

# Converting Colors

YIQ(58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220)</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(58.6000, 25.2140,  
16.6220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D293B
RGB	93, 41, 59
RGB Percent	36%, 16%, 23%
CMY	0.6352, 0.8393, 0.7685
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.37, 0.64
HSL	339°, 39%, 26%
HSV	339°, 56%, 36%
XYZ	6.0999, 4.2293, 4.6355
YIQ	58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

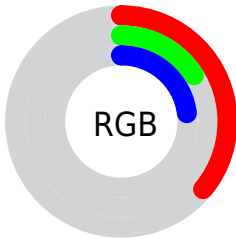
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	93, 41, 59
Decimal	6105403
CIELab	24.42, 25.98, -0.15
CIELCh	24, 25.980, 359.662
Yxy	4.2293, 0.4076, 0.2826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284295483 (0xFF5D293B)
YUV	58.6000, 0.1972, 30.1688
Hunter-Lab	20.5653, 16.9555, 1.0315

# Details

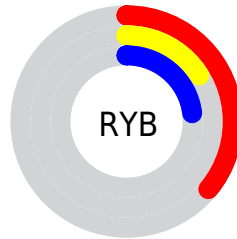
The YIQ color **58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **75.4000, -25.2140, -16.6220**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.0950, 28.1940, 17.6820**, and **15.2790, 21.6840, 14.5160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.6330, 29.6150, 19.4630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.5670, 20.8130, 13.7810**.

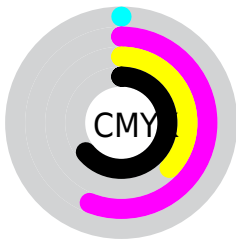
# Distribution



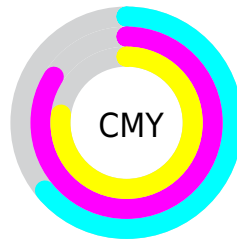
- Red (36%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220 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 58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.6000, 25.2140,  
16.6220

■ 58.6000, 25.2140,  
16.6220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 35.1160, 23.7010,  
16.5090

■ 107.0950, 28.1940,  
17.6820

■ 15.2790, 21.6840,  
14.5160

■ 132.9920, 29.9820,  
18.3180

■ 1.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

■ 159.5900, 31.1740,  
18.7420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 186.8890, 31.7700,  
18.9540

■ 213.7040, 30.8530,  
19.0530

■ 233.3320, 14.1650,

13.1170

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

58.6000, 25.2140,  
16.6220

58.6000, 25.2140,  
16.6220

52.6330, 29.6150,  
19.4630

64.5670, 20.8130,  
13.7810

46.0790, 34.2910,  
22.8270

71.1210, 16.1370,  
10.4170

40.1120, 38.6920,  
25.6680

77.0880, 11.7360,  
7.5760

34.1450, 43.0930,  
28.5090

83.0550, 7.3350,  
4.7350

31.4550, 45.1560,  
29.6680

89.0220, 2.9340,  
1.8940

■ 95.5760, -1.7420,  
-1.4700

■ 101.6570, -6.4640,  
-4.0000

■ 107.6240,  
-10.8650, -6.8410

■ 114.1780,  
-15.5410, -10.2050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.8250, 11.4590, 18.1070



58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220



57.6080, 30.7630, 9.6670

# Triad

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



58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220



54.4390, 5.4130, -15.5070



48.5290, -47.0860, -5.6940

# Complementary

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



58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220



75.4000, -25.2140, -16.6220

# 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.



48.1070, -43.1420, -11.0940



58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220



50.1360, -15.7230, -17.9230

# Square

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



58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220



56.0280, 19.9920, -9.8960



46.4140, -36.9970, -17.8370



51.3610, -37.5050, 2.3910



# Rectangle

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



58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220



57.2070, 30.2140, 3.0940



46.4140, -36.9970, -17.8370



48.6600, -46.0770, -7.4610

# Sweetspot

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



58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220



106.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



57.0940, 3.5720, 23.3800



53.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220



66.9980, 39.0130, 25.3570



61.2440, 28.7920, 6.8400



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



37.2220, 53.3620, 35.1380



80.2110, 114.9300, 75.7460



# Inverse Universe

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



58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220



66.9980, 39.0130, 25.3570



72.7560, -28.7920, -6.8400



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



37.2220, 53.3620, 35.1380

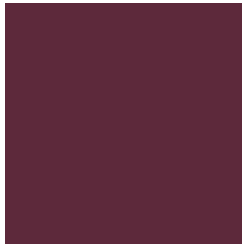


80.2110, 114.9300, 75.7460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

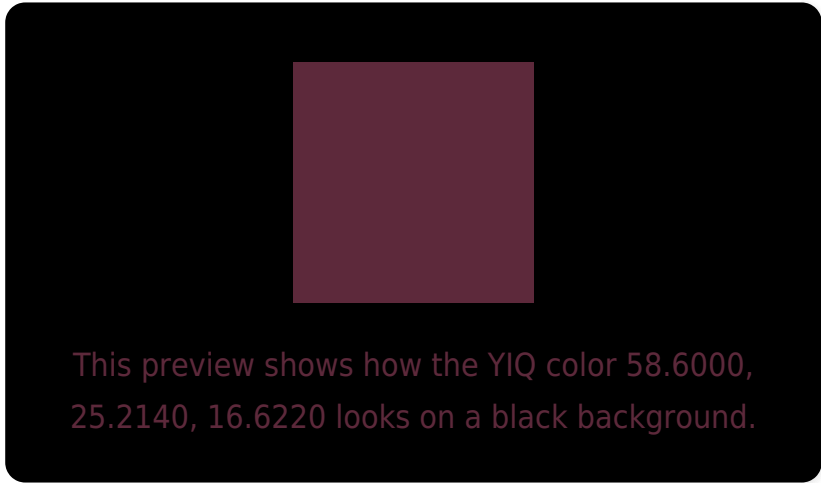
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.6000, 25.2140,



# 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

58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220

### Protanopia

59.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

### Deuteranopia

59.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



## Tritanopia

57.9930, 28.2410, 11.3210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220

## Protanomaly

58.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700

## Deuteranomaly

58.9740, 12.0570, 7.2650

## Tritanomaly

57.9760, 26.9110, 13.3990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220 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(93, 41, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 41, 59)  
}
```

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(93, 41, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 41, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220 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(93, 41, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 41, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(93, 41, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 41, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 41, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 41, 59)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.6000, 25.2140, 16.6220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 41, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 41,  
59) }
```

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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