

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.1650, -55.9430,
39.2010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D30BB
RGB	29, 48, 187
RGB Percent	11%, 19%, 73%
CMY	0.8862, 0.8117, 0.2670
CMYK	0.84, 0.74, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	233°, 73%, 42%
HSV	233°, 84%, 73%
XYZ	10.5249, 5.9602, 47.5622
YIQ	58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

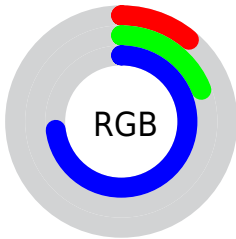
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 46, 187
Decimal	1913019
CIE _{Lab}	29.31, 44.79, -73.63
CIE _{LCh}	29, 86.182, 301.315
Yxy	5.9602, 0.1643, 0.0931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280103099 (0xFF1D30BB)
YUV	58.1650, 63.5157, -25.5777
Hunter-Lab	24.4135, 34.2295, -98.4188

Details

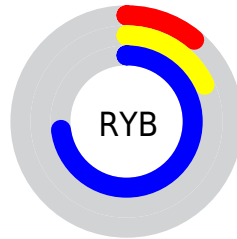
The YIQ color **58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3333CC**. A complement of this color would be **157.8350, 55.9430, -39.2010**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.2750, -41.2730, 48.6710**, and **18.5700, -44.0220, 37.9140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.0920, -62.8670, 43.5410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2380, -49.0190, 34.8610**.

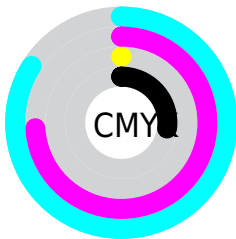
Distribution



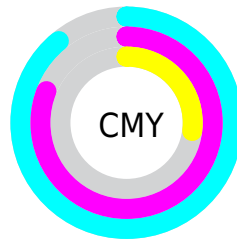
- Red (11%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010 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 58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.1650, -55.9430,
39.2010

■ 58.1650, -55.9430,
39.2010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.3880, -58.1890,
35.8510

■ 115.2750,
-41.2730, 48.6710

■ 18.5700, -44.0220,
37.9140

■ 141.0600,
-33.4780, 45.0660

■ 12.0840, -34.0260,
32.9660

■ 165.2920,
-22.7480, 37.8280

■ 15.6910, -29.0260,
19.4380

■ 189.8230,
-11.4220, 30.8020

■ 9.4330, -19.6720,
15.1120

■ 215.2290, -1.2420,
22.5180

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 239.7380, 7.1500,

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,

13.5980

2.4880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 58.1650, -55.9430,
39.2010

■ 58.1650, -55.9430,
39.2010

■ 43.0920, -62.8670,
43.5410

■ 73.2380, -49.0190,
34.8610

■ 34.2320, -66.0770,
46.6510

■ 88.5990, -42.9660,
29.7860

■ 103.6720,
-36.0420, 25.4460

■ 119.3320,
-29.3930, 20.5830

■ 134.1060,
-23.0650, 16.0310

■ 149.7660,
-16.4160, 11.1680

■ 164.8390, -9.4920,
6.8280

■ 180.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

■ 195.2730, 3.4850,
-2.5870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.6720, -88.7680, 22.8480



58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010



58.7450, 43.0850, 72.7250

Triad

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



58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010



58.5510, 70.4680, 11.4600



61.5110, -47.8160, -25.5120

Complementary

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



58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010



157.8350, 55.9430, -39.2010

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.



52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010



64.7330, 30.7680, -17.9680

Square

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



58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010



50.0470, 99.2110, 35.7150



48.7210, -22.8250, -43.4090



70.3230, -69.8730, -5.7210

Rectangle

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



58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010



61.3180, 71.7880, 64.6520



48.7210, -22.8250, -43.4090



58.7750, -40.1120, -32.9760

Sweetspot

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



58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010



192.9490, -21.1850, 14.9990



137.3640, -87.4270, -40.0270



92.4520, -12.6560, 9.1040



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010



44.6110, -85.6570, 60.0950



64.3540, -16.1500, 61.4340



86.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



29.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010



5.8820, -11.0510, 7.5490

Inverse Universe

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



78.4080, 88.0690, 39.4050



75.6640, 134.9230, 60.3230



151.6460, 16.1500, -61.4340



87.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



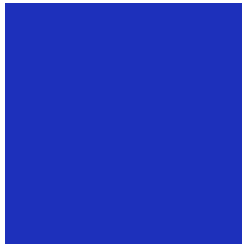
49.4080, 88.0690, 39.4050



9.7250, 17.1920, 7.8160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

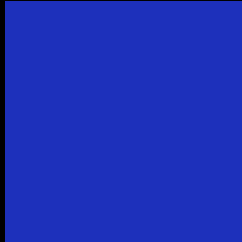
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

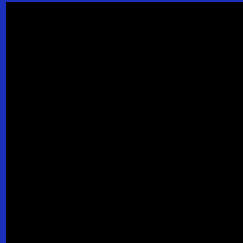
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.1650, -55.9430,

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

58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010

Deuteranopia

55.2430, -57.7240, -0.1240

Tritanopia

54.4330, -47.1760, -15.0800

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010

Deuteranomaly

56.6860, -56.9930, 14.1670

Tritanomaly

55.7110, -50.1140, 5.1340

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.7210, -20.5430, 14.3770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010 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(29, 48, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 48, 187)  
}
```

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(29, 48, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 48, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010 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(29, 48, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 48, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 48, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 48, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 48, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 48,  
187) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.1650, -55.9430, 39.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 48, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 48,  
187) }
```

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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