

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.5860, 56.4740,
66.8580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A006E
RGB	154, 0, 110
RGB Percent	60%, 0%, 43%
CMY	0.3956, 0.9999, 0.5685
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.29, 0.40
HSL	317°, 100%, 30%
HSV	317°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	16.1639, 8.0075, 15.4556
YIQ	58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

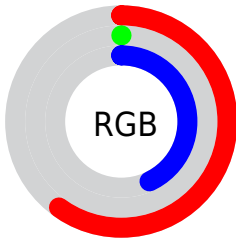
Format	Color
RYB	154, 0, 110
Decimal	10092654
CIELab	34.00, 61.51, -18.12
CIElCh	34, 64.121, 343.581
Yxy	8.0075, 0.4079, 0.2021
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288282734 (0xFF9A006E)
YUV	58.5860, 25.3471, 83.6781
Hunter-Lab	28.2975, 52.4413, -12.5750

Details

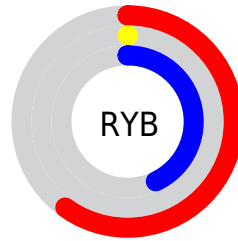
The YIQ color **58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **95.4140, -56.4740, -66.8580**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.0550, 53.1750, 55.0550**, and **36.3700, 38.5060, 40.0580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.8470, 51.0650, 60.2570**.

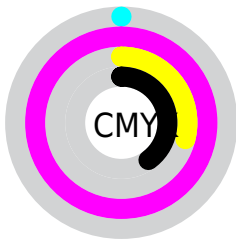
Distribution



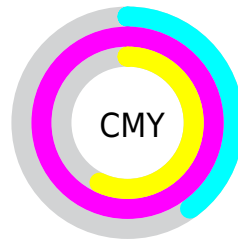
- Red (60%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (43%)



- 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 58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580 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 58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 58.5860, 56.4740,
66.8580


 58.5860, 56.4740,
66.8580


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 47.4780, 47.4900,
53.4580


 127.0550, 53.1750,
55.0550


 36.3700, 38.5060,
40.0580

 155.5390, 54.6880,
55.1680

 25.7890, 29.4760,
27.4920

 179.6410, 45.4730,
51.4650

 15.2080, 20.4460,
14.9260

 199.2690, 28.7850,
45.5290

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 216.8450, 17.8750,
33.9950

 234.4550, 9.6250,

18.3050

251.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

58.5860, 56.4740,
66.8580

67.8470, 51.0650,
60.2570

77.8090, 45.0600,
53.4440

87.0700, 39.6510,
46.8430

97.0320, 33.6460,
40.0300

106.2930, 28.2370,
33.4290

■ 115.5540, 22.8280,
26.8280

■ 125.5160, 16.8230,
20.0150

■ 134.7770, 11.4140,
13.4140

■ 144.7390, 5.4090,
6.6010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.4860, 0.3130, 43.9050



58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580



56.4740, 79.6760, 53.8520

Triad

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



58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580



73.2170, 23.1130, -27.9190



75.8000, -75.6500, -5.6500

Complementary

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



58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580



95.4140, -56.4740, -66.8580

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.



71.0290, -60.8380, -20.7900



58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580



55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850

Square

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



58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580



75.5080, 53.6910, -9.3890



63.6990, -42.9540, -36.5380



75.5840, -83.3090, 6.5070

Rectangle

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



58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580



62.9460, 80.3220, 31.1220



63.6990, -42.9540, -36.5380



74.7910, -71.4310, -10.5270

Sweetspot

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



58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580



163.8420, 21.9570, 26.0930



30.7120, -23.2100, 57.2220



79.0270, 13.7060, 15.9300



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.



58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580



76.5150, 73.5720, 87.3960



49.8080, 81.1910, 42.9110



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.



58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580



76.5150, 73.5720, 87.3960



104.1920, -81.1910, -42.9110



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 58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580 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

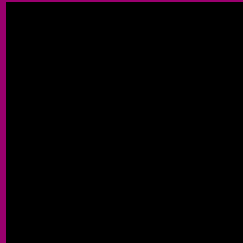
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.5860, 56.4740,

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

58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580

Protanopia

78.0030, -47.6400, 15.3680

Deuteranopia

83.5080, -7.0620, 6.8420



Tritanopia

74.9220, 62.5340, 23.0940

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580

Protanomaly

71.3010, -9.7720, 33.9400

Deuteranomaly

74.9000, 16.0420, 28.6660

Tritanomaly

68.8640, 60.4220, 39.3500

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.3040, 20.5360, 24.3120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580 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(154, 0, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 0, 110)  
}
```

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(154, 0, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 0, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580 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(154, 0, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 0, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 0, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 0, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 0, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 0,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.5860, 56.4740, 66.8580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 0, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154, 0,  
110) }
```

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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