

# Converting Colors

YIQ(58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(58.7560, -36.8190,  
11.9890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1F3D78
RGB	31, 61, 120
RGB Percent	12%, 24%, 47%
CMY	0.8784, 0.7607, 0.5296
CMYK	0.74, 0.49, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	220°, 59%, 30%
HSV	220°, 74%, 47%
XYZ	5.6214, 4.9849, 18.4196
YIQ	58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

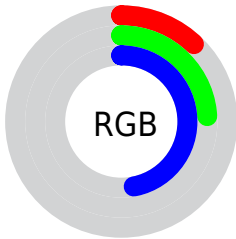
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 53, 120
Decimal	2047352
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.69, 10.79, -37.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 38.547, 286.258
Y <sub>xy</sub>	4.9849, 0.1937, 0.1717
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280237432 (0xFF1F3D78)
YUV	58.7560, 30.1933, -24.3420
Hunter-Lab	22.3269, 5.8704, -33.2853

# Details

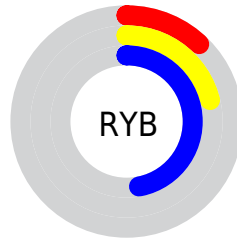
The YIQ color **58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **92.2440, 36.8190, -11.9890**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750**, and **19.8340, -28.2910, 11.6210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.4720, -41.7710, 13.6290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.0400, -31.8670, 10.3490**.

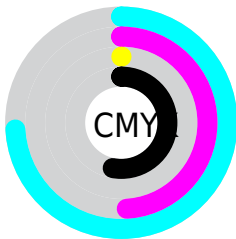
# Distribution



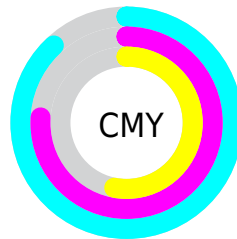
- Red (12%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890 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 58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.7560, -36.8190,  
11.9890

■ 58.7560, -36.8190,  
11.9890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 34.3100, -41.4950,  
8.6250

■ 109.4300,  
-32.7850, 15.9750

■ 19.8340, -28.2910,  
11.6210

■ 135.2560,  
-32.2350, 17.0210

■ 7.8200, -16.5080,  
12.8360

■ 161.8970,  
-32.6020, 18.1660

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

■ 189.0820,  
-31.6850, 18.0670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 213.8900,  
-22.6970, 9.3590

■ 238.9970,

-13.1130, 0.8630

■ 58.7560, -36.8190,  
11.9890

■ 58.7560, -36.8190,  
11.9890

■ 50.4720, -41.7710,  
13.6290

■ 67.0400, -31.8670,  
10.3490

■ 42.1880, -46.7230,  
15.2690

■ 75.3240, -26.9150,  
8.7090

■ 37.1600, -49.5200,  
16.4000

■ 83.6080, -21.9630,  
7.0690

■ 91.8920, -17.0110,  
5.4290

■ 100.1760,  
-12.0590, 3.7890

■ 108.4600, -7.1070,  
2.1490

■ 116.7440, -2.1550,  
0.5090

■ 125.0280, 2.7970,  
-1.1310

■ 133.3120, 7.7490,  
-2.7710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.7700, -57.7700, 0.7100



58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890



65.1480, 3.4800, 25.0480

# Triad

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



58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890



60.2150, 44.9310, 6.2030



50.0840, -36.3080, -24.8200

# Complementary

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



58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890



92.2440, 36.8190, -11.9890

# 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.



52.7910, -10.6780, -26.7580



58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890



59.7710, 36.7730, -11.1550

# Square

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



58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890



59.2280, 44.0570, 22.0490



57.8670, 18.5270, -21.8970



54.2050, -46.5340, -15.7020



# Rectangle

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



58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890



63.0210, 23.0110, 29.0190



57.8670, 18.5270, -21.8970



48.3570, -32.8230, -27.4070

# Sweetspot

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



58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890



132.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090



89.8550, -43.0930, -28.5090



64.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890



60.4350, -57.5440, 18.6480



45.0330, -20.8210, 30.4350



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



38.9040, -51.6750, 16.9090



78.6230, -104.2670, 33.9170



# Inverse Universe

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



61.0310, 43.4140, 28.1980



63.9190, 67.7570, 44.0850



105.9670, 20.8210, -30.4350



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



42.1630, 61.0180, 39.5620



85.0380, 122.9070, 79.8590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890 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 58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

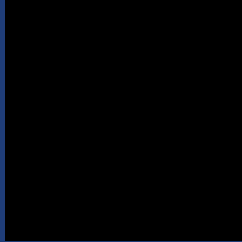
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.7560, -36.8190,



# 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

58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890

### Protanopia

58.4570, -37.4150, 11.7770

### Deuteranopia

50.4500, -53.8730, 1.6710



## Tritanopia

49.6400, -43.3250, -13.2850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890

## Protanomaly

58.4570, -37.4150, 11.7770

## Deuteranomaly

53.4940, -48.0050, 5.4590

## Tritanomaly

52.9920, -41.0800, -4.4080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.1050, -13.2970, 4.1990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890 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(31, 61, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 61, 120)  
}
```

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(31, 61, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 61, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890 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(31, 61, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 61, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 61, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 61, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 61, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 61,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 61, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 61,  
120) }
```

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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