

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.8490, 0.6020,
-32.9500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	275002
RGB	39, 80, 2
RGB Percent	15%, 31%, 1%
CMY	0.8472, 0.6862, 0.9921
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.97, 0.69
HSL	92°, 95%, 16%
HSV	92°, 97%, 31%
XYZ	3.7162, 6.1748, 1.0539
YIQ	58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

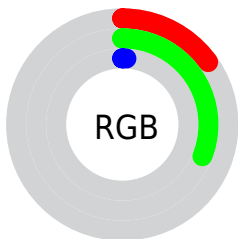
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 80, 43
Decimal	2576386
CIE _{Lab}	29.85, -27.92, 36.43
CIE _{LCh}	30, 45.898, 127.471
Yxy	6.1748, 0.3395, 0.5642
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280766466 (0xFF275002)
YUV	58.8490, -28.0266, -17.4076
Hunter-Lab	24.8492, -16.7912, 14.8799

Details

The YIQ color **58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **23.1510, -0.6020, 32.9500**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.9630, 0.2810, -32.6390**, and **21.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.3220, 0.6480, -33.7840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.9570, 0.4180, -29.6140**.

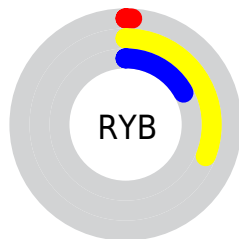
Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (31%)

Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (17%)

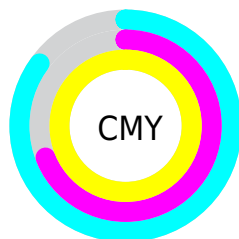


Cyan (51%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500 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 58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.8490, 0.6020,
-32.9500

■ 58.8490, 0.6020,
-32.9500

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 37.9440, -6.7350,
-26.6310

■ 108.9630, 0.2810,
-32.6390

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 134.7350, 0.9230,
-33.2610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 161.5070, 1.5650,
-33.8830

■ 188.9800, 1.6110,
-34.7170

■ 216.8660, 1.9320,
-35.0280

■ 237.7080, 5.5530,

-29.0630


 249.5710, 13.8490,
-14.2070

 58.8490, 0.6020,
-32.9500

 58.8490, 0.6020,
-32.9500


 58.3220, 0.6480,
-33.7840

 60.9570, 0.4180,
-29.6140

 63.0650, 0.2340,
-26.2780

 65.4720, 0.6460,
-22.7300

 67.5800, 0.4620,
-19.3940

 69.6880, 0.2780,
-16.0580

■ 71.7960, 0.0940,
-12.7220

■ 73.9040, -0.0900,
-9.3860

■ 76.3110, 0.3220,
-5.8380

■ 78.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.5860, 26.6880, -21.1200



58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500



53.9820, -36.2610, -31.1810

Triad

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



58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500



63.0510, -65.9310, -0.0670



63.9720, 51.0700, 32.6220

Complementary

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



58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500



23.1510, -0.6020, 32.9500

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.



69.0590, 29.0160, 35.8320



58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500



58.4520, -65.3820, 6.5060

Square

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



58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500



62.7770, -59.6480, -9.3120



71.5690, -7.8910, 27.3810



65.3460, 55.1080, 14.5000

Rectangle

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



58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500



58.0060, -44.8360, -24.4520



71.5690, -7.8910, 27.3810



64.4430, 45.4300, 35.7180

Sweetspot

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



58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500



96.6820, 0.4150, -13.0330



48.8020, 35.4880, -4.3840



48.8440, 0.1390, -8.0290



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500



76.5850, 0.9250, -44.3150



47.9000, -21.7710, -40.4830



39.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



169.0740, 1.7600, -98.0160

Inverse Universe

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



23.1510, -0.6020, 32.9500



28.4150, -0.9250, 44.3150



34.1000, 21.7710, 40.4830



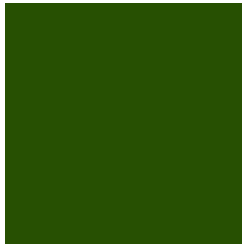
38.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



62.9260, -1.7600, 98.0160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

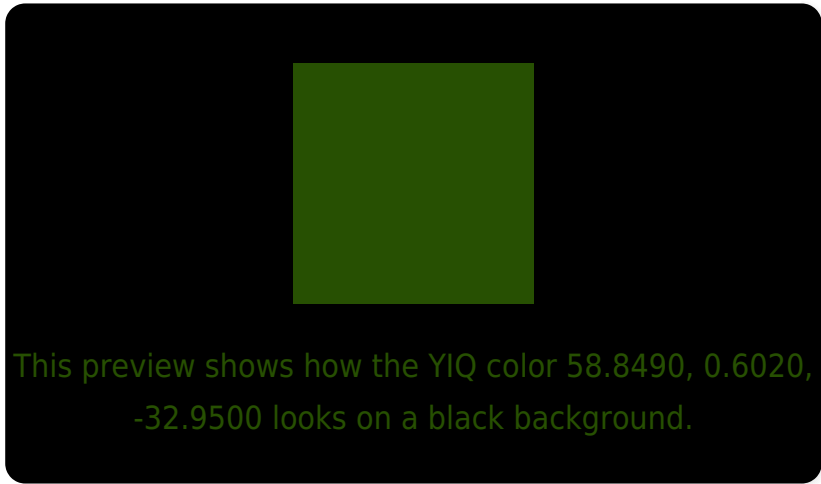
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

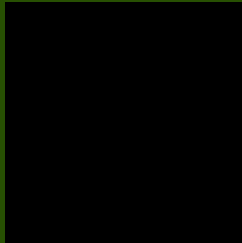
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.8490, 0.6020,

-32.9500.

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

58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500

Protanopia

64.7110, 27.8340, -19.8620

Deuteranopia

67.4650, 28.8870, -11.4090



Tritanopia

67.5080, -16.2300, -3.2220

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500

Protanomaly

62.6880, 17.4730, -24.8230

Deuteranomaly

64.4480, 18.3890, -19.3950

Tritanomaly

64.2940, -10.1760, -13.8240

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.2090, 0.3690, -12.1990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500 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(39, 80, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 80, 2)  
}
```

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(39, 80, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 80, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500 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(39, 80, 2) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 80, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 80, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 80, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 80, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 80, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.8490, 0.6020, -32.9500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 80, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 80,  
2) }
```

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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