

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.8160, -19.8530,
1.8670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	293F54
RGB	41, 63, 84
RGB Percent	16%, 25%, 33%
CMY	0.8392, 0.7529, 0.6707
CMYK	0.51, 0.25, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	209°, 34%, 25%
HSV	209°, 51%, 33%
XYZ	4.2914, 4.6670, 9.0572
YIQ	58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

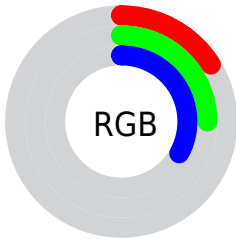
Format	Color
RYB	41, 56, 84
Decimal	2703188
CIELab	25.76, -1.98, -15.30
CIElCh	26, 15.425, 262.641
Yxy	4.6670, 0.2382, 0.2591
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280893268 (0xFF293F54)
YUV	58.8160, 12.4157, -15.6246
Hunter-Lab	21.6032, -2.3474, -9.7352

Details

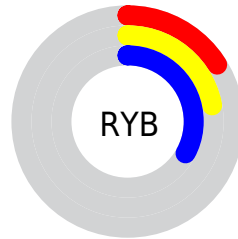
The YIQ color **58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **66.1840, 19.8530, -1.8670**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.4570, -20.2200, 3.0120**, and **16.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.0760, -23.5210, 2.2630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710**.

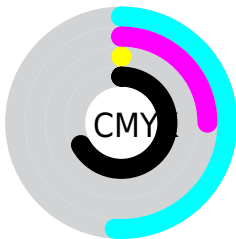
Distribution



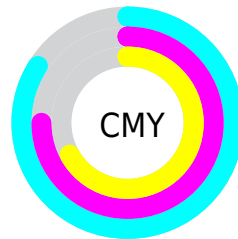
- Red (16%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670 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 58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.8160, -19.8530,
1.8670

■ 58.8160, -19.8530,
1.8670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.1040, -20.7240,
1.1320

■ 106.4570,
-20.2200, 3.0120

■ 16.7730, -18.2940,
1.1460

■ 132.1580,
-20.8160, 2.8000

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 158.2720,
-21.1370, 3.1110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 185.3860,
-21.4580, 3.4220

■ 213.3860,
-21.4580, 3.4220

■ 239.5620,

-16.3220, -1.5540

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 58.8160, -19.8530,
1.8670

■ 58.8160, -19.8530,
1.8670

■ 54.0760, -23.5210,
2.2630

■ 63.5560, -16.1850,
1.4710

■ 49.0370, -27.7850,
2.4470

■ 68.5950, -11.9210,
1.2870

■ 44.2970, -31.4530,
2.8430

■ 73.3350, -8.2530,
0.8910

■ 39.2580, -35.7170,
3.0270

■ 78.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070

■ 34.8170, -38.7890,
3.6350

■ 83.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 88.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080

■ 93.4800, 7.3360,
-0.7920

■ 98.2200, 11.0040,
-1.1880

■ 103.2590, 15.2680,
-1.3720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.5220, -28.0130, -4.4370



58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



61.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640

Triad

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



58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



62.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720



58.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480

Complementary

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



58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



66.1840, 19.8530, -1.8670

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.



59.3670, 5.9160, -8.1000



58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



61.1070, 18.7520, 1.5680

Square

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



58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



62.3380, 14.0280, 10.0920



60.4930, 14.4890, -3.7750



55.8080, -17.3750, -10.0070

Rectangle

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



58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



62.3950, 0.6860, 9.5980



60.4930, 14.4890, -3.7750



58.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100

Sweetspot

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



58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



100.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800



68.6350, -18.5660, -15.9580



50.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



70.5960, -30.8570, 3.0550



46.4890, -14.0780, 12.8500



38.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



43.6680, -48.5550, 4.4130



96.3010, -107.1970, 9.9150

Inverse Universe

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



56.3650, 18.5660, 15.9580



66.9090, 29.0180, 24.7780



78.5110, 14.0780, -12.8500



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



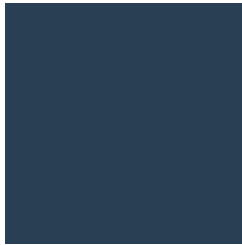
37.5510, 45.2460, 39.0540



82.9340, 100.0730, 86.1930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

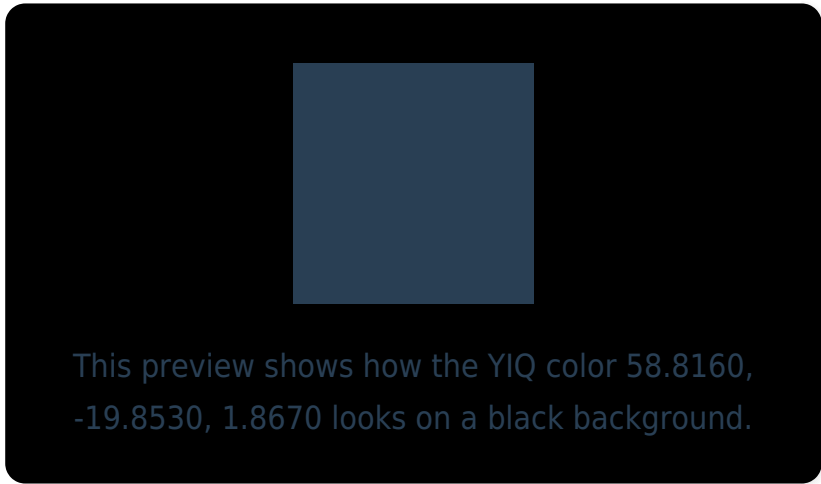
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

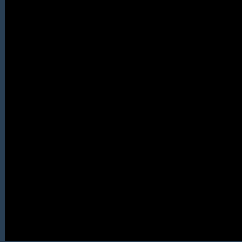
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

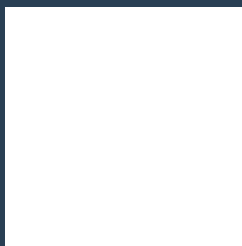
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670.

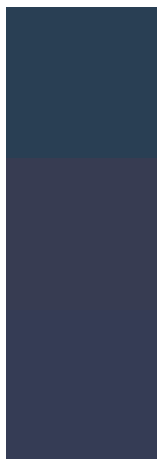


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.8160, -19.8530,

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

58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

Protanopia

61.0130, -10.0420, 5.7820

Deuteranopia

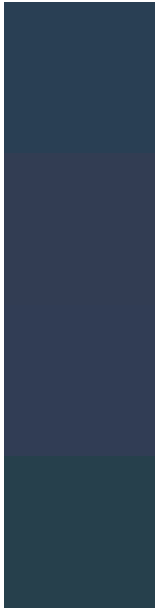
60.7570, -12.1970, 6.2910



Tritanopia

57.3120, -18.6140, -4.0700

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

Protanomaly

60.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100

Deuteranomaly

60.1480, -14.8560, 4.9200

Tritanomaly

57.5940, -19.3480, -1.7800

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670 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(41, 63, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 63, 84)  
}
```

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(41, 63, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 63, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670 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(41, 63, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 63, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 63, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 63, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 63, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 63, 84)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 63, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 63,  
84) }
```

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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