

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	22444A
RGB	34, 68, 74
RGB Percent	13%, 27%, 29%
CMY	0.8667, 0.7333, 0.7099
CMYK	0.54, 0.08, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	189°, 37%, 21%
HSV	189°, 54%, 29%
XYZ	3.9623, 4.9698, 7.2248
YIQ	58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

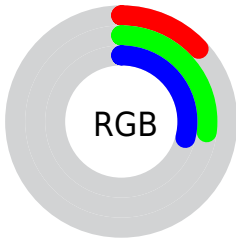
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 52, 74
Decimal	2245706
CIE _{Lab}	26.65, -10.46, -7.44
CIE _{LCh}	27, 12.835, 215.410
Yxy	4.9698, 0.2452, 0.3076
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280435786 (0xFF22444A)
YUV	58.5180, 7.6326, -21.5023
Hunter-Lab	22.2931, -7.2872, -3.6098

Details

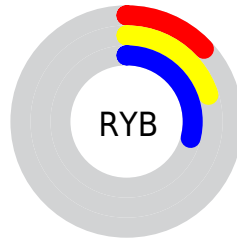
The YIQ color **58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **49.4820, 22.1900, 5.3420**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.6320, -22.5110, -5.0310**, and **18.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810**.

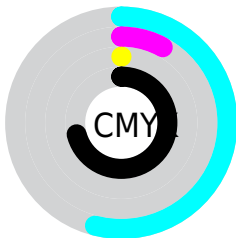
Distribution



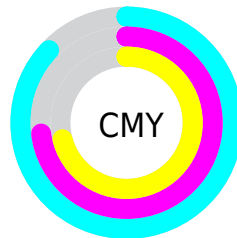
- Red (13%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420 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 58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420

■ 58.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.5070, -23.6570,
-6.2890

■ 106.6320,
-22.5110, -5.0310

■ 18.6820, -16.7800,
-4.2680

■ 132.2190,
-22.7860, -5.5540

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 158.3330,
-23.1070, -5.2430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 185.0340,
-23.7030, -5.4550

■ 213.0340,
-23.7030, -5.4550

■ 241.2790,

-23.0150, -6.9110

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

58.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420

58.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420

55.8380, -26.0870,
-6.3030

61.1980, -18.2930,
-4.3810

52.8590, -30.5800,
-7.4760

64.1770, -13.8000,
-3.2080

50.1790, -34.4770,
-8.4370

66.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

47.2000, -38.9700,
-9.6100

69.8360, -5.4100,
-1.0740

45.4170, -41.0790,
-9.9350

73.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 75.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

■ 78.7620, 6.6020,
1.4980

■ 81.4420, 10.4990,
2.4590

■ 84.4210, 14.9920,
3.6320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



60.2350, -19.7150, -0.6350

Triad

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



58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



64.5760, 7.4260, 8.5940



62.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

Complementary

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



58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



49.4820, 22.1900, 5.3420

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.



63.4870, 14.6260, -0.7500



58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



64.4580, 13.5700, 7.3780

Square

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



58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



64.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930



63.9050, 16.5050, 3.7450



61.4420, 1.3310, -7.6050

Rectangle

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



58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



61.5670, -14.7180, 2.4180



63.9050, 16.5050, 3.7450



62.9380, 11.7380, -3.4780

Sweetspot

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



58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



91.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460



58.0500, -12.6050, -19.3650



44.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



72.8800, -35.0730, -8.6490



47.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



62.6970, -56.6670, -13.7790



140.6850, -127.4550, -30.4550

Inverse Universe

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



49.8360, 12.9260, 19.0540



58.9930, 20.2140, 30.1500



60.6350, 16.9650, -4.5950



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



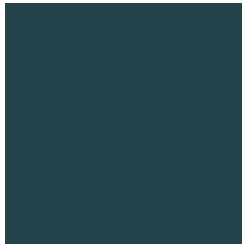
40.4160, 32.8650, 48.6810



91.0000, 74.4850, 109.4050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

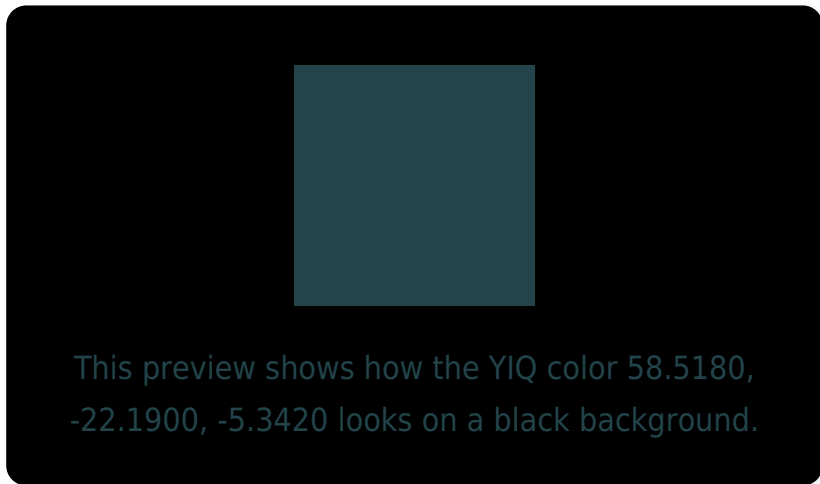
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

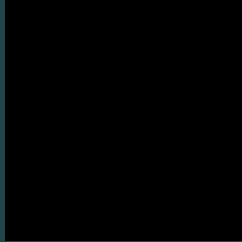
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

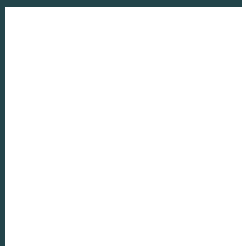
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.5180, -22.1900,

-5.3420.

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

58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

Protanopia

62.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Deuteranopia

63.1940, -3.3020, 4.7780



Tritanopia

58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

Protanomaly

61.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670

Deuteranomaly

61.6660, -10.6830, 0.8770

Tritanomaly

58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.6400, -7.7940, -1.9220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420 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(34, 68, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 68, 74)  
}
```

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(34, 68, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 68, 74) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420 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(34, 68, 74) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 68, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 68, 74)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 68, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 68, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 68, 74)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 68, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 68,  
74) }
```

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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