

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780)
contains.

YIQ(58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(58.9090, -7.6540,
-15.4780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A4729
RGB	42, 71, 41
RGB Percent	16%, 28%, 16%
CMY	0.8354, 0.7215, 0.8392
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.42, 0.72
HSL	118°, 27%, 22%
HSV	118°, 42%, 28%
XYZ	3.6081, 5.1599, 2.9034
YIQ	58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

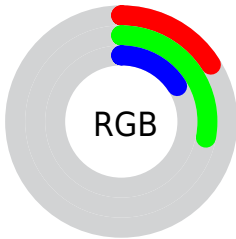
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 71, 70
Decimal	2770729
CIE _{Lab}	27.19, -18.10, 14.71
CIE _{LCh}	27, 23.323, 140.909
Yxy	5.1599, 0.3091, 0.4421
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280960809 (0xFF2A4729)
YUV	58.9090, -8.8291, -14.8292
Hunter-Lab	22.7153, -11.3986, 8.3224

Details

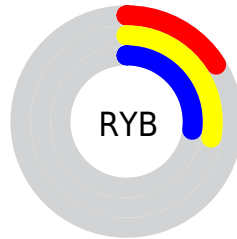
The YIQ color **58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **53.0910, 7.6540, 15.4780**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.9690, -7.8830, -16.8350**, and **16.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0180, -9.5790, -19.1390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170**.

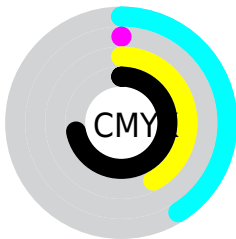
Distribution



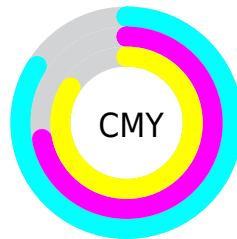
- Red (16%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780 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 58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.9090, -7.6540,
-15.4780

■ 58.9090, -7.6540,
-15.4780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 106.9690, -7.8830,
-16.8350

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 131.8550, -7.5620,
-17.1460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.4420, -7.8370,
-17.6690

■ 185.0290, -8.1120,
-18.1920

■ 213.5020, -8.0660,
-19.0260

■ 240.9150, -7.7910,

-18.5030

252.4790, -0.0910,
-3.8590

58.9090, -7.6540,
-15.4780

58.9090, -7.6540,
-15.4780

56.0180, -9.5790,
-19.1390

61.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170

53.1270, -11.5040,
-22.8000

64.6910, -3.8040,
-8.1560

50.2360, -13.4290,
-26.4610

67.5820, -1.8790,
-4.4950

47.3450, -15.3540,
-30.1220

70.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

44.6390, -16.3620,
-33.8820

73.1790, 1.0540,
2.9260

■ 42.2750, -18.3330,
-36.7090

■ 76.0700, 2.9790,
6.5870

■ 78.9610, 4.9040,
10.2480

■ 81.8520, 6.8290,
13.9090

■ 84.7430, 8.7540,
17.5700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.5860, 9.4930, -12.3550



58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780



53.0510, -31.5410, -17.5970

Triad

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



58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780



57.4810, -37.9630, -0.3230



64.5800, 27.9660, 10.7980

Complementary

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



58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780



53.0910, 7.6540, 15.4780

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.



65.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600



58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780



64.6090, -14.5360, 10.1360

Square

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



58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780



52.6380, -49.0110, -9.3550



66.4220, 5.2240, 15.4640



64.0110, 27.8300, 2.2460

Rectangle

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



58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780



50.8310, -42.5450, -16.4090



66.4220, 5.2240, 15.4640



65.2640, 26.0400, 12.6640

Sweetspot

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



58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780



87.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



66.9930, 9.9050, -8.8070



43.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



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.



58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780



73.1870, -11.7330, -24.1570



60.2060, -12.7440, -11.3360



34.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



59.0100, -25.4370, -51.1410



135.3420, -58.2530, -117.2370

Inverse Universe

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



53.0910, 7.6540, 15.4780



63.8130, 11.7330, 24.1570



51.7940, 12.7440, 11.3360



33.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



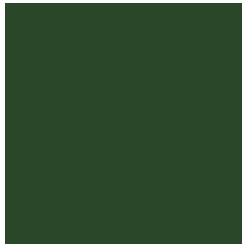
39.9900, 25.4370, 51.1410



91.6580, 58.2530, 117.2370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

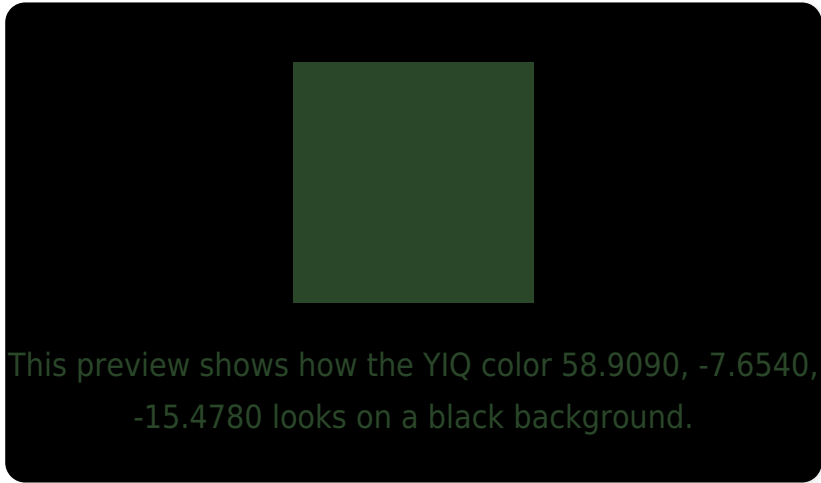
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780.

-15.4780.

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

58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780

Protanopia

62.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140

Deuteranopia

63.7320, 15.3140, -2.2060



Tritanopia

62.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780

Protanomaly

61.7150, 4.8160, -10.1920

Deuteranomaly

62.0790, 6.7870, -7.3650

Tritanomaly

60.6240, -10.8650, -6.8410

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.7560, -2.4290, -5.5410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780 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(42, 71, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 71, 41)  
}
```

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(42, 71, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 71, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780 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(42, 71, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 71, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 71, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 71, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 71, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 71, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 71, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 71,  
41) }
```

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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