

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.9940, -35.3940,
-8.3380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	144A54
RGB	20, 74, 84
RGB Percent	8%, 29%, 33%
CMY	0.9217, 0.7097, 0.6707
CMYK	0.76, 0.12, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	189°, 62%, 20%
HSV	189°, 76%, 33%
XYZ	4.3369, 5.6885, 9.2492
YIQ	58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

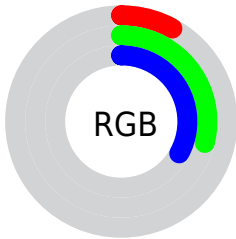
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 49, 84
Decimal	1329748
CIE Lab	28.61, -13.63, -11.00
CIE LCh	29, 17.512, 218.913
Yxy	5.6885, 0.2250, 0.2951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279519828 (0xFF144A54)
YUV	58.9940, 12.3280, -34.1977
Hunter-Lab	23.8506, -9.2806, -6.2970

Details

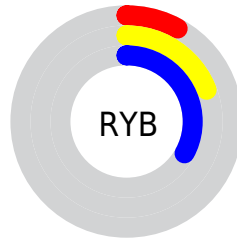
The YIQ color **58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **45.0060, 35.3940, 8.3380**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670**, and **22.0560, -20.7690, -3.5610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650**.

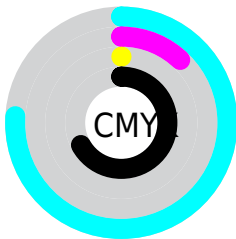
Distribution



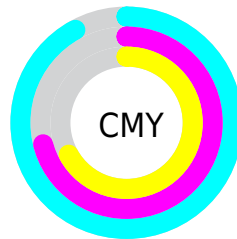
- Red (8%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 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 58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.9940, -35.3940,
-8.3380

■ 58.9940, -35.3940,
-8.3380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.8910, -33.6060,
-7.7020

■ 109.4890,
-32.4140, -7.2780

■ 22.0560, -20.7690,
-3.5610

■ 135.3040,
-33.3310, -7.1790

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 161.7170,
-33.0560, -6.6560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 189.3040,
-33.3310, -7.1790

■ 217.1190,
-34.2480, -7.0800

■ 240.9470,

-28.0120, -9.9640

249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

58.9940, -35.3940,
-8.3380

58.9940, -35.3940,
-8.3380

56.0150, -39.8870,
-9.5110

61.9730, -30.9010,
-7.1650

52.1500, -44.7010,
-10.3730

65.8380, -26.0870,
-6.3030

51.2530, -46.4890,
-11.0090

68.8170, -21.5940,
-5.1300

72.0950, -16.5050,
-3.7450

75.6610, -12.2870,
-3.0950

■ 78.6400, -7.7940,
-1.9220

■ 81.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

■ 84.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 88.7620, 6.6020,
1.4980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.8930, -27.9200, -11.6320



58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



62.3310, -28.7930, -1.3130

Triad

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



58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



69.7230, 11.5060, 11.7460



66.4170, 11.6470, -7.3370

Complementary

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



58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



45.0060, 35.3940, 8.3380

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.



67.2980, 19.5320, -1.5560



58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



68.8610, 19.8050, 10.0210

Square

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



58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



69.2530, -1.7900, 10.4180



68.2540, 22.8320, 4.7200



64.8500, 0.0020, -11.0540

Rectangle

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



58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



65.5710, -20.5410, 3.3230



68.2540, 22.8320, 4.7200



66.3250, 14.9020, -5.7540

Sweetspot

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



58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



99.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200



58.7080, -20.8100, -30.3620



50.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



70.7080, -55.2000, -12.8320



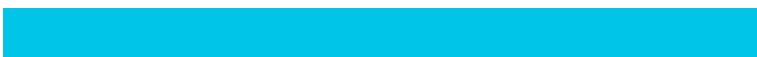
40.2100, -26.5940, 8.3980



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



63.6260, -57.9050, -13.3690



141.5000, -128.3720, -30.3560

Inverse Universe

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



45.2920, 20.8100, 30.3620



49.4760, 32.6360, 47.3240



63.7900, 26.5940, -8.3980



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



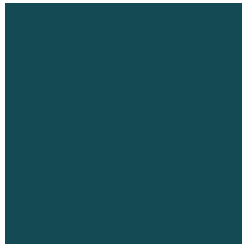
41.4270, 34.3320, 49.6280



91.7120, 75.3560, 110.1400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

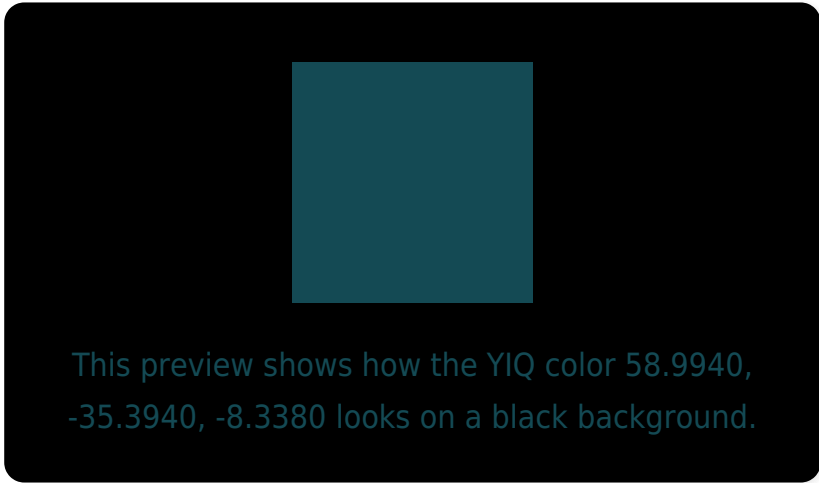
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

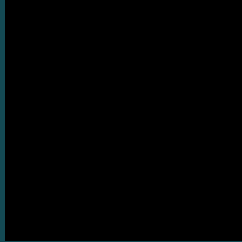
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9940, -35.3940,

-8.3380.

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

58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

Protanopia

67.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080

Deuteranopia

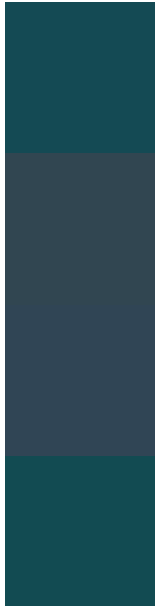
67.6820, -7.6120, 5.7960



Tritanopia

58.3420, -36.4940, -10.4300

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

Protanomaly

64.9750, -16.0470, -1.0310

Deuteranomaly

64.5450, -17.6520, 0.5240

Tritanomaly

58.7550, -36.2190, -9.9070

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 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(20, 74, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 74, 84)  
}
```

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(20, 74, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 74, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 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(20, 74, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 74, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 74, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 74, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 74, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 74, 84)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 74, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 74,  
84) }
```

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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