

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.2830, -10.5020,
14.1220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A355F
RGB	58, 53, 95
RGB Percent	23%, 21%, 37%
CMY	0.7725, 0.7922, 0.6275
CMYK	0.39, 0.44, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	247°, 28%, 29%
HSV	247°, 44%, 37%
XYZ	5.0832, 4.2717, 11.3786
YIQ	59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

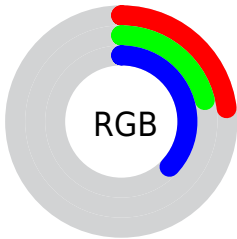
Format	Color
R_YB	58, 53, 95
Decimal	3814751
CIE Lab	24.55, 13.60, -24.29
CIE LCh	25, 27.836, 299.236
Yxy	4.2717, 0.2452, 0.2060
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282004831 (0xFF3A355F)
YUV	59.2830, 17.6085, -1.1252
Hunter-Lab	20.6682, 7.7315, -18.1736

Details

The YIQ color **59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **88.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.3370, -10.5940, 15.7900**, and **14.6420, -10.1350, 12.9770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.9580, -8.2090, 11.1110**.

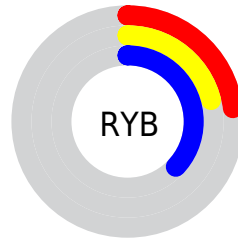
Distribution



 Red (23%)

 Green (21%)

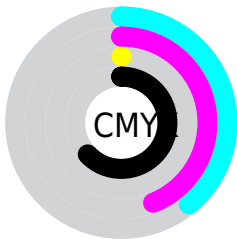
 Blue (37%)



 Red (23%)

 Yellow (21%)

 Blue (37%)

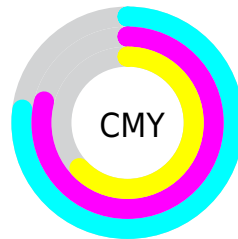


 Cyan (39%)

 Magenta (44%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (63%)



 Cyan (77%)

 Magenta (79%)

 Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220 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 59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.2830, -10.5020,
14.1220

■ 59.2830, -10.5020,
14.1220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.3430, -10.7310,
12.7650

■ 107.3370,
-10.5940, 15.7900

■ 14.6420, -10.1350,
12.9770

■ 132.7500,
-10.3190, 16.3130

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 158.3910,
-10.6860, 17.4580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 185.5050,
-11.0070, 17.7690

■ 213.3910,
-10.6860, 17.4580

■ 238.4980, -1.1020,

■ 59.2830, -10.5020,
14.1220

■ 59.2830, -10.5020,
14.1220

■ 51.6080, -12.7950,
17.1330

■ 66.9580, -8.2090,
11.1110

■ 43.0470, -15.4090,
20.4550

■ 75.5190, -5.5950,
7.7890

■ 35.3720, -17.7020,
23.4660

■ 83.1940, -3.3020,
4.7780

■ 27.1100, -19.7200,
27.0000

■ 91.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 19.1360, -22.6090,
29.7990

■ 99.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 14.1190, -23.9390,
31.8770

■ 107.6920, 3.6230,
-5.0890

■ 115.6660, 6.5120,
-7.8880

■ 123.9280, 8.5300,
-11.4220

■ 131.6030, 10.8230,
-14.4330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.0010, -45.2990, 0.4690



59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220



59.7650, 11.6880, 19.4640

Triad

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



59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220



56.9850, 30.7190, -0.5530



46.4140, -36.9970, -17.8370

Complementary

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



59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220



88.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220

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.



49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050



59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220



55.9850, 21.5510, -10.6170

Square

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



59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220



57.8040, 33.1470, 10.5150



53.7980, 5.7800, -16.6520



48.8080, -43.7380, -11.3060

Rectangle

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



59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220



58.9250, 22.9210, 19.6330



53.7980, 5.7800, -16.6520



45.6160, -34.7500, -20.0140

Sweetspot

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



59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220



108.4220, -3.9440, 5.4000



79.5070, -23.6570, -6.2890



52.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220



67.3890, -16.3720, 21.3880



65.5620, 2.0140, 18.5740



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



16.6550, -28.2040, 37.5880



36.0310, -59.7560, 80.7880

Inverse Universe

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



69.7760, 13.1550, 20.4110



83.6340, 19.8470, 31.2950



82.4380, -2.0140, -18.5740



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.7740, 34.9730, 54.5330



95.8140, 75.3090, 116.5010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

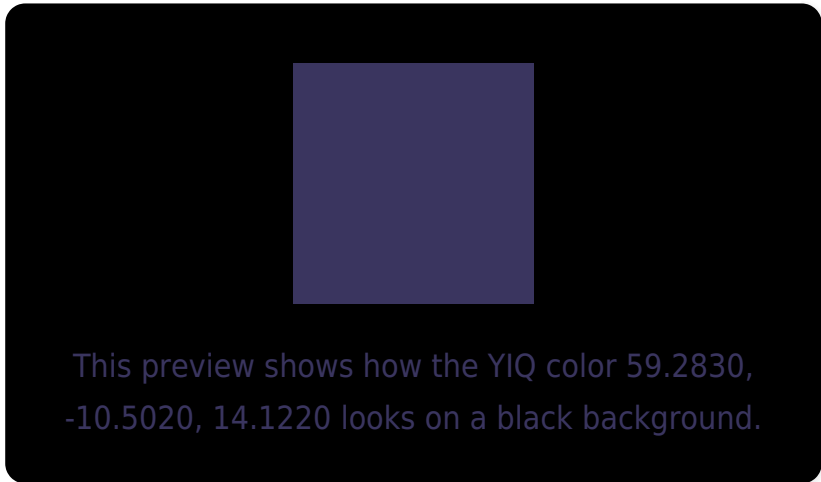
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

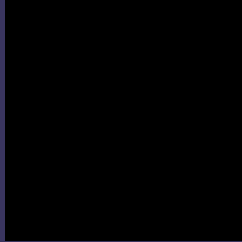
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.2830, -10.5020,

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

59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220

Protanopia

57.0040, -23.0180, 9.6700

Deuteranopia

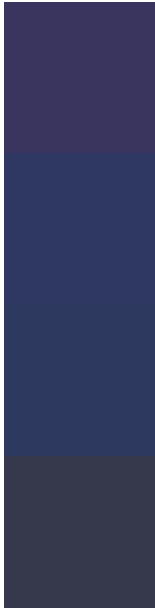
56.7110, -23.7510, 6.4330



Tritanopia

57.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220

Protanomaly

58.0970, -18.8460, 11.1540

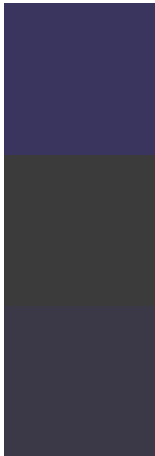
Deuteranomaly

57.6300, -19.0290, 8.9630

Tritanomaly

58.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220 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, 53, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 53, 95)  
}
```

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, 53, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 53, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220 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, 53, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 53, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 53, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 53, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 53, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 53, 95)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 53, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 53,  
95) }
```

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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