

# Converting Colors

YIQ(58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(58.1880, -45.5820,  
44.1620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2A2AB8
RGB	42, 42, 184
RGB Percent	16%, 16%, 72%
CMY	0.8352, 0.8353, 0.2787
CMYK	0.77, 0.77, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	240°, 63%, 44%
HSV	240°, 77%, 72%
XYZ	10.4277, 5.6063, 45.8392
YIQ	58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

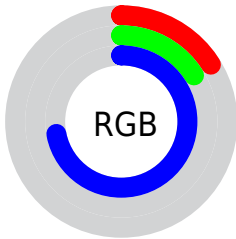
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	42, 42, 184
Decimal	2763448
CIELab	28.40, 48.00, -73.35
CIELCh	28, 87.658, 303.199
Yxy	5.6063, 0.1685, 0.0906
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280953528 (0xFF2A2AB8)
YUV	58.1880, 62.0253, -14.1969
Hunter-Lab	23.6775, 37.1766, -98.2098

# Details

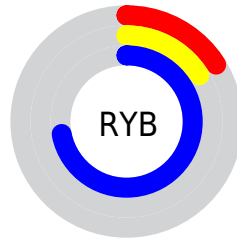
The YIQ color **58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3333CC**. A complement of this color would be **167.8120, 45.5820, -44.1620**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.7920, -35.3590, 51.6250**, and **14.7060, -41.4090, 40.1190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.1360, -39.8040, 38.5640**.

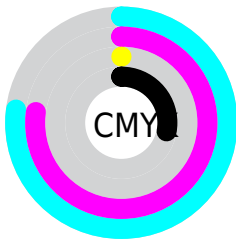
# Distribution



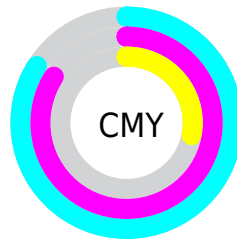
- Red (16%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620 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 58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.1880, -45.5820,  
44.1620

■ 58.1880, -45.5820,  
44.1620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 28.9370, -55.3010,  
38.5790

■ 113.7920,  
-35.3590, 51.6250

■ 14.7060, -41.4090,  
40.1190

■ 139.3320,  
-28.2520, 49.4760

■ 11.7420, -33.0630,  
32.0330

■ 163.5640,  
-17.5220, 42.2380

■ 14.7620, -27.7880,  
19.0280

■ 188.3830, -7.0670,  
34.4770

■ 9.0910, -18.7090,  
14.1790

■ 214.0880, 3.7090,  
26.4050

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,  
8.9060

■ 236.8030, 8.5250,

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,

16.2130

1.2440

253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

58.1880, -45.5820,  
44.1620

58.1880, -45.5820,  
44.1620

42.2400, -51.3600,  
49.7600

74.1360, -39.8040,  
38.5640

25.4060, -57.4590,  
55.6690

90.9700, -33.7050,  
32.6550

20.9760, -59.0640,  
57.2240

106.9180,  
-27.9270, 27.0570

123.7520,  
-21.8280, 21.1480

139.7000,  
-16.0500, 15.5500

■ 155.6480,  
-10.2720, 9.9520

■ 172.4820, -4.1730,  
4.0430

■ 188.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

■ 205.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.7970, -87.6220, 24.1060



58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620



58.7730, 45.8820, 71.5940

# Triad

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



58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620



57.0560, 67.4880, 10.4000



60.5650, -47.9080, -23.8440

# Complementary

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



58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620



167.8120, 45.5820, -44.1620

# 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.



51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010



58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620



62.9390, 27.1920, -19.2400

# Square

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



58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620



49.0360, 97.7440, 34.7680



48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860



69.4910, -70.2860, -3.7420



# Rectangle

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



58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620



60.6340, 73.7140, 62.7860



48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860



57.2420, -39.9290, -30.7850

# Sweetspot

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



58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620



191.2700, -17.6550, 17.1050



141.5420, -84.6320, -30.1040



89.8760, -10.9140, 10.5740



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620



42.4220, -71.5830, 69.3530



79.4170, -3.2660, 59.2140



84.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



17.7840, -50.0760, 48.5160



3.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



# Inverse Universe

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



100.6460, 39.0500, 74.2660



109.0990, 61.3250, 116.6290



146.5830, 3.2660, -59.2140



86.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



64.4280, 42.9000, 81.5880

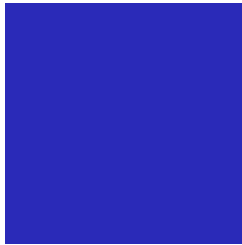


11.5640, 7.7000, 14.6440



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

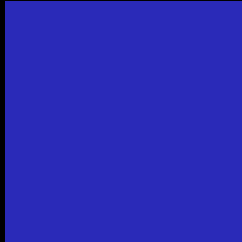
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620 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 58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.1880, -45.5820,



# 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

58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620

### Protanopia

53.6590, -61.5310, 8.3010

### Deuteranopia

53.7270, -56.2110, -0.0110



## Tritanopia

52.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620

## Protanomaly

55.3860, -55.8480, 20.9520

## Deuteranomaly

55.1920, -52.5460, 16.1740

## Tritanomaly

54.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620

## Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

57.9280, -16.6920, 16.1720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620 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(42, 42, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 42, 184)  
}
```

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(42, 42, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 42, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620 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(42, 42, 184) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 42, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 42, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 42, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 42, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 42,  
184) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 42, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 42,  
184) }
```

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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