

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.9630, -7.7460,
-13.8100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B462C
RGB	43, 70, 44
RGB Percent	17%, 27%, 17%
CMY	0.8315, 0.7254, 0.8275
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.37, 0.73
HSL	122°, 24%, 22%
HSV	122°, 39%, 27%
XYZ	3.6408, 5.0767, 3.1706
YIQ	58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

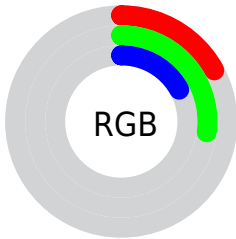
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 69, 70
Decimal	2836012
CIE Lab	26.95, -16.59, 12.52
CIE LCh	27, 20.787, 142.949
Yxy	5.0767, 0.3063, 0.4270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281026092 (0xFF2B462C)
YUV	58.9630, -7.3768, -13.9996
Hunter-Lab	22.5315, -10.5867, 7.4289

Details

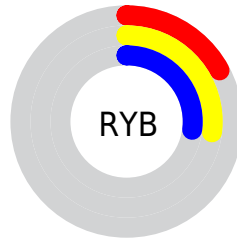
The YIQ color **58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **54.0370, 7.7460, 13.8100**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670**, and **15.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0720, -9.6710, -17.4710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.8540, -5.8210, -10.1490**.

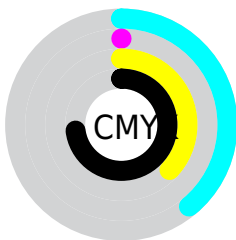
Distribution



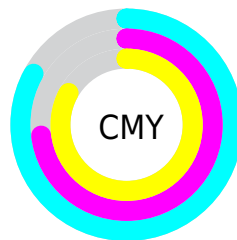
- Red (17%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100 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 58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.9630, -7.7460,
-13.8100

■ 58.9630, -7.7460,
-13.8100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.4900, -7.7920,
-12.9760

■ 107.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 131.9090, -7.6540,
-15.4780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 185.0830, -8.2040,
-16.5240

■ 212.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 241.2570, -8.7540,

-17.5700

253.2340, -0.7790,
-2.4030

58.9630, -7.7460,
-13.8100

58.9630, -7.7460,
-13.8100

56.0720, -9.6710,
-17.4710

61.8540, -5.8210,
-10.1490

53.2950, -11.9170,
-20.8210

64.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

50.4040, -13.8420,
-24.4820

67.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

47.5130, -15.7670,
-28.1430

70.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

44.6220, -17.6920,
-31.8040

73.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 41.8450, -19.9380,
-35.1540

■ 76.0810, 4.4460,
7.5340

■ 41.4320, -20.2130,
-35.6770

■ 78.9720, 6.3710,
11.1950

■ 81.8630, 8.2960,
14.8560

■ 84.7540, 10.2210,
18.5170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.1560, 7.8880, -10.8000



58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100



54.9700, -26.8190, -15.0670

Triad

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



58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100



59.1400, -29.5730, 1.8110



64.5580, 25.0320, 8.9040

Complementary

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



58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100



54.0370, 7.7460, 13.8100

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.



65.1970, 18.9790, 13.9790



58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100



64.3490, -10.8680, 9.7400

Square

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



58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100



51.2360, -47.8190, -8.9310



65.6670, 5.9120, 14.0080



63.9290, 25.1250, 1.7090

Rectangle

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



58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100



50.2440, -42.2700, -15.8860



65.6670, 5.9120, 14.0080



64.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820

Sweetspot

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



58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100



87.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530



66.6230, 8.0710, -8.6090



43.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



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.



58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100



74.7680, -11.8710, -21.6550



60.4450, -11.9190, -9.7670



34.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



58.5690, -28.5090, -50.5330



134.2750, -65.3140, -115.9220

Inverse Universe

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



54.0370, 7.7460, 13.8100



67.1180, 12.1920, 21.3440



52.5550, 11.9190, 9.7670



33.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



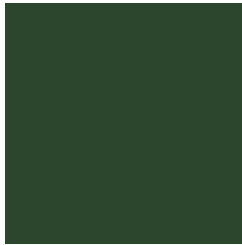
40.5450, 28.1880, 50.8440



92.7250, 65.3140, 115.9220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

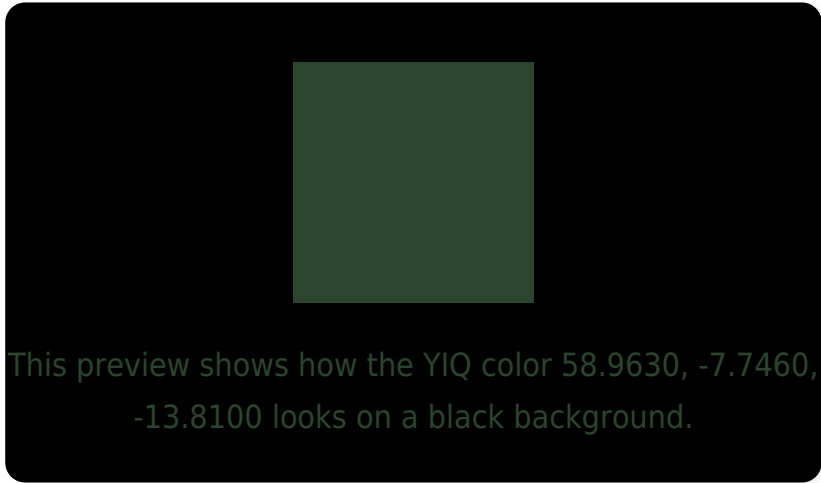
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100.

-13.8100.

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

58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100

Protanopia

62.8730, 10.3630, -6.0930

Deuteranopia

63.4760, 13.1590, -1.6970



Tritanopia

61.8890, -12.9290, -2.4730

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100

Protanomaly

61.4700, 4.1280, -8.7360

Deuteranomaly

61.5350, 5.5030, -6.1210

Tritanomaly

60.7380, -11.1860, -6.5300

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.9840, -3.0710, -4.9190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100 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(43, 70, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 70, 44)  
}
```

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(43, 70, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 70, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100 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(43, 70, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 70, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 70, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 70, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 70, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 70, 44)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 70, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 70,  
44) }
```

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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