

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.8640, -11.7810,
-12.2690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.8640, -11.7810,
-12.2690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	284633
RGB	40, 70, 51
RGB Percent	16%, 27%, 20%
CMY	0.8432, 0.7254, 0.8000
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.27, 0.73
HSL	142°, 27%, 22%
HSV	142°, 43%, 27%
XYZ	3.6626, 5.0715, 3.9169
YIQ	58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

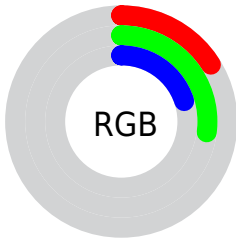
Format	Color
RYB	40, 62, 70
Decimal	2639411
CIELab	26.94, -16.19, 8.01
CIELCh	27, 18.065, 153.686
Yxy	5.0715, 0.2895, 0.4009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280829491 (0xFF284633)
YUV	58.8640, -3.8770, -16.5437
Hunter-Lab	22.5200, -10.3797, 5.4518

Details

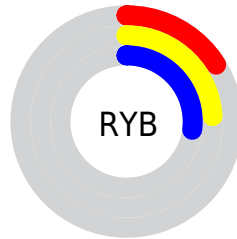
The YIQ color **58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **51.1360, 11.7810, 12.2690**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.9240, -12.0100, -13.6260**, and **16.4190, -9.0300, -12.5660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.4130, -8.8930, -9.5410**.

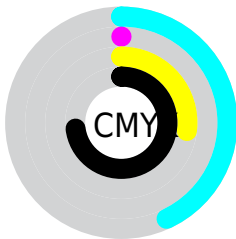
Distribution



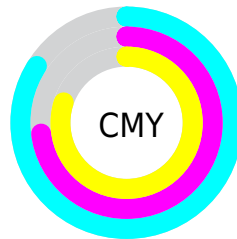
- Red (16%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690 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 58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.8640, -11.7810,
-12.2690

■ 58.8640, -11.7810,
-12.2690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.3910, -11.8270,
-11.4350

■ 106.9240,
-12.0100, -13.6260

■ 16.4190, -9.0300,
-12.5660

■ 131.6250,
-12.6060, -13.8380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.2120,
-12.8810, -14.3610

■ 185.2120,
-12.8810, -14.3610

■ 212.7990,
-13.1560, -14.8840

■ 241.3860,

-13.4310, -15.4070

252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

58.8640, -11.7810,
-12.2690

58.8640, -11.7810,
-12.2690

56.3150, -14.6690,
-14.9970

61.4130, -8.8930,
-9.5410

53.6520, -17.2360,
-18.0360

64.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020

51.1030, -20.1240,
-20.7640

66.6250, -3.4380,
-3.7740

48.4400, -22.6910,
-23.8030

69.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

45.8910, -25.5790,
-26.5310

71.8370, 2.0170,
1.9930

■ 44.0540, -27.5960,
-28.5240

■ 74.5000, 4.5840,
5.0320

■ 77.0490, 7.4720,
7.7600

■ 79.5980, 10.3600,
10.4880

■ 82.2610, 12.9270,
13.5270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.9320, 2.7070, -10.5170



58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690



55.6650, -27.2780, -12.2540

Triad

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



58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690



61.9950, -18.7990, 4.7930



64.7810, 22.7860, 5.5540

Complementary

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



58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690



51.1360, 11.7810, 12.2690

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.



65.0890, 19.1630, 10.6430



58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690



64.8830, -3.6240, 10.6160

Square

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



58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690



57.1240, -32.6440, -3.1080



65.7660, 9.9470, 12.4670



63.8960, 20.7240, -1.1320

Rectangle

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



58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690



53.7010, -36.1270, -11.5750



65.7660, 9.9470, 12.4670



64.9490, 22.3730, 7.5330

Sweetspot

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



58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690



87.5000, -4.5840, -5.0320



63.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620



43.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



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.



58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690



74.5270, -18.3820, -19.2940



60.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040



34.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



62.2170, -38.7810, -40.5810



142.7110, -89.0680, -92.9080

Inverse Universe

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



51.1360, 11.7810, 12.2690



62.4730, 18.3820, 19.2940



49.4260, 16.5960, 7.6040



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



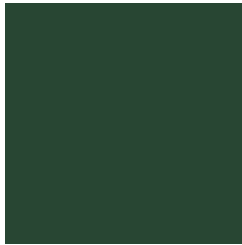
36.7830, 38.7810, 40.5810



84.2890, 89.0680, 92.9080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

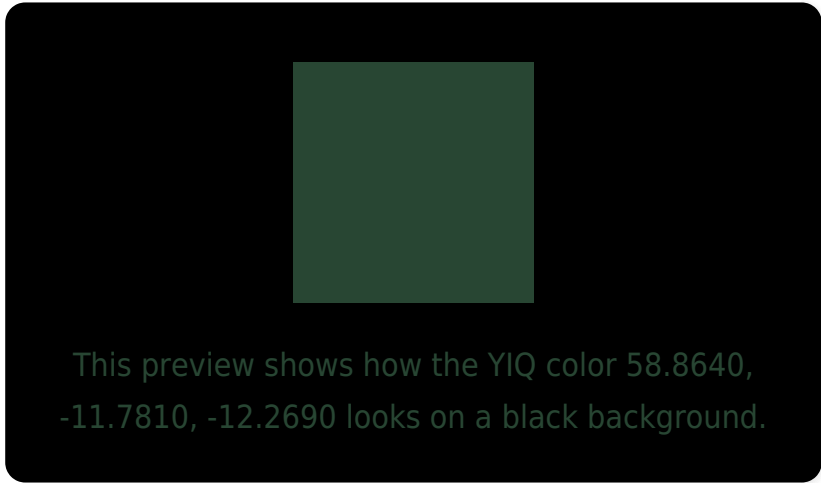
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

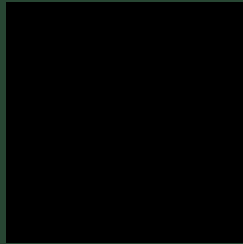
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.8640, -11.7810,

-12.2690.

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

58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690

Protanopia

62.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

Deuteranopia

63.6760, 9.7200, 0.0560



Tritanopia

61.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690

Protanomaly

61.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830

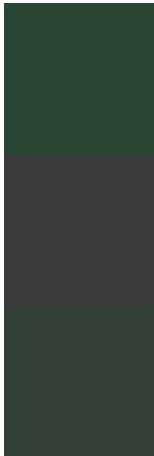
Deuteranomaly

61.7350, 2.0640, -4.3680

Tritanomaly

60.1830, -13.9370, -6.2330

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690 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(40, 70, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 70, 51)  
}
```

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(40, 70, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 70, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690 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(40, 70, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 70, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(40, 70, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 70, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 70, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 70, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 70, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 70,  
51) }
```

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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