

# Converting Colors

YIQ(58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(58.9630, 1.4220,  
-3.7460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A3D33
RGB	58, 61, 51
RGB Percent	23%, 24%, 20%
CMY	0.7726, 0.7608, 0.8000
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.16, 0.76
HSL	78°, 9%, 22%
HSV	78°, 16%, 24%
XYZ	4.0112, 4.4761, 3.7849
YIQ	58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

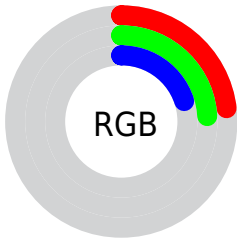
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	51, 61, 54
Decimal	3816755
CIELab	25.19, -3.45, 5.74
CIELCh	25, 6.697, 121.011
Yxy	4.4761, 0.3268, 0.3647
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282006835 (0xFF3A3D33)
YUV	58.9630, -3.9258, -0.8446
Hunter-Lab	21.1568, -3.1823, 4.2029

# Details

The YIQ color **58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **53.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570**, and **16.5070, 2.7060, -4.9900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560**.

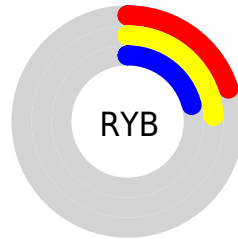
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (24%)

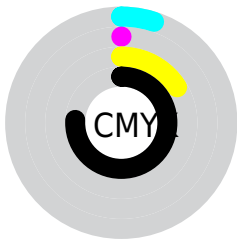
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (21%)

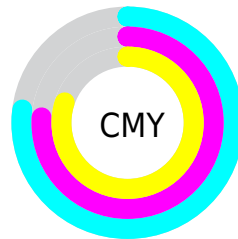


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460 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, 1.4220, -3.7460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.9630, 1.4220,  
-3.7460

■ 58.9630, 1.4220,  
-3.7460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 37.0770, 1.1010,  
-3.4350

■ 105.8490, 1.7430,  
-4.0570

■ 16.5070, 2.7060,  
-4.9900

■ 131.4360, 1.4680,  
-4.5800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 157.4360, 1.4680,  
-4.5800

■ 184.4360, 1.4680,  
-4.5800

■ 211.7350, 2.0640,  
-4.3680

■ 240.3220, 1.7890,

-4.8910

■ 58.9630, 1.4220,  
-3.7460

■ 58.9630, 1.4220,  
-3.7460

■ 57.6810, 2.1560,  
-6.0360

■ 60.2450, 0.6880,  
-1.4560

■ 56.3990, 2.8900,  
-8.3260

■ 61.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 55.1170, 3.6240,  
-10.6160

■ 62.5100, -1.3760,  
2.9120

■ 54.1340, 4.9540,  
-12.6940

■ 63.7920, -2.1100,  
5.2020

■ 52.8520, 5.6880,  
-14.9840

■ 65.1880, -3.1650,  
7.8030

■ 51.4560, 6.7430,  
-17.5850

■ 66.4700, -3.8990,  
10.0930

■ 50.1740, 7.4770,  
-19.8750

■ 67.7520, -4.6330,  
12.3830

■ 48.8920, 8.2110,  
-22.1650

■ 69.0340, -5.3670,  
14.6730

■ 48.6640, 8.8530,  
-22.7870

■ 70.3160, -6.1010,  
16.9630

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390



58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



58.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970

# Triad

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



58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



58.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900



60.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

# Complementary

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



58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



53.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

# 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.



60.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



59.3460, -6.7860, 1.8380

# Square

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



58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



58.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700



60.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



60.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340



# Rectangle

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



58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



58.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230



60.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



60.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

# Sweetspot

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



58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



78.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



55.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



40.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



75.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360



57.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



30.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



74.9120, 13.4860, -35.1700



176.6590, 31.3300, -83.2460



# Inverse Universe

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



53.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



66.3190, -2.1560, 6.0360



54.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



28.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



19.0880, -13.4860, 35.1700

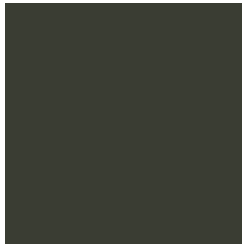


45.3410, -31.3300, 83.2460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

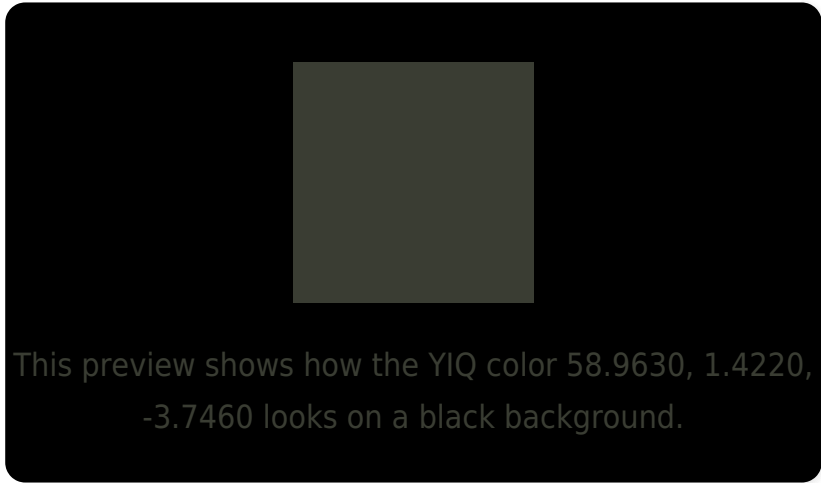
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

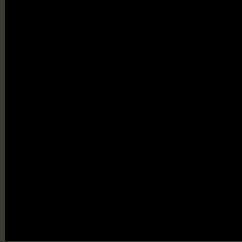
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9630, 1.4220,

-3.7460.

# 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, 1.4220, -3.7460

### Protanopia

59.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740

### Deuteranopia

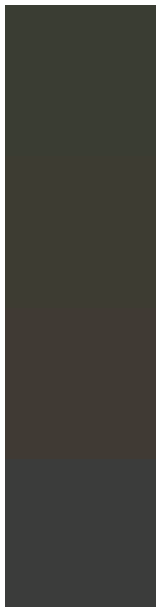
59.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



## Tritanopia

59.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460

## Protanomaly

59.1590, 3.8060, -2.8980

## Deuteranomaly

59.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940

## Tritanomaly

59.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460 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(58, 61, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 61, 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(58, 61, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 61, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460 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".

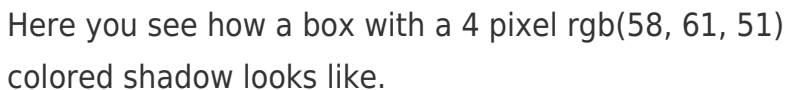
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(58, 61, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 61, 51) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 61, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 61, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 61, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 61, 51)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 61, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 61,  
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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