

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.9530, -28.1490,
-12.9890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.9530, -28.1490,
-12.9890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	184B44
RGB	24, 75, 68
RGB Percent	9%, 29%, 27%
CMY	0.9060, 0.7058, 0.7334
CMYK	0.68, 0.00, 0.09, 0.71
HSL	172°, 52%, 19%
HSV	172°, 68%, 29%
XYZ	3.9360, 5.6459, 6.3468
YIQ	58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

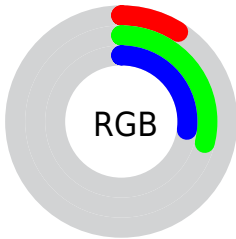
Format	Color
R _Y B	24, 51, 75
Decimal	1592132
CIE Lab	28.50, -18.83, -0.82
CIE LCh	29, 18.847, 182.496
Yxy	5.6459, 0.2471, 0.3544
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279782212 (0xFF184B44)
YUV	58.9530, 4.4602, -30.6538
Hunter-Lab	23.7611, -12.0134, 0.7958

Details

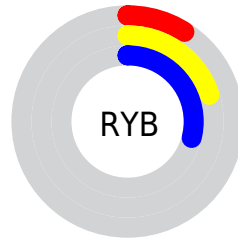
The YIQ color **58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **40.0470, 28.1490, 12.9890**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.1380, -27.2320, -13.0880**, and **21.0470, -16.5500, -8.4380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.4470, -32.5960, -14.9960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940**.

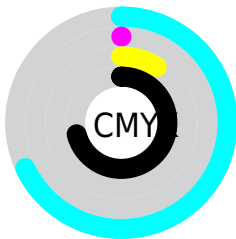
Distribution



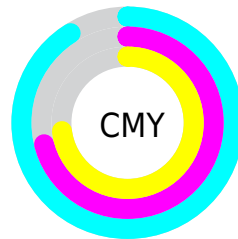
- Red (9%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890 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 58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.9530, -28.1490,
-12.9890

■ 58.9530, -28.1490,
-12.9890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.7680, -29.0660,
-12.8900

■ 108.1380,
-27.2320, -13.0880

■ 21.0470, -16.5500,
-8.4380

■ 134.1380,
-27.2320, -13.0880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.7250,
-27.5070, -13.6110

■ 187.4260,
-28.1030, -13.8230

■ 216.0130,
-28.3780, -14.3460

■ 240.6050,

-27.0490, -10.8970

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 58.9530, -28.1490,
-12.9890

■ 58.9530, -28.1490,
-12.9890

■ 56.4470, -32.5960,
-14.9960

■ 61.1600, -24.2980,
-11.1940

■ 54.2400, -36.4470,
-16.7910

■ 63.6660, -19.8510,
-9.1870

■ 51.7340, -40.8940,
-18.7980

■ 65.8730, -16.0000,
-7.3920

■ 51.4350, -41.4900,
-19.0100

■ 68.3790, -11.5530,
-5.3850

■ 70.5860, -7.7020,
-3.5900

■ 73.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 75.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 77.8050, 5.0430,
2.2190

■ 80.0120, 8.8940,
4.0140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.3370, -11.7350, -13.1030



58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890



56.3630, -40.9870, -11.6030

Triad

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



58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890



68.6980, -4.5410, 10.7150



67.4940, 21.9160, -0.7080

Complementary

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



58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890



40.0470, 28.1490, 12.9890

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.



67.7920, 24.2530, 6.5010



58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890



69.2930, 9.9010, 13.3010

Square

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



58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890



65.5110, -20.3120, 4.6800



68.9150, 19.7130, 11.6890



66.3850, 14.6730, -7.1110

Rectangle

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



58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890



58.1940, -38.8330, -6.5850



68.9150, 19.7130, 11.6890



67.5590, 23.2910, 1.9070

Sweetspot

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



58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890



90.9770, -10.3610, -4.9610



56.3290, -9.2570, -24.9770



44.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890



71.8260, -44.1490, -20.3810



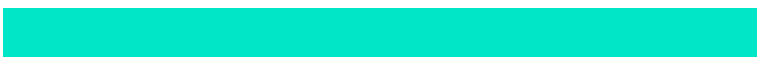
49.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.9060, -56.2980, -25.9780



157.5820, -126.8080, -58.7120

Inverse Universe

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



40.0470, 28.1490, 12.9890



42.1740, 44.1490, 20.3810



49.8150, 25.4460, 1.3980



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



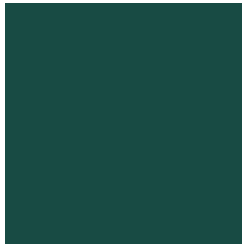
32.0940, 56.2980, 25.9780



72.4180, 126.8080, 58.7120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

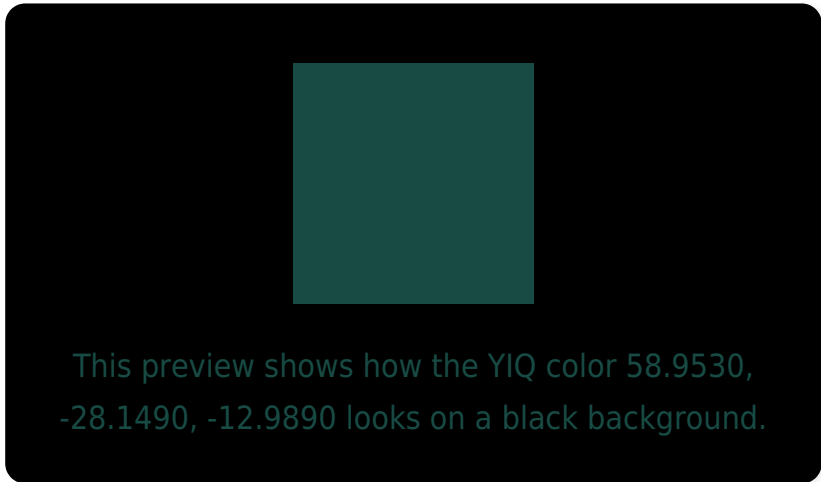
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

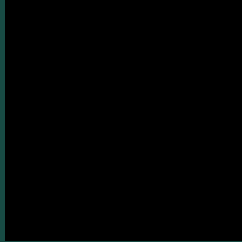
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9530, -28.1490,

-12.9890.

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

58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890

Protanopia

67.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

Deuteranopia

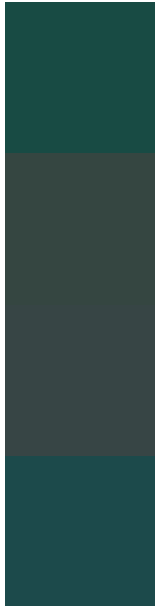
67.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



Tritanopia

60.8270, -27.5540, -7.2500

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890

Protanomaly

64.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590

Deuteranomaly

64.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680

Tritanomaly

60.3600, -27.7370, -9.4410

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.9770, -10.3610, -4.9610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890 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(24, 75, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 75, 68)  
}
```

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(24, 75, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 75, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890 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(24, 75, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 75, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 75, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 75, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 75, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 75, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.9530, -28.1490, -12.9890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 75, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 75,  
68) }
```

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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