

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	303F42
RGB	48, 63, 66
RGB Percent	19%, 25%, 26%
CMY	0.8118, 0.7529, 0.7412
CMYK	0.27, 0.05, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	190°, 16%, 22%
HSV	190°, 27%, 26%
XYZ	3.9794, 4.5771, 5.8263
YIQ	58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

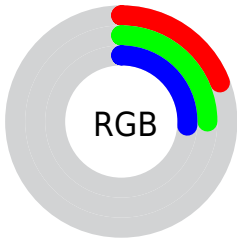
Format	Color
RYB	48, 56, 66
Decimal	3161922
CIELab	25.49, -5.24, -3.82
CIElCh	25, 6.483, 216.145
Yxy	4.5771, 0.2767, 0.3182
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281352002 (0xFF303F42)
YUV	58.8570, 3.5215, -9.5216
Hunter-Lab	21.3942, -4.2378, -1.1707

Details

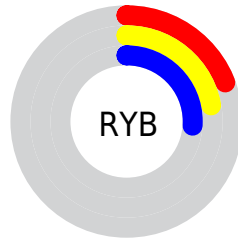
The YIQ color **58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **55.1430, 9.9030, 2.2470**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.5580, -10.4990, -2.4590**, and **15.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860**.

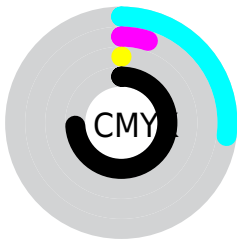
Distribution



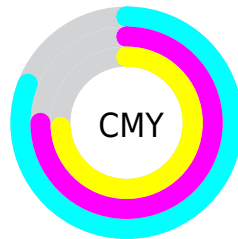
- Red (19%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470 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 58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

■ 58.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.1560, -9.3070,
-2.0350

■ 106.5580,
-10.4990, -2.4590

■ 15.5470, -11.9660,
-3.4060

■ 131.2590,
-11.0950, -2.6710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.3730,
-11.4160, -2.3600

■ 184.3730,
-11.4160, -2.3600

■ 212.0740,
-12.0120, -2.5720

■ 240.0740,

-12.0120, -2.5720

■ 58.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

■ 58.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

■ 56.1770, -13.8000,
-3.2080

■ 61.5370, -6.0060,
-1.2860

■ 53.7960, -17.1010,
-3.9570

■ 63.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

■ 51.1160, -20.9980,
-4.9180

■ 66.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 48.7350, -24.2990,
-5.6670

■ 68.9790, 4.4930,
1.1730

■ 46.0550, -28.1960,
-6.6280

■ 71.6590, 8.3900,
2.1340

■ 42.7880, -31.8180,
-7.0660

■ 74.9260, 12.0120,
2.5720

■ 40.4070, -35.1190,
-7.8150

■ 77.3070, 15.3130,
3.3210

■ 39.8090, -36.3110,
-8.2390

■ 79.9870, 19.2100,
4.2820

■ 82.3680, 22.5110,
5.0310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.5860, -7.7020, -3.5900



58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



59.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Triad

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



58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



61.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



59.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630

Complementary

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



58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



55.1430, 9.9030, 2.2470

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.



60.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690



58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



61.5280, 7.3810, 3.9010

Square

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



58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



61.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



61.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



59.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580

Rectangle

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



58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



59.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150



61.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



60.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390

Sweetspot

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



58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



84.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



58.9080, -5.9130, -8.4810



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



75.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330



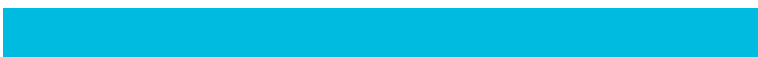
53.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



58.6050, -53.4120, -12.1960



135.3050, -123.3290, -28.1370

Inverse Universe

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



55.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810



69.4070, 9.5800, 13.6120



60.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



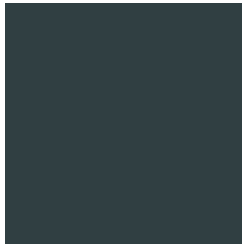
38.2370, 31.8110, 45.7550



88.2940, 73.4770, 105.6450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

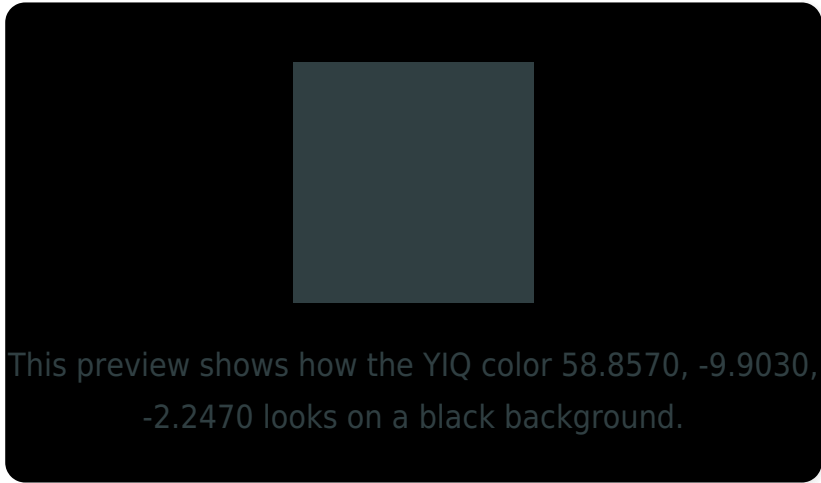
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

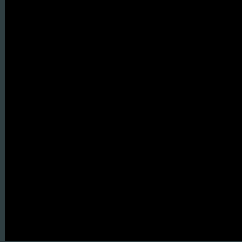
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

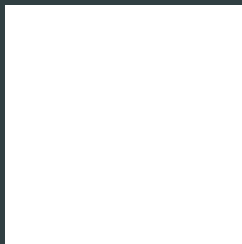
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470.

-2.2470.

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

58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

Protanopia

60.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Deuteranopia

61.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



Tritanopia

59.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

Protanomaly

59.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

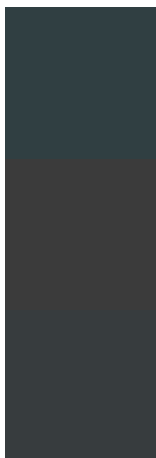
Deuteranomaly

60.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Tritanomaly

58.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470 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(48, 63, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 63, 66)  
}
```

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(48, 63, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 63, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

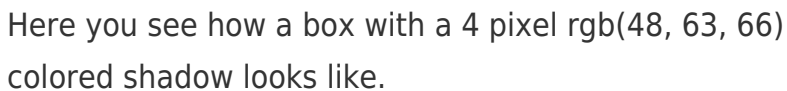
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(48, 63, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 63, 66) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 63, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 63, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 63, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 63, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 63, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 63,  
66) }
```

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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