

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.9950, -1.6040,
-3.9720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	373E36
RGB	55, 62, 54
RGB Percent	22%, 24%, 21%
CMY	0.7843, 0.7568, 0.7882
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.13, 0.76
HSL	113°, 7%, 23%
HSV	113°, 13%, 24%
XYZ	3.9639, 4.5240, 4.1543
YIQ	58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

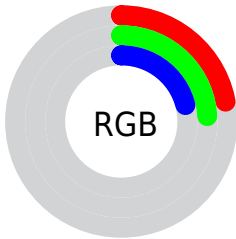
Format	Color
R _Y B	54, 62, 61
Decimal	3620406
CIE Lab	25.33, -4.77, 3.93
CIE LCh	25, 6.181, 140.472
Yxy	4.5240, 0.3135, 0.3578
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281810486 (0xFF373E36)
YUV	58.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036
Hunter-Lab	21.2696, -3.9560, 3.3084

Details

The YIQ color **58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **57.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720**, and **16.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460**.

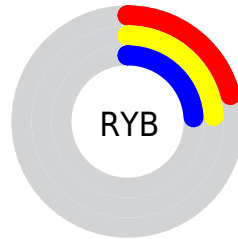
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (24%)

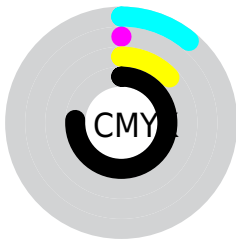
Blue (21%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (24%)

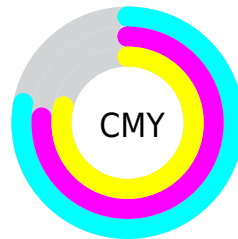


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720 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 58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.9950, -1.6040,
-3.9720

■ 58.9950, -1.6040,
-3.9720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 105.9950, -1.6040,
-3.9720

■ 16.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

■ 131.5820, -1.8790,
-4.4950

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.4680, -1.5580,
-4.8060

■ 184.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

■ 212.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

■ 240.1690, -2.1540,

-5.0180

■ 58.9950, -1.6040,
-3.9720

■ 58.9950, -1.6040,
-3.9720

■ 56.8160, -2.6580,
-6.8980

■ 61.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 54.3380, -4.3080,
-10.0360

■ 63.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 52.0450, -5.0410,
-13.2730

■ 65.9450, 1.8330,
5.3290

■ 49.5670, -6.6910,
-16.4110

■ 68.4230, 3.4830,
8.4670

■ 47.3880, -7.7450,
-19.3370

■ 70.6020, 4.5370,
11.3930

■ 44.9100, -9.3950,
-22.4750

■ 73.0800, 6.1870,
14.5310

■ 42.7310, -10.4490,
-25.4010

■ 75.2590, 7.2410,
17.4570

■ 40.4380, -11.1820,
-28.6380

■ 77.5520, 7.9740,
20.6940

■ 38.7860, -12.2820,
-30.7300

■ 80.0300, 9.6240,
23.8320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



58.5430, -6.1430, -4.3110

Triad

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



58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



59.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



60.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560

Complementary

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



58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



57.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720

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.



61.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



60.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

Square

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



58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



58.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



61.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



60.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770

Rectangle

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



58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



58.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790



61.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



61.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780

Sweetspot

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



58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



80.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



60.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



40.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



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.



58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



77.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750



59.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



58.7660, -18.6980, -46.6180



138.6860, -44.3620, -110.1700

Inverse Universe

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



57.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



73.7710, 2.3830, 6.3750



56.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



28.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



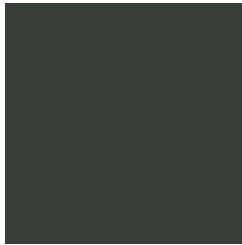
35.5330, 19.2940, 46.8300



83.3140, 44.3620, 110.1700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

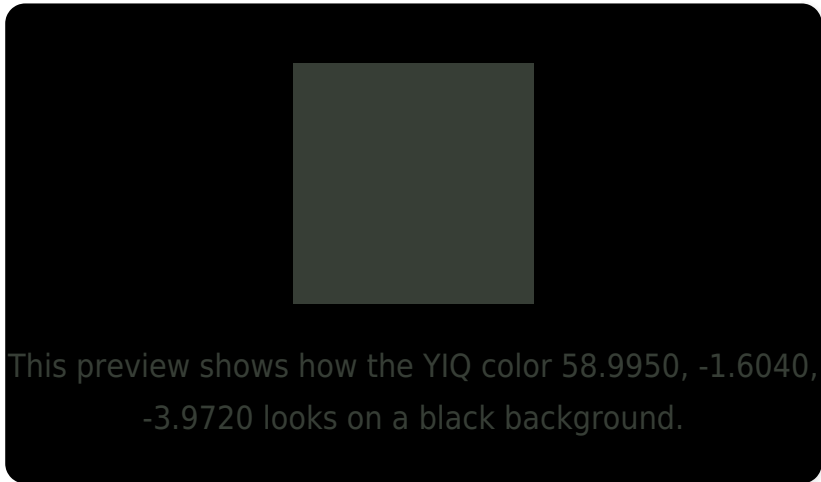
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

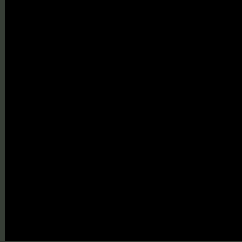
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

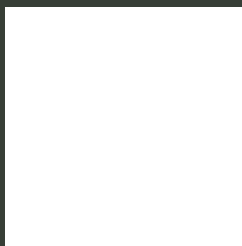
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720.



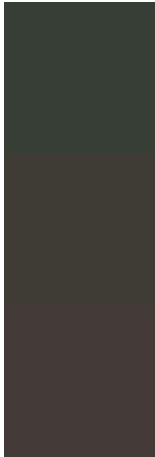
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720.

-3.9720.

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

58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

Protanopia

60.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

Deuteranopia

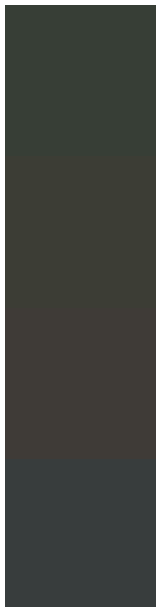
60.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870



Tritanopia

59.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

Protanomaly

59.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000

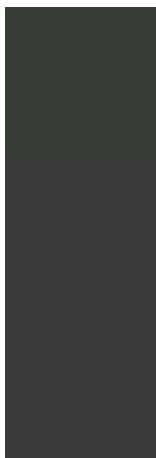
Deuteranomaly

59.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

Tritanomaly

59.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720 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(55, 62, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 62, 54)  
}
```

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(55, 62, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 62, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720 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(55, 62, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 62, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(55, 62, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 62, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 62, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 62, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 62, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 62,  
54) }
```

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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