

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.5710, 60.8300,
65.0060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 9D0066 |
| RGB | 157, 0, 102 |
| RGB Percent | 62%, 0%, 40% |
| CMY | 0.3839, 0.9999, 0.5998 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 1.00, 0.35, 0.38 |
| HSL | 321°, 100%, 31% |
| HSV | 321°, 100%, 62% |
| XYZ | 16.3267, 8.1394, 13.2917 |
| YIQ | 58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

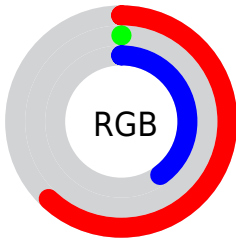
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 157, 0, 102 |
| Decimal | 10289254 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 34.27, 61.26, -12.54 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 34, 62.526, 348.432 |
| Yxy | 8.1394, 0.4324, 0.2156 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288479334 (0xFF9D0066) |
| YUV | 58.5710, 21.4105, 86.3222 |
| Hunter-Lab | 28.5297, 52.2233, -7.6518 |

Details

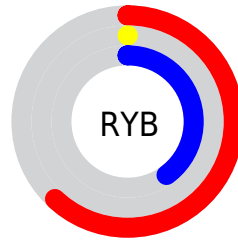
The YIQ color **58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **98.4290, -60.8300, -65.0060**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.2250, 58.4480, 53.1040**, and **36.1700, 41.9450, 38.3050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.6470, 54.5040, 58.5040**.

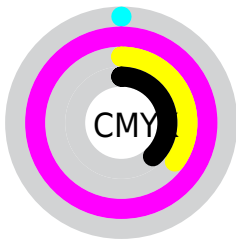
Distribution



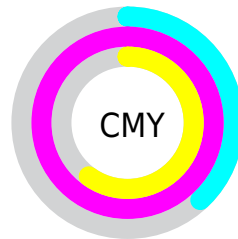
- Red (62%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (38%)





- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060 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 58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 58.5710, 60.8300,
65.0060


 58.5710, 60.8300,
65.0060


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 47.1640, 51.2500,
51.3940


 127.2250, 58.4480,
53.1040


 36.1700, 41.9450,
38.3050

 156.2960, 59.6860,
52.6940


 25.7030, 32.5940,
26.0500

 178.5010, 48.6830,
48.3550

 14.9650, 25.4440,
12.4520

 198.2430, 31.6740,
42.7300

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 217.4320, 17.6000,
33.4720

 234.4550, 9.6250,

18.3050

252.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

58.5710, 60.8300,
65.0060

68.6470, 54.5040,
58.5040

78.0220, 48.7740,
52.2140

88.0980, 42.4480,
45.7120

98.0600, 36.4430,
38.8990

108.1360, 30.1170,
32.3970

■ 117.5110, 24.3870,
26.1070

■ 127.5870, 18.0610,
19.6050

■ 137.5490, 12.0560,
12.7920

■ 147.0380, 6.0050,
6.8130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.3300, 9.6200, 45.9400



58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060



55.0780, 80.7310, 51.2510

Triad

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



58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060



72.2980, 18.3910, -30.4490



76.3700, -77.2550, -4.0950

Complementary

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



58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060



98.4290, -60.8300, -65.0060

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.



71.9410, -63.4060, -18.3020



58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060



56.3520, -26.4000, -50.2080

Square

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



58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060



76.6490, 48.7400, -13.2760



65.4260, -46.4390, -33.9510



74.9970, -83.0340, 7.0300

Rectangle

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



58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060



67.9960, 76.8850, 21.8210



65.4260, -46.4390, -33.9510



75.4750, -73.3570, -8.6610

Sweetspot

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



58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060



165.7990, 23.5160, 25.3720



34.3430, -17.6170, 60.4870



78.7990, 14.3480, 15.3080



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060



76.0440, 79.2120, 84.3000



49.6790, 85.8680, 40.7480



73.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



53.3590, 55.3750, 59.2390



5.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900

Inverse Universe

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



58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060



76.0440, 79.2120, 84.3000



107.4350, -86.1890, -40.4370



73.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



53.3590, 55.3750, 59.2390



5.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

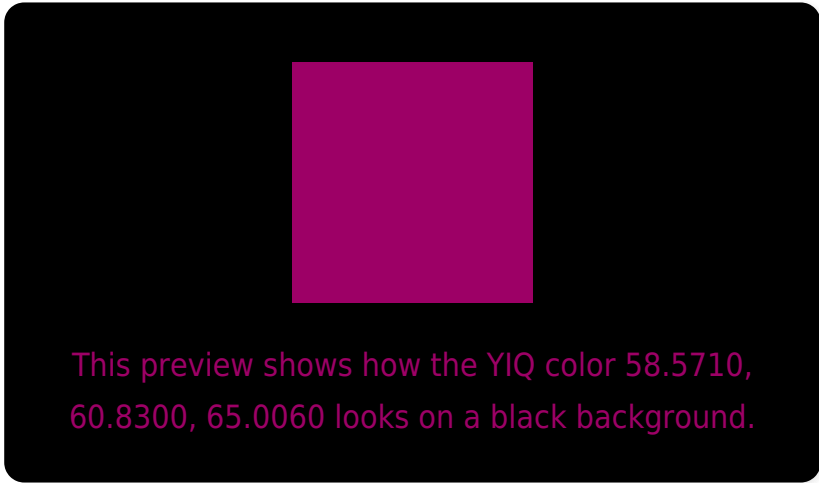
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

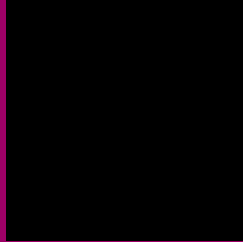
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.5710, 60.8300,

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

58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060

Protanopia

81.2230, -36.6360, 14.1800

Deuteranopia

84.0910, -1.5140, 5.4140



Tritanopia

74.0150, 66.7060, 24.5780

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060

Protanomaly

72.8520, -1.1980, 32.7380

Deuteranomaly

75.1840, 20.9940, 27.0260

Tritanomaly

68.0170, 64.3650, 39.4770

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.2610, 22.0950, 23.5910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060 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(157, 0, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 0, 102)  
}
```

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(157, 0, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 0, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060 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(157, 0, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 0, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(157, 0, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 0, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 0, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 0,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.5710, 60.8300, 65.0060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 0, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157, 0,  
102) }
```

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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