

# Converting Colors

YIQ(58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(58.1730, 56.1990,  
66.3350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	99006D
RGB	153, 0, 109
RGB Percent	60%, 0%, 43%
CMY	0.3996, 0.9999, 0.5724
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.29, 0.40
HSL	317°, 100%, 30%
HSV	317°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	15.9199, 7.8879, 15.1614
YIQ	58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

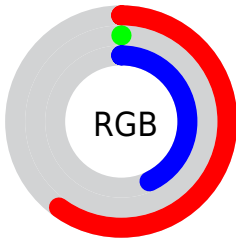
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 0, 109
Decimal	10027117
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.75, 61.18, -17.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 63.745, 343.701
Yxy	7.8879, 0.4085, 0.2024
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288217197 (0xFF99006D)
YUV	58.1730, 25.0577, 83.1633
Hunter-Lab	28.0854, 52.0311, -12.3469

# Details

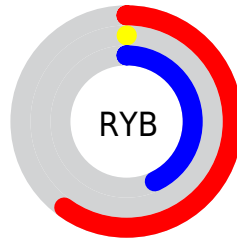
The YIQ color **58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **94.8270, -56.1990, -66.3350**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.6420, 52.9000, 54.5320**, and **35.9570, 38.2310, 39.5350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.4340, 50.7900, 59.7340**.

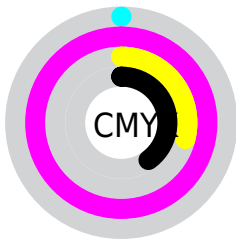
# Distribution



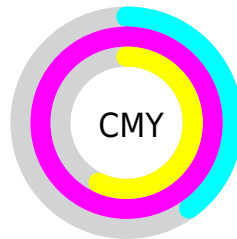
- Red (60%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350 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 58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.1730, 56.1990,  
66.3350

■ 58.1730, 56.1990,  
66.3350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 47.0650, 47.2150,  
52.9350

■ 126.6420, 52.9000,  
54.5320

■ 35.9570, 38.2310,  
39.5350

■ 155.1260, 54.4130,  
54.6450

■ 25.3760, 29.2010,  
26.9690

■ 178.9400, 46.0690,  
51.6770

■ 14.7950, 20.1710,  
14.4030

■ 198.5680, 29.3810,  
45.7410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 216.8450, 17.8750,  
33.9950

■ 233.8680, 9.9000,

18.8280

251.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

58.1730, 56.1990,  
66.3350

67.4340, 50.7900,  
59.7340

77.3960, 44.7850,  
52.9210

86.6570, 39.3760,  
46.3200

96.0320, 33.6460,  
40.0300

105.8800, 27.9620,  
32.9060

■ 115.1410, 22.5530,  
26.3050

■ 124.5160, 16.8230,  
20.0150

■ 134.3640, 11.1390,  
12.8910

■ 143.7390, 5.4090,  
6.6010

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.7850, 0.9090, 44.1170



58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350



56.0610, 79.4010, 53.3290

# Triad

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



58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350



72.3310, 22.7920, -27.6080



75.0990, -75.0540, -5.4380

# Complementary

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



58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350



94.8270, -56.1990, -66.3350

# 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.



70.3280, -60.2420, -20.5780



58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350



55.1780, -25.8500, -49.1620

# Square

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



58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350



75.2090, 53.0950, -9.6010



63.1120, -42.6790, -36.0150



74.8830, -82.7130, 6.7190



# Rectangle

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



58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350



62.5330, 80.0470, 30.5990



63.1120, -42.6790, -36.0150



74.0900, -70.8350, -10.3150

# Sweetspot

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



58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350



161.8420, 21.9570, 26.0930



30.2990, -23.4850, 56.6990



77.3150, 12.8350, 15.1950



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350



75.6890, 73.0220, 86.3500



49.5090, 80.5950, 42.6990



71.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



53.2600, 51.3400, 60.7800



4.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



# Inverse Universe

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



58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350



75.6890, 73.0220, 86.3500



103.4910, -80.5950, -42.6990



71.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



53.2600, 51.3400, 60.7800



4.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

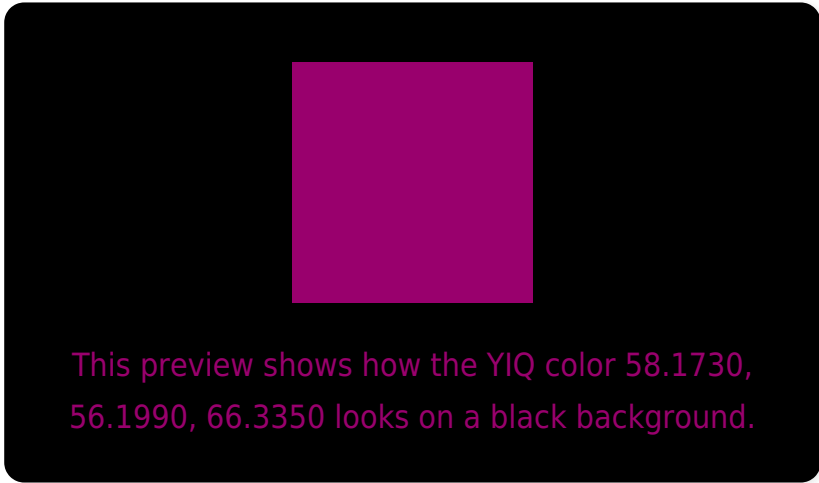
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

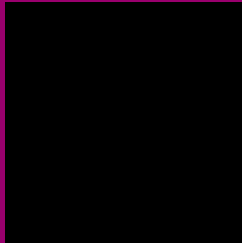
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.1730, 56.1990,



# 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

58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350

### Protanopia

77.1880, -46.7230, 15.2690

### Deuteranopia

83.3940, -6.7410, 6.5310



## Tritanopia

74.9220, 62.5340, 23.0940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350

## Protanomaly

70.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290

## Deuteranomaly

74.4870, 15.7670, 28.1430

## Tritanomaly

68.4510, 60.1470, 38.8270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350

## Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.3040, 20.5360, 24.3120

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350 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(153, 0, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 0, 109)  
}
```

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(153, 0, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 0, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350 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(153, 0, 109) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 0, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(153, 0, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 0, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 0, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 0,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.1730, 56.1990, 66.3350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 0, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 0,  
109) }
```

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