

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.9820, -24.8110,
36.6690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A2A95
RGB	58, 42, 149
RGB Percent	23%, 16%, 58%
CMY	0.7724, 0.8353, 0.4159
CMYK	0.61, 0.72, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	249°, 56%, 37%
HSV	249°, 72%, 58%
XYZ	7.9953, 4.7243, 28.9049
YIQ	58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

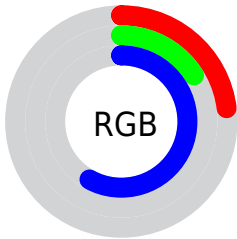
Format	Color
R _{YB}	58, 42, 149
Decimal	3811989
CIE Lab	25.93, 38.33, -56.24
CIE LCh	26, 68.057, 304.276
Yxy	4.7243, 0.1921, 0.1135
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282002069 (0xFF3A2A95)
YUV	58.9820, 44.3789, -0.8612
Hunter-Lab	21.7354, 27.6242, -63.6323

Details

The YIQ color **58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **132.0180, 24.8110, -36.6690**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.1830, -20.8230, 41.4890**, and **11.0580, -31.1370, 30.1670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.2900, -28.4340, 41.7580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.6740, -21.1880, 31.5800**.

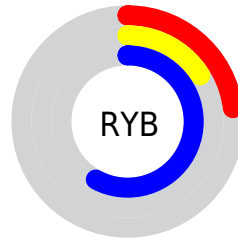
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (16%)

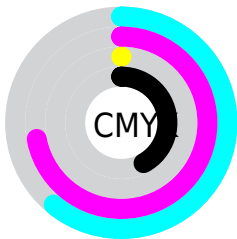
Blue (58%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (58%)

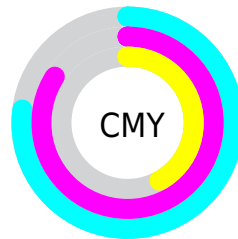


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690 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 58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.9820, -24.8110,
36.6690

■ 58.9820, -24.8110,
36.6690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 32.6390, -31.2750,
32.6690

■ 110.1830,
-20.8230, 41.4890

■ 11.0580, -31.1370,
30.1670

■ 136.5360,
-20.3190, 43.3690

■ 8.2080, -23.1120,
22.3920

■ 162.6780,
-17.8430, 42.5490

■ 7.9340, -16.8290,
13.1470

■ 187.1980, -7.9840,
34.5760

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 212.0170, 2.4710,
26.8150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 235.6290, 9.0750,

17.2590

252.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

58.9820, -24.8110,
36.6690

58.9820, -24.8110,
36.6690

46.2900, -28.4340,
41.7580

71.6740, -21.1880,
31.5800

33.8970, -31.4610,
47.0590

84.0670, -18.1610,
26.2790

23.5640, -34.7170,
51.0030

96.7590, -14.5380,
21.1900

109.4510,
-10.9150, 16.1010

121.2570, -7.6130,
11.3230

■ 133.9490, -3.9900,
6.2340

■ 146.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 159.0340, 2.6600,
-4.1560

■ 171.7260, 6.2830,
-9.2450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.4810, -72.3530, 17.2070



58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690



49.5730, 40.1530, 59.7770

Triad

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



58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690



55.7830, 54.8350, 2.9230



54.7120, -43.8280, -20.6920

Complementary

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



58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690



132.0180, 24.8110, -36.6690

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.



46.6980, -24.0180, -38.3060



58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690



57.3240, 24.6700, -17.5860

Square

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



58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690



41.4900, 81.6060, 29.8780



42.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



61.1130, -60.4740, -5.3540

Rectangle

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



58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690



50.8940, 60.8780, 53.1180



42.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



52.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900

Sweetspot

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



58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690



157.9950, -9.6310, 14.8570



108.7890, -59.9220, -15.3620



75.7470, -6.2370, 8.4110



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690



53.5130, -38.7070, 57.2370



74.5300, 6.1810, 47.6930



68.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



22.0110, -31.7820, 47.3700



1.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340

Inverse Universe

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



84.3670, 34.5610, 50.9850



93.1210, 53.9500, 79.5660



116.4700, -6.1810, -47.6930



69.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



54.6000, 44.6910, 65.6430



4.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690 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 58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

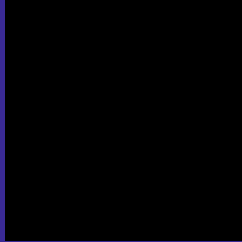
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.9820, -24.8110,

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

58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690

Protanopia

49.4700, -56.6250, 7.4950

Deuteranopia

49.1790, -51.6720, 0.3280



Tritanopia

53.9190, -30.8090, -8.8330

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690

Protanomaly

52.6660, -45.0730, 18.4070

Deuteranomaly

52.4720, -41.7710, 13.6290

Tritanomaly

56.0140, -28.9780, 7.5500

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.2400, -8.9430, 13.4010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690 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(58, 42, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 42, 149)  
}
```

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(58, 42, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 42, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690 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(58, 42, 149) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 42, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 42, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 42, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 42, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 42,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 42, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 42,  
149) }
```

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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