

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.9490, -2.8490,
35.1270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E257A
RGB	78, 37, 122
RGB Percent	31%, 15%, 48%
CMY	0.6940, 0.8550, 0.5216
CMYK	0.36, 0.70, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	269°, 53%, 31%
HSV	269°, 70%, 48%
XYZ	7.3177, 4.3481, 18.8595
YIQ	58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

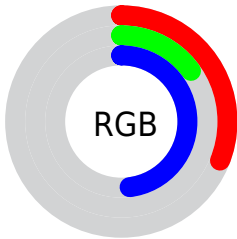
Format	Color
R_{YB}	78, 37, 122
Decimal	5121402
CIE _{Lab}	24.79, 36.89, -41.16
CIE _{LCh}	25, 55.269, 311.868
Yxy	4.3481, 0.2397, 0.1424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283311482 (0xFF4E257A)
YUV	58.9490, 31.0841, 16.7077
Hunter-Lab	20.8520, 26.1510, -39.0283

Details

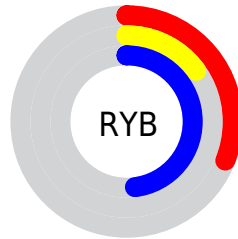
The YIQ color **58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **100.0510, 2.8490, -35.1270**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.0140, -1.4740, 37.7420**, and **16.2810, -7.0200, 28.1160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.1110, -3.1250, 40.1310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.7870, -2.5730, 30.1230**.

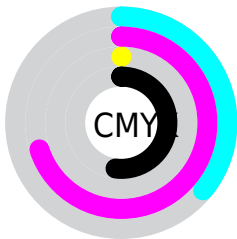
Distribution



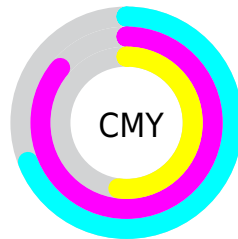
- Red (31%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270 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 58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.9490, -2.8490,
35.1270

■ 58.9490, -2.8490,
35.1270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.2370, -3.7200,
34.3920

■ 109.0140, -1.4740,
37.7420

■ 16.2810, -7.0200,
28.1160

■ 134.9540, -1.2450,
39.0990

■ 5.5860, -15.7290,
15.2390

■ 161.7800, -0.6950,
40.1450

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 188.7370, 0.8640,
39.4240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 213.2570, 10.7230,
31.4510

■ 233.2810, 10.1750,

19.3510

250.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

58.9490, -2.8490,
35.1270

58.9490, -2.8490,
35.1270

50.1110, -3.1250,
40.1310

67.7870, -2.5730,
30.1230

40.9740, -3.9970,
44.9230

76.9240, -1.7010,
25.3310

31.5490, -3.9980,
50.4500

86.3490, -1.7000,
19.8040

95.1870, -1.4240,
14.8000

104.3240, -0.5520,
10.0080

■ 113.1620, -0.2760,
5.0040

■ 122.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 131.4250, 0.0010,
-5.5270

■ 140.5620, 0.8730,
-10.3190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.8210, -61.8070, 13.3050



58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270



45.0860, 42.7220, 51.7620

Triad

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



58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270



55.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650



53.1620, -44.9750, -16.4230

Complementary

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



58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270



100.0510, 2.8490, -35.1270

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.



46.9720, -30.3010, -29.0610



58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270



53.7360, 17.5180, -20.1300

Square

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



58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270



46.7340, 65.6990, 15.2910



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



57.0210, -57.2190, -3.7710

Rectangle

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



58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270



44.8840, 57.6700, 45.1740



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



50.8650, -39.8850, -20.5650

Sweetspot

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



58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270



133.5460, -1.0570, 13.6550



73.1050, -39.6600, 2.9000



64.2700, -0.4600, 8.3400



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.



58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270



59.2980, -4.5490, 54.9310



71.2080, 21.5870, 43.8190



56.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



32.1900, -4.3650, 51.5950



65.2060, -8.1800, 104.2360

Inverse Universe

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



67.4310, 36.5360, 31.7040



72.6330, 57.1190, 49.6550



87.7920, -21.5870, -43.8190



57.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



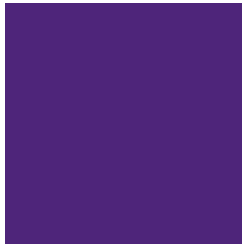
44.7850, 53.6350, 46.7150



90.2820, 108.1410, 94.1650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270 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 58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

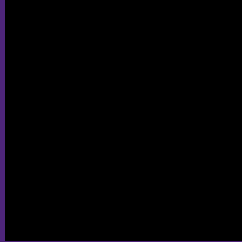
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9490, -2.8490,

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

58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270

Protanopia

47.3670, -54.8370, 8.1310

Deuteranopia

47.8910, -50.8010, 1.0630



Tritanopia

60.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270

Protanomaly

51.6300, -36.2240, 17.7280

Deuteranomaly

51.6640, -33.5640, 13.5720

Tritanomaly

59.7420, 1.3270, 14.5030

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.0190, -1.0110, 12.8210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270 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(78, 37, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 37, 122)  
}
```

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(78, 37, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 37, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270 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(78, 37, 122) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 37, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 37, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 37, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 37, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 37,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.9490, -2.8490, 35.1270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 37, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 37,  
122) }
```

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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