

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470)
contains.

YIQ(58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470)	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>	31

Color

**YIQ(58.1810, -8.1730,
65.5470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B12B3
RGB	91, 18, 179
RGB Percent	36%, 7%, 70%
CMY	0.6428, 0.9295, 0.2982
CMYK	0.49, 0.90, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	267°, 82%, 39%
HSV	267°, 90%, 70%
XYZ	12.6697, 5.9124, 43.1000
YIQ	58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

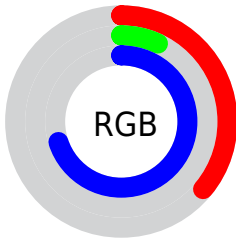
Format	Color
R_{YB}	91, 18, 179
Decimal	5968563
CIE _{Lab}	29.19, 60.63, -68.93
CIE _{LCh}	29, 91.803, 311.332
Yxy	5.9124, 0.2054, 0.0959
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284158643 (0xFF5B12B3)
YUV	58.1810, 59.5638, 28.7823
Hunter-Lab	24.3154, 50.4568, -88.0731

Details

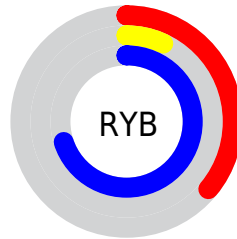
The YIQ color **58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. A complement of this color would be **138.8190, 8.1730, -65.5470**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.3660, -7.2560, 65.4480**, and **20.5290, -27.6090, 43.3270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.6250, -9.1830, 72.8410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.7370, -7.1630, 58.2530**.

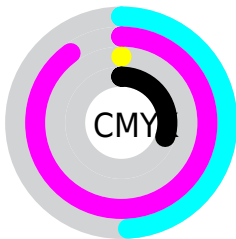
Distribution



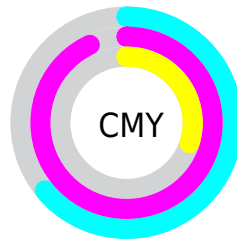
- Red (36%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470 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 58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.1810, -8.1730,
65.5470

■ 58.1810, -8.1730,
65.5470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.1540, -12.7110,
59.6810

■ 116.3660, -7.2560,
65.4480

■ 20.5290, -27.6090,
43.3270

■ 143.0520, -3.4960,
63.3840

■ 11.2860, -31.7790,
30.7890

■ 167.8710, 6.9590,
55.6230

■ 8.4360, -23.7540,
23.0140

■ 192.6900, 17.4140,
47.8620

■ 8.0480, -17.1500,
13.4580

■ 213.9100, 19.2500,
36.6100

■ 4.3660, -9.5380,
7.6620

■ 230.9330, 11.2750,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

21.4430

0.0000

247.9560, 3.3000,
6.2760

58.1810, -8.1730,
65.5470

58.1810, -8.1730,
65.5470

44.6250, -9.1830,
72.8410

71.7370, -7.1630,
58.2530

85.2930, -6.1530,
50.9590

98.5500, -5.7390,
43.4530

112.1060, -4.7290,
36.1590

125.0750, -3.4440,
29.3880

■ 138.6310, -2.4340,
22.0940

■ 151.8880, -2.0200,
14.5880

■ 165.4440, -1.0100,
7.2940

■ 179.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.2470, -88.7690, 28.3750



58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470



62.5590, 61.1040, 71.0560

Triad

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



58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470



63.4690, 58.5950, 0.8590



64.8340, -55.7950, -18.5710

Complementary

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



58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470



138.8190, 8.1730, -65.5470

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.



54.5400, -29.5650, -42.4050



58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470



61.9650, 15.1350, -26.5050

Square

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



58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470



48.4380, 96.5520, 34.3440



50.4820, -23.6500, -44.9780



73.8740, -78.4940, 1.8420

Rectangle

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



58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470



62.0990, 85.4060, 60.1420



50.4820, -23.6500, -44.9780



61.5110, -47.8160, -25.5120

Sweetspot

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



58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470



184.8530, -2.9390, 25.7410



88.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240



89.3010, -1.7450, 15.1110



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470



57.8430, -11.8920, 94.4120



82.1010, 39.5070, 82.5070



82.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



38.0730, -7.9890, 62.2110



6.5520, -1.1940, 10.6300

Inverse Universe

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



76.1710, 67.7080, 61.5000



83.8460, 97.5050, 88.6810



114.8990, -39.5070, -82.5070



83.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



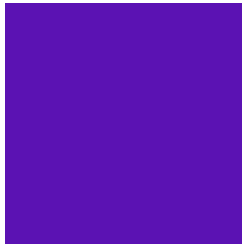
55.3230, 64.2240, 58.5600



9.3700, 11.0020, 9.8660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

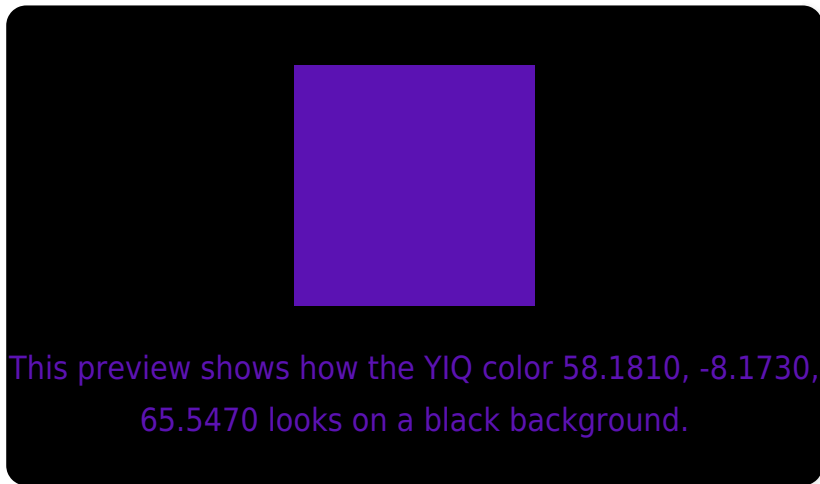
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

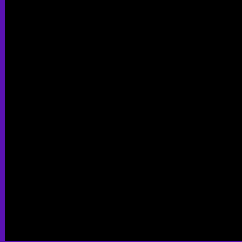
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.1810, -8.1730,

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

58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470

Protanopia

56.1040, -64.2820, 8.5980

Deuteranopia

56.1720, -58.9620, 0.2860



Tritanopia

69.2920, -6.6940, 0.1700

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470

Protanomaly

56.8870, -43.8370, 29.0510

Deuteranomaly

56.6930, -40.5350, 24.2730

Tritanomaly

65.3470, -7.3860, 23.7340

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.7990, -2.8470, 24.0730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470 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, 18, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 18, 179)  
}
```

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, 18, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 18, 179) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470 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, 18, 179) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 18, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 18, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 18, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 18, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 18,  
179) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.1810, -8.1730, 65.5470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 18, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 18,  
179) }
```

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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