

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590)
contains.

YIQ(57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

**YIQ(57.0580, -3.6330,
60.3590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B13A4
RGB	91, 19, 164
RGB Percent	36%, 7%, 64%
CMY	0.6429, 0.9256, 0.3570
CMYK	0.44, 0.88, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	270°, 79%, 36%
HSV	270°, 88%, 64%
XYZ	11.2513, 5.3714, 35.5504
YIQ	57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

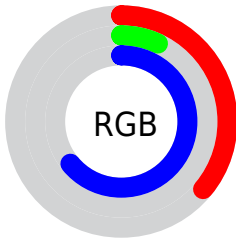
Format	Color
R _Y B	91, 19, 164
Decimal	5968804
CIE Lab	27.77, 56.85, -62.26
CIE LCh	28, 84.307, 312.400
Yxy	5.3714, 0.2157, 0.1030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284158884 (0xFF5B13A4)
YUV	57.0580, 52.7224, 29.7671
Hunter-Lab	23.1764, 46.0964, -74.7220

Details

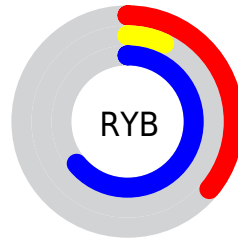
The YIQ color **57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **125.9420, 3.6330, -60.3590**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.9440, -3.3120, 60.0480**, and **21.0260, -18.9430, 40.4570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.2740, -4.0010, 67.0310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.8420, -3.2650, 53.6870**.

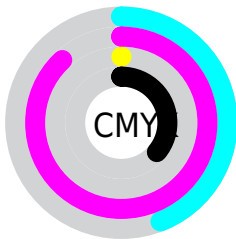
Distribution



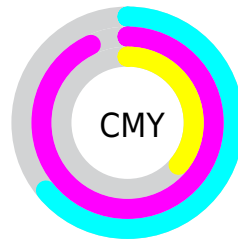
- Red (36%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590 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 57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.0580, -3.6330,
60.3590

■ 57.0580, -3.6330,
60.3590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.1560, -7.0250,
55.7510

■ 113.9440, -3.3120,
60.0480

■ 21.0260, -18.9430,
40.4570

■ 141.1830, -2.4870,
61.6170

■ 9.8040, -27.6060,
26.7460

■ 166.3870, 5.4460,
55.5100

■ 8.7150, -20.4060,
17.4020

■ 191.2060, 15.9010,
47.7490

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490

■ 213.3230, 19.5250,
37.1330

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 229.7590, 11.8250,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

22.4890

0.0000

246.7820, 3.8500,
7.3220

57.0580, -3.6330,
60.3590

57.0580, -3.6330,
60.3590

45.2740, -4.0010,
67.0310

68.8420, -3.2650,
53.6870

43.2140, -3.7720,
68.3880

81.5120, -2.5760,
46.7040

93.2960, -2.2080,
40.0320

105.6670, -2.1150,
32.8370

117.4510, -1.7470,
26.1650

■ 129.5340, -0.7830,
19.7050

■ 141.9050, -0.6900,
12.5100

■ 153.6890, -0.3220,
5.8380

■ 166.0600, -0.2290,
-1.3570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.3740, -81.9370, 25.7030



57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590



58.4290, 58.3540, 65.8260

Triad

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



57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590



60.7780, 53.2310, -1.0490



62.1440, -53.7320, -17.4120

Complementary

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



57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590



125.9420, 3.6330, -60.3590

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.



52.8760, -30.3910, -38.4470



57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590



59.0080, 13.5760, -25.7840

Square

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



57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590



44.8500, 89.4000, 31.8000



48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860



69.7990, -73.9090, 1.3470

Rectangle

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



57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590



57.5280, 79.5840, 55.5200



48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860



59.0490, -46.3950, -23.7310

Sweetspot

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



57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590



171.2830, -1.3340, 24.1860



79.5550, -67.1700, 5.8700



81.9590, -0.7820, 14.1780



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590



56.3890, -4.9220, 89.2380



78.2870, 38.6830, 75.4110



75.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



38.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590



4.7430, -0.4140, 7.5060

Inverse Universe

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



70.6770, 62.9870, 53.4430



76.2980, 92.8760, 78.9560



104.7130, -38.6830, -75.4110



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



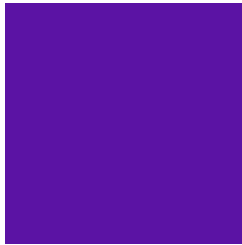
51.6770, 62.9870, 53.4430



6.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

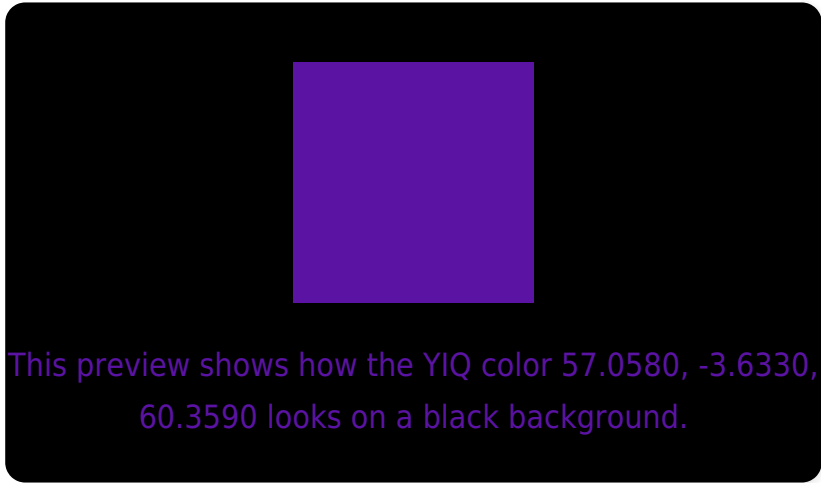
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

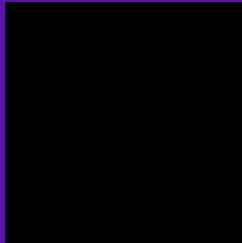
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.0580, -3.6330,

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

57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590

Deuteranopia

53.8410, -56.5320, 0.3000

Tritanopia

67.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590

Deuteranomaly

55.0800, -37.3710, 21.9970

Tritanomaly

63.7560, -1.2880, 23.3520

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.8160, -1.5170, 21.9950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590 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(91, 19, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 19, 164)  
}
```

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(91, 19, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 19, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590 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(91, 19, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 19, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 19, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 19, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 19, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 19,  
164) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 19, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 19,  
164) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor