

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.5200, -7.3360,
0.7920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	343C44
RGB	52, 60, 68
RGB Percent	20%, 24%, 27%
CMY	0.7961, 0.7647, 0.7334
CMYK	0.24, 0.12, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	210°, 13%, 24%
HSV	210°, 24%, 27%
XYZ	4.0751, 4.3793, 6.0979
YIQ	58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

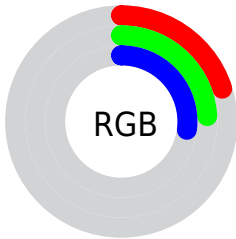
Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 57, 68
Decimal	3423300
CIE Lab	24.89, -1.24, -6.02
CIE LCh	25, 6.149, 258.367
Yxy	4.3793, 0.2800, 0.3009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281613380 (0xFF343C44)
YUV	58.5200, 4.6736, -5.7180
Hunter-Lab	20.9267, -1.8619, -2.6280

Details

The YIQ color **58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **61.4800, 7.3360, -0.7920**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030**, and **15.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.6660, -10.6830, 0.8770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070**.

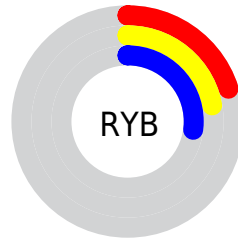
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (24%)

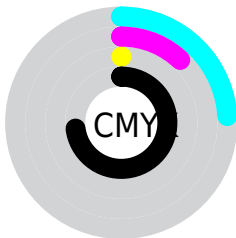
Blue (27%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (27%)

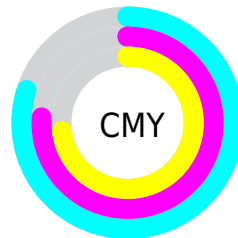


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920 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 58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.5200, -7.3360,
0.7920

■ 58.5200, -7.3360,
0.7920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.8190, -6.7400,
1.0040

■ 105.6340, -7.6570,
1.1030

■ 15.8080, -8.2070,
0.0570

■ 130.7480, -7.9780,
1.4140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.3350, -8.2530,
0.8910

■ 183.4490, -8.5740,
1.2020

■ 211.4490, -8.5740,
1.2020

■ 239.5630, -8.8950,

1.5130

■ 58.5200, -7.3360,
0.7920

■ 58.5200, -7.3360,
0.7920

■ 54.6660, -10.6830,
0.8770

■ 62.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070

■ 50.2250, -13.7550,
1.4850

■ 66.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 46.6700, -16.5060,
1.7820

■ 70.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 42.2290, -19.5780,
2.3900

■ 74.8110, 4.9060,
-0.8060

■ 38.3750, -22.9250,
2.4750

■ 78.6650, 8.2530,
-0.8910

■ 34.5210, -26.2720,
2.5600

■ 82.5190, 11.6000,
-0.9760

■ 30.0800, -29.3440,
3.1680

■ 86.9600, 14.6720,
-1.5840

■ 27.7100, -31.1780,
3.3660

■ 90.5150, 17.4230,
-1.8810

■ 94.9560, 20.4950,
-2.4890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



59.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

Triad

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



58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



59.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



57.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

Complementary

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



58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



61.4800, 7.3360, -0.7920

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.



58.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100



58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



59.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770

Square

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



58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



59.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



59.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



57.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

Rectangle

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



58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



59.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



59.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



58.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590

Sweetspot

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



58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



85.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



62.3040, -6.9680, -5.8800



43.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



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.



58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



74.4810, -11.6000, 0.9760



53.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



30.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



39.8210, -44.6120, 4.5400



91.2800, -102.7040, 11.0880

Inverse Universe

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



57.6960, 6.9680, 5.8800



72.9570, 10.7270, 9.3430



66.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760



31.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



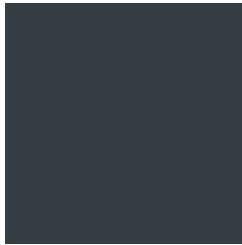
34.5890, 42.0830, 35.8030



79.7440, 97.5520, 82.3200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

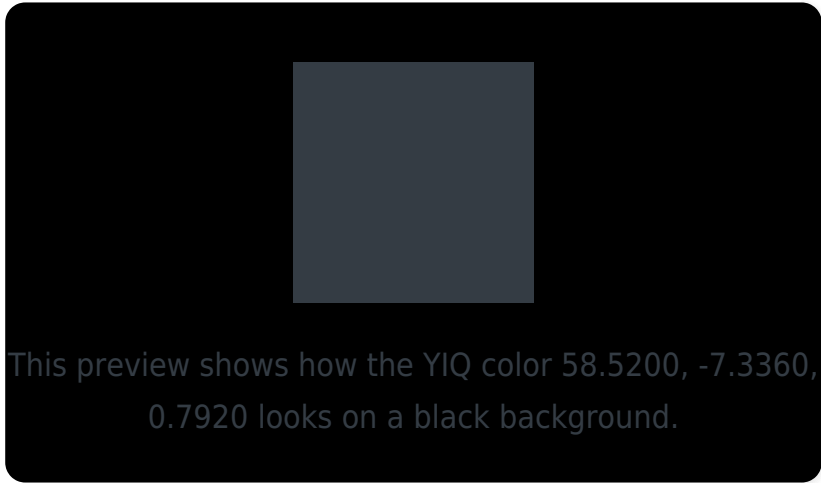
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

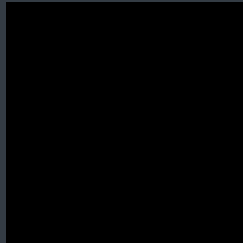
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.5200, -7.3360,

0.7920.

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

58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

Protanopia

59.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

Deuteranopia

59.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450



Tritanopia

57.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

Protanomaly

59.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520

Deuteranomaly

59.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

Tritanomaly

57.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920 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(52, 60, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 60, 68)  
}
```

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(52, 60, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 60, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920 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(52, 60, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 60, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 60, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 60, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 60, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 60, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 60, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 60,  
68) }
```

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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