

# Converting Colors

YIQ(58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(58.2240, -44.1220,  
83.7980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4410FA
RGB	68, 16, 250
RGB Percent	27%, 6%, 98%
CMY	0.7330, 0.9374, 0.0200
CMYK	0.73, 0.94, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	253°, 96%, 52%
HSV	253°, 94%, 98%
XYZ	19.8147, 8.4978, 90.9637
YIQ	58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

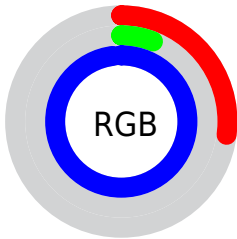
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	68, 16, 250
Decimal	4460794
CIE Lab	35.00, 76.65, -100.44
CIE LCh	35, 126.344, 307.351
Yxy	8.4978, 0.1661, 0.0712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282650874 (0xFF4410FA)
YUV	58.2240, 94.5456, 8.5736
Hunter-Lab	29.1510, 70.3172, -164.6048

# Details

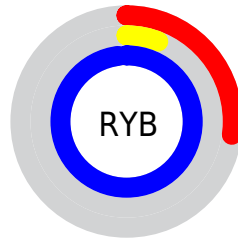
The YIQ color **58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **207.7760, 44.1220, -83.7980**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.0860, -18.0310, 67.9930**, and **21.8880, -61.6320, 59.7120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.2440, -46.8740, 89.6220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.8790, -39.0770, 74.9630**.

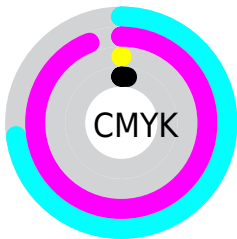
# Distribution



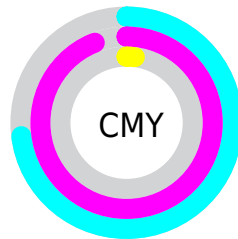
- Red (27%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980 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 58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.2240, -44.1220,  
83.7980

■ 58.2240, -44.1220,  
83.7980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 25.0800, -70.6200,  
68.4200

■ 119.0860,  
-18.0310, 67.9930

■ 21.8880, -61.6320,  
59.7120

■ 144.8020, -5.7880,  
60.8680

■ 18.5820, -52.3230,  
50.6930

■ 171.1050, 6.1800,  
53.2200

■ 15.5040, -43.6560,  
42.2960

■ 197.1090, 17.5520,  
45.3600

■ 18.2960, -37.7390,  
28.6690

■ 217.4320, 17.6000,  
33.4720

■ 16.0330, -29.9890,  
20.3710

■ 234.4550, 9.6250,

■ 10.3620, -20.9100,

18.3050

15.5220

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

5.3920, -12.4270,  
10.4610

2.0690, -4.4480,  
3.5200

58.2240, -44.1220,  
83.7980

58.2240, -44.1220,  
83.7980

45.2440, -46.8740,  
89.6220

78.8790, -39.0770,  
74.9630

99.2350, -34.6280,  
65.9160

119.5910,  
-30.1790, 56.8690

140.2460,  
-25.1340, 48.0340

■ 160.6020,  
-20.6850, 38.9870

■ 181.2570,  
-15.6400, 30.1520

■ 201.6130,  
-11.1910, 21.1050

■ 221.9690, -6.7420,  
12.0580

■ 242.6240, -1.6970,  
3.2230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.4220, -108.2550, 29.0970



58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980



81.0730, 72.2410, 95.0010

# Triad

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



58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980



68.0860, 85.1390, 15.4030



77.2410, -64.5510, -25.0870

# Complementary

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



58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980



207.7760, 44.1220, -83.7980

# 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.



63.9830, -29.9750, -57.0070



58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980



75.2770, 22.8840, -29.2760

# Square

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



58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980



64.2850, 128.1400, 45.5800



61.0480, -28.6000, -54.3920



91.1030, -98.0720, 4.2320



# Rectangle

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



58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980



81.3230, 108.9230, 79.9870



61.0480, -28.6000, -54.3920



72.6640, -53.0410, -35.4490

# Sweetspot

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



58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980



196.8780, -13.2550, 25.4730



150.0970, -125.4390, -22.9350



92.0060, -8.1640, 15.8040



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980



46.1130, -47.8830, 91.3890



92.9080, 25.0140, 108.3900



114.3790, -2.3850, 4.6790



34.1040, -35.6370, 67.6830



11.1400, -11.2370, 21.9390



# Inverse Universe

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



106.7140, 81.0420, 106.2100



98.8170, 88.4220, 115.6380



173.0920, -25.0140, -108.3900



117.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



73.2690, 65.4570, 85.7850

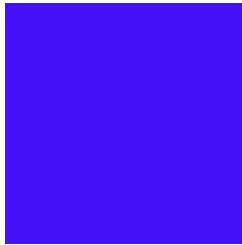


23.7110, 20.9480, 27.8600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

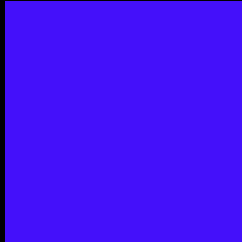
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

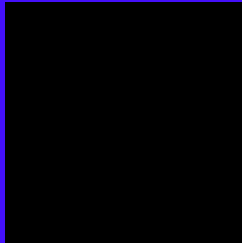
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.2240, -44.1220,



# 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

58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980

### Protanopia

65.2970, -75.0110, 10.3090

### Deuteranopia

65.9690, -68.6360, -0.6040



## Tritanopia

64.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980

## Protanomaly

62.8050, -63.7370, 37.2790

## Deuteranomaly

63.3290, -59.7010, 30.2110

## Tritanomaly

62.3710, -51.4920, 19.1000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980

## Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.3710, -15.9610, 30.4630

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980 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(68, 16, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 16, 250)  
}
```

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(68, 16, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 16, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980 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(68, 16, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 16, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(68, 16, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 16, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 16, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 16,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.2240, -44.1220, 83.7980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 16, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 16,  
250) }
```

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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