

# Converting Colors

YIQ(58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(58.7390, 77.6120,  
58.2200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A90048
RGB	169, 0, 72
RGB Percent	66%, 0%, 28%
CMY	0.3368, 0.9999, 0.7174
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.57, 0.34
HSL	334°, 100%, 33%
HSV	334°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	17.5584, 8.9163, 6.9375
YIQ	58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

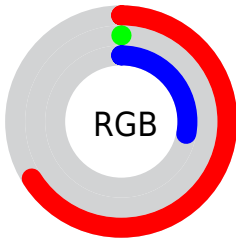
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	169, 0, 72
Decimal	11075656
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.82, 61.39, 9.47
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 62.117, 8.768
Yxy	8.9163, 0.5255, 0.2669
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289265736 (0xFFA90048)
YUV	58.7390, 6.5377, 96.6989
Hunter-Lab	29.8603, 52.7063, 7.1272

# Details

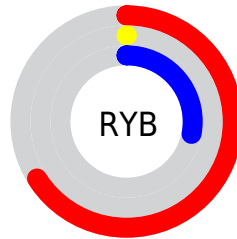
The YIQ color **58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **110.2610, -77.6120, -58.2200**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.8230, 76.8350, 44.7630**, and **36.1960, 56.2510, 32.3390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.8580, 69.7270, 52.4390**.

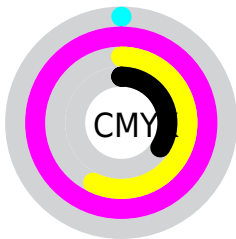
# Distribution



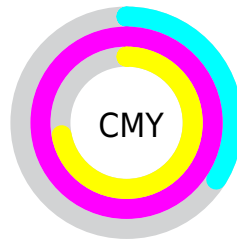
- Red (66%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (72%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200 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 58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 58.7390, 77.6120,  
58.2200


 58.7390, 77.6120,  
58.2200


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 47.2610, 66.7940,  
45.0180


 128.8230, 76.8350,  
44.7630


 36.1960, 56.2510,  
32.3390


 155.6980, 75.6890,  
43.5050


 24.4470, 47.6340,  
17.7940

 175.6850, 59.3680,  
36.4240

 15.7760, 30.3500,  
11.6460

 195.1990, 43.0010,  
30.1770

 0.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

 215.4140, 26.0380,  
23.7180

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 235.6290, 9.0750,

17.2590

253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

58.7390, 77.6120,  
58.2200

69.8580, 69.7270,  
52.4390

80.8630, 62.1630,  
46.3470

91.9820, 54.2780,  
40.5660

103.1010, 46.3930,  
34.7850

114.2200, 38.5080,  
29.0040

■ 124.6380, 31.2190,  
23.4350

■ 135.7570, 23.3340,  
17.6540

■ 146.8760, 15.4490,  
11.8730

■ 157.8810, 7.8850,  
5.7810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.3900, 44.9220, 55.9460



58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200



73.0560, 76.6560, 20.4640

# Triad

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



58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200



66.4960, -9.0700, -44.8940



78.4050, -84.3630, 3.5810

# Complementary

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



58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200



110.2610, -77.6120, -58.2200

# 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.



77.6920, -75.4660, -8.9860



58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200



65.5910, -42.7700, -39.8740

# Square

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



58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200



78.2780, 30.3110, -26.2090



72.8070, -60.3330, -24.4370



71.4580, -82.7140, 12.2460



# Rectangle

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



58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200



77.6780, 68.1320, -1.2760



72.8070, -60.3330, -24.4370



79.2540, -82.6200, -0.4760

# Sweetspot

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



58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200



176.6270, 29.7520, 22.4880



47.9700, 2.9670, 72.9110



83.8980, 18.3830, 13.7670



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200



76.0830, 100.6710, 75.3510



56.9880, 97.6990, 30.0750



78.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



51.4340, 67.9850, 50.9690



7.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



# Inverse Universe

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



58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200



76.0830, 100.6710, 75.3510



112.0120, -97.6990, -30.0750



78.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



51.4340, 67.9850, 50.9690



7.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

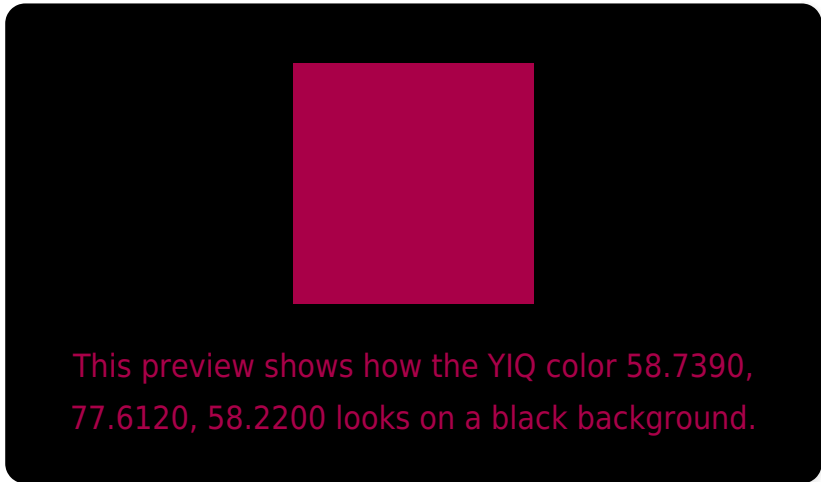
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.7390, 77.6120,



# 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

58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200

### Protanopia

87.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730

### Deuteranopia

87.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



## Tritanopia

70.1480, 82.5690, 28.9450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200

## Protanomaly

76.9730, 22.9660, 24.3260

## Deuteranomaly

76.8360, 39.2890, 20.3530

## Tritanomaly

65.8140, 81.0540, 39.8860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.2030, 28.0100, 21.0180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200 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(169, 0, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 0, 72)  
}
```

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(169, 0, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 0, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200 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(169, 0, 72) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 0, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(169, 0, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 0, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 0, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 0, 72)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.7390, 77.6120, 58.2200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 0, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169, 0,  
72) }
```

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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