68, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 68, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150 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, 68, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 68, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 68, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 68, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 68, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 68, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 68, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 68,  
63) }
```

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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