

# Converting Colors

YIQ(58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(58.6830, -8.2120,  
27.6920)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	442B73
RGB	68, 43, 115
RGB Percent	27%, 17%, 45%
CMY	0.7332, 0.8314, 0.5491
CMYK	0.41, 0.63, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	261°, 46%, 31%
HSV	261°, 63%, 45%
XYZ	6.3425, 4.1942, 16.6881
YIQ	58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

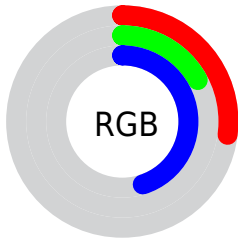
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">68, 43, 115</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4467571</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">24.30, 29.08, -37.54</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">24, 47.490, 307.763</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">4.1942, 0.2330, 0.1541</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282657651</a> (0xFF442B73)
YUV	<a href="#">58.6830, 27.7643, 8.1710</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">20.4797, 19.4411, -33.9773</a>

# Details

The YIQ color  $[58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $333366$ . A complement of this color would be  $[99.3170, 8.2120, -27.6920]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[107.8620, -7.1580, 30.6180]$ , and  $[12.6070, -11.0540, 24.1300]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[49.5460, -9.0840, 32.4840]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[67.5320, -6.4690, 23.6350]$ .

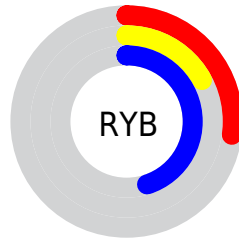
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (17%)

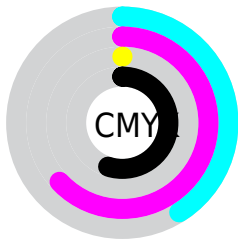
Blue (45%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (45%)

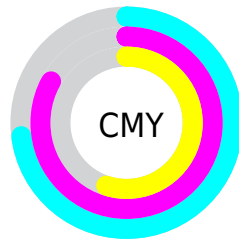


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (83%)


Yellow (55%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920 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 58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 58.6830, -8.2120,  
27.6920

 58.6830, -8.2120,  
27.6920


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 35.4440, -9.0370,  
26.1230


 107.8620, -7.1580,  
30.6180


 12.6070, -11.0540,  
24.1300

 133.3890, -7.2040,  
31.4520


 4.9020, -13.8030,  
13.3730

 159.6280, -6.3790,  
33.0210

 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

 187.1550, -6.4250,  
33.8550

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 211.7180, 1.8750,  
26.6030

 235.6290, 9.0750,

17.2590

252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

58.6830, -8.2120,  
27.6920

58.6830, -8.2120,  
27.6920

49.5460, -9.0840,  
32.4840

67.5320, -6.4690,  
23.6350

40.6970, -10.8270,  
36.5410

76.6690, -5.5970,  
18.8430

31.5600, -11.6990,  
41.3330

85.5180, -3.8540,  
14.7860

25.0700, -13.0750,  
44.2450

94.6550, -2.9820,  
9.9940

103.5040, -1.2390,  
5.9370

■ 112.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 121.4900, 1.3760,  
-2.9120

■ 130.6270, 2.2480,  
-7.7040

■ 139.4760, 3.9910,  
-11.7610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.0400, -58.2300, 9.0500



58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920



52.6510, 30.3450, 39.2810

# Triad

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



58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920



54.8090, 42.7780, -4.3420



50.3750, -41.2610, -17.6530

# Complementary

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



58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920



99.3170, 8.2120, -27.6920

# 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.



44.9830, -28.8340, -28.1140



58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920



53.7690, 21.9190, -17.2890

# Square

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



58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920



49.8730, 55.0620, 15.3340



46.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650



53.7780, -52.2210, -6.2450



# Rectangle

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



58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920



43.8120, 49.0050, 42.5170



46.2060, -4.7170, -30.1650



48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620

# Sweetspot

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



58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920



128.1820, -3.0280, 10.8280



79.3840, -36.3120, -2.7120



62.8460, -2.2020, 6.8700



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920



62.4290, -12.7080, 43.1000



69.1480, 12.6480, 35.1120



54.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



26.7650, -13.5340, 47.0580



54.5130, -28.3980, 96.1940



# Inverse Universe

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



69.8860, 27.8250, 29.8810



79.8100, 43.3190, 46.4470



88.8520, -12.6480, -35.1120



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.5980, 47.0320, 50.7440

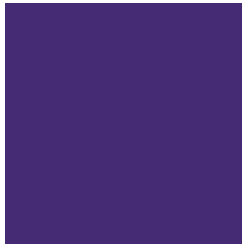


93.3320, 96.6770, 103.6930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920 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 58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

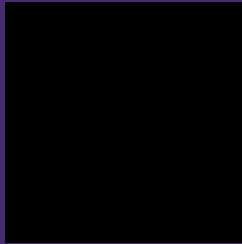
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.6830, -8.2120,



# 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

58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920

### Protanopia

46.4380, -53.5990, 7.7210

### Deuteranopia

46.4890, -49.6090, 1.4870



## Tritanopia

57.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920

## Protanomaly

50.8640, -37.0030, 15.3250

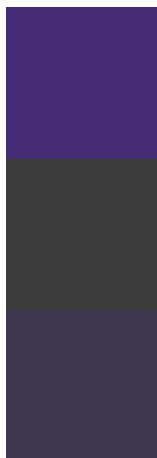
## Deuteranomaly

50.8980, -34.3430, 11.1690

## Tritanomaly

58.3990, -5.1370, 10.5030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.6550, -2.9820, 9.9940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920 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, 43, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 43, 115)  
}
```

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, 43, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 43, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920 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, 43, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 43, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(68, 43, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 43, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 43, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 43,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.6830, -8.2120, 27.6920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 43, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 43,  
115) }
```

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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