

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.1310, -59.7440,
14.4640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A4195
RGB	10, 65, 149
RGB Percent	4%, 25%, 58%
CMY	0.9608, 0.7450, 0.4160
CMYK	0.93, 0.56, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	216°, 87%, 31%
HSV	216°, 93%, 58%
XYZ	7.4352, 6.0151, 29.1707
YIQ	58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

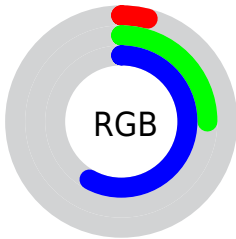
Format	Color
R_{YB}	10, 49, 149
Decimal	672149
CIE _{Lab}	29.45, 17.93, -50.57
CIE _{LCh}	29, 53.654, 289.525
Yxy	6.0151, 0.1744, 0.1411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278862229 (0xFF0A4195)
YUV	58.1310, 44.7984, -42.2109
Hunter-Lab	24.5258, 11.1939, -53.3508

Details

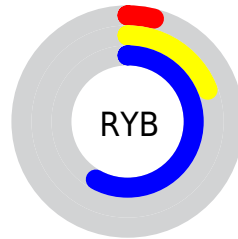
The YIQ color **58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **100.8690, 59.7440, -14.4640**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.7140, -45.0280, 23.1000**, and **25.1460, -37.7370, 17.6150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.8990, -53.2790, 12.9370**.

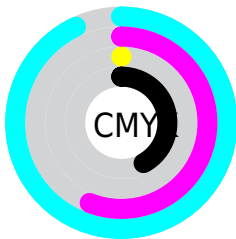
Distribution



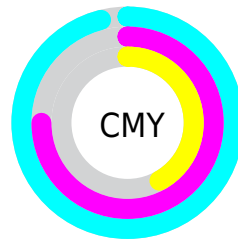
- Red (4%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640 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 58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.1310, -59.7440,
14.4640

■ 58.1310, -59.7440,
14.4640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.8500, -51.5830,
15.2410

■ 114.7140,
-45.0280, 23.1000

■ 25.1460, -37.7370,
17.6150

■ 141.2520,
-43.6070, 24.8810

■ 8.3220, -23.4330,
22.7030

■ 168.3940,
-41.1310, 24.0610

■ 7.9340, -16.8290,
13.1470

■ 192.9140,
-31.2720, 16.0880

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 217.4340,
-21.4130, 8.1150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.4270,

-11.5080, -0.6920

■ 58.1310, -59.7440,
14.4640

■ 58.1310, -59.7440,
14.4640

■ 51.6190, -64.0540,
15.4820

■ 67.8990, -53.2790,
12.9370

■ 77.6670, -46.8140,
11.4100

■ 87.4350, -40.3490,
9.8830

■ 97.2030, -33.8840,
8.3560

■ 106.6720,
-28.0150, 6.6170

■ 116.4400,
-21.5500, 5.0900

■ 126.2080,
-15.0850, 3.5630

■ 135.9760, -8.6200,
2.0360

■ 145.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550



58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640



69.5870, 10.0340, 38.4340

Triad

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



58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640



61.5560, 62.9040, 5.3680



56.5240, -40.6630, -28.4950

Complementary

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



58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640



100.8690, 59.7440, -14.4640

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.



49.1770, -24.1090, -42.1650



58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640



65.6960, 41.3580, -11.6500

Square

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



58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640



54.0340, 65.6950, 37.3990



62.2640, 15.7310, -26.2930



62.0130, -54.7410, -15.6450

Rectangle

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



58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640



62.1730, 37.8630, 46.2070



62.2640, 15.7310, -26.2930



54.2270, -35.5730, -32.6370

Sweetspot

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



58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640



158.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110



101.0550, -64.8680, -46.8840



75.3930, -14.1680, 3.4640



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640



67.3150, -83.4490, 20.0630



30.0320, -36.2750, 46.1970



68.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



48.0170, -59.4230, 14.1530



3.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

Inverse Universe

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



57.8310, 65.1890, 46.5730



66.7840, 90.9070, 65.0750



128.9680, 36.2750, -46.1970



69.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



47.5320, 64.5930, 46.3610



3.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640 looks on a 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 58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.1310, -59.7440,

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

58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640

Protanopia

55.5170, -64.0070, 9.1210

Deuteranopia

55.5850, -58.6870, 0.8090



Tritanopia

54.5470, -47.4970, -14.7690

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640

Protanomaly

56.4680, -62.3110, 11.4250

Deuteranomaly

56.7470, -58.9630, 5.8130

Tritanomaly

56.1310, -51.7170, -4.3650

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.4400, -21.5500, 5.0900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640 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(10, 65, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 65, 149)  
}
```

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(10, 65, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 65, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640 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(10, 65, 149) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 65, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(10, 65, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 65, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 65, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 65,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 65, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 65,  
149) }
```

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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