

# Converting Colors

YIQ(58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(58.7730, 53.9090,  
52.7650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F0A59
RGB	143, 10, 89
RGB Percent	56%, 4%, 35%
CMY	0.4388, 0.9609, 0.6508
CMYK	0.00, 0.93, 0.38, 0.44
HSL	324°, 87%, 30%
HSV	324°, 93%, 56%
XYZ	13.2566, 6.7858, 10.0709
YIQ	58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

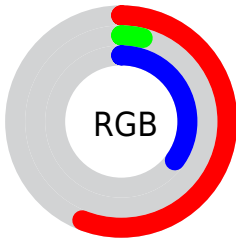
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	143, 10, 89
Decimal	9374297
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.31, 55.36, -8.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 56.065, 350.895
Yxy	6.7858, 0.4402, 0.2253
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287564377 (0xFF8F0A59)
YUV	58.7730, 14.9019, 73.8671
Hunter-Lab	26.0495, 45.2520, -4.6871

# Details

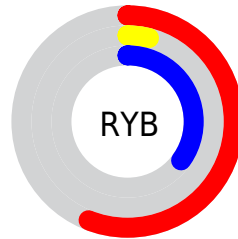
The YIQ color **58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **94.2270, -53.9090, -52.7650**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.1440, 54.0020, 45.5700**, and **31.0290, 37.7280, 32.1280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.4470, 57.9430, 56.7510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.6750, 48.1330, 47.3090**.

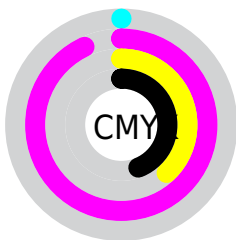
# Distribution



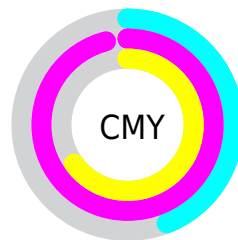
- Red (56%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (44%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (65%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650 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 58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 58.7730, 53.9090,  
52.7650


 58.7730, 53.9090,  
52.7650


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 41.9090, 47.3540,  
44.9060


 121.1440, 54.0020,  
45.5700


 31.0290, 37.7280,  
32.1280


 148.9270, 56.1110,  
45.8950


 21.2740, 29.2480,  
20.6080

 175.6170, 54.0480,  
44.7360

 9.6820, 18.7510,  
7.0950

 195.2450, 37.3600,  
38.8000

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 214.9870, 20.3510,  
33.1750

 232.6940, 10.4500,

19.8740

249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

58.7730, 53.9090,  
52.7650

58.7730, 53.9090,  
52.7650

52.4470, 57.9430,  
56.7510

67.6750, 48.1330,  
47.3090

77.1640, 42.0820,  
41.3300

85.9520, 36.6270,  
35.5630

94.8540, 30.8510,  
30.1070

104.3430, 24.8000,  
24.1280

■ 113.2450, 19.0240,  
18.6720

■ 122.1470, 13.2480,  
13.2160

■ 131.0490, 7.4720,  
7.7600

■ 140.4240, 1.7420,  
1.4700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.1360, 12.9220, 41.1620



58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650



57.7140, 69.5920, 38.3600

# Triad

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



58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650



66.0850, 14.6770, -29.2190



69.0180, -70.3320, -2.9080

# Complementary

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



58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650



94.2270, -53.9090, -52.7650

# 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.



65.8600, -58.6840, -15.7720



58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650



52.4540, -26.4470, -43.8470

# Square

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



58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650



69.8270, 42.3670, -13.4170



60.0290, -43.6430, -29.5550



67.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620



# Rectangle

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



58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650



64.6310, 67.4870, 15.9270



60.0290, -43.6430, -29.5550



68.3510, -67.0760, -6.8520

# Sweetspot

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



58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650



153.0820, 21.0410, 20.6650



41.0090, -11.1050, 52.5990



73.7340, 12.9730, 12.6930



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650



68.2680, 75.2250, 73.9530



51.2490, 75.0950, 32.2390



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



49.4850, 54.7800, 53.5000



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



# Inverse Universe

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



58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650



68.2680, 75.2250, 73.9530



101.7510, -75.0950, -32.2390



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



49.4850, 54.7800, 53.5000

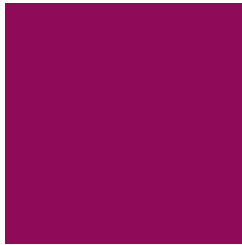


2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

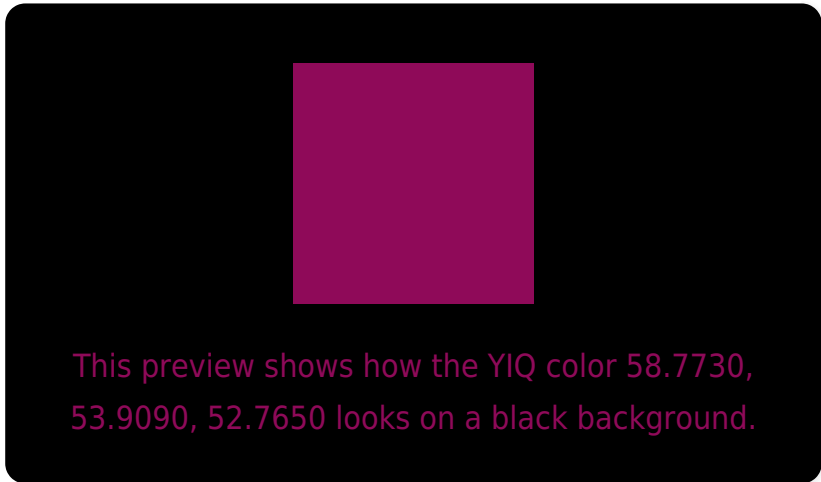
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

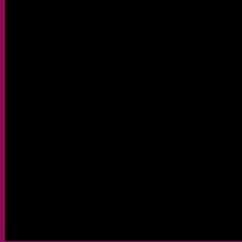
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.7730, 53.9090,



# 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

58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650

### Protanopia

74.3610, -28.3370, 12.4550

### Deuteranopia

76.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



## Tritanopia

67.2100, 61.6630, 22.3590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650

## Protanomaly

68.8320, 1.5540, 26.9140

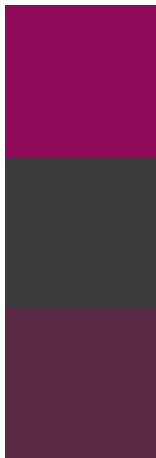
## Deuteranomaly

70.4240, 20.0780, 21.5980

## Tritanomaly

64.3920, 58.6350, 33.1870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.9570, 19.8950, 19.4070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650 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(143, 10, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 10, 89)  
}
```

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(143, 10, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 10, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650 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(143, 10, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 10, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(143, 10, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 10, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 10, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 10,  
89) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.7730, 53.9090, 52.7650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 10, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 10,  
89) }
```

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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