

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.5080, -5.9210,
35.7350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C267F
RGB	76, 38, 127
RGB Percent	30%, 15%, 50%
CMY	0.7018, 0.8510, 0.5021
CMYK	0.40, 0.70, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	266°, 54%, 32%
HSV	266°, 70%, 50%
XYZ	7.5053, 4.4549, 20.5349
YIQ	59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

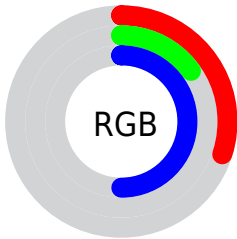
Format	Color
R_{YB}	76, 38, 127
Decimal	4990591
CIE _{Lab}	25.12, 37.26, -43.79
CIE _{LCh}	25, 57.500, 310.391
Y _{xy}	4.4549, 0.2310, 0.1371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283180671 (0xFF4C267F)
YUV	59.5080, 33.2736, 14.4635
Hunter-Lab	21.1067, 26.5356, -42.9091

Details

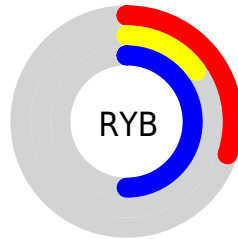
The YIQ color **59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **105.4920, 5.9210, -35.7350**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.6870, -4.8670, 38.6610**, and **15.3560, -11.6050, 28.6110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.7840, -6.5180, 41.0500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2320, -5.3240, 30.4200**.

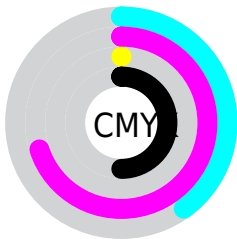
Distribution



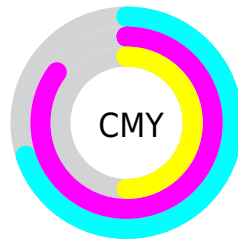
- Red (30%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350 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 59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.5080, -5.9210,
35.7350

■ 59.5080, -5.9210,
35.7350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.6820, -6.4710,
34.6890

■ 109.6870, -4.8670,
38.6610

■ 15.6550, -11.0090,
28.8230

■ 135.5130, -4.3170,
39.7070

■ 6.0420, -17.0130,
16.4830

■ 162.4530, -4.0880,
41.0640

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 189.0250, -0.0070,
38.6890

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 213.5450, 9.8520,
30.7160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.8680, 9.9000,

18.8280

250.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

59.5080, -5.9210,
35.7350

59.5080, -5.9210,
35.7350

49.7840, -6.5180,
41.0500

69.2320, -5.3240,
30.4200

40.6470, -7.3900,
45.8420

78.6680, -3.8560,
25.8400

30.6240, -8.5830,
50.9450

88.3920, -3.2590,
20.5250

98.1160, -2.6620,
15.2100

107.2530, -1.7900,
10.4180

■ 117.2760, -0.5970,
5.3150

■ 127.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 136.7240, 0.5970,
-5.3150

■ 145.8610, 1.4690,
-10.1070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.5650, -63.9620, 13.8140



59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350



46.1400, 42.6300, 53.4300

Triad

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



59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350



56.0050, 45.1620, -3.4940



53.6350, -44.9290, -17.2570

Complementary

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



59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350



105.4920, 5.9210, -35.7350

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.



47.2170, -29.6130, -30.5170



59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350



55.2200, 19.0310, -20.0170

Square

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



59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350



44.1090, 69.1370, 19.0650



41.6770, -19.5250, -37.1330



57.8360, -58.1360, -3.6720

Rectangle

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



59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350



46.1230, 58.4950, 46.7430



41.6770, -19.5250, -37.1330



51.3380, -39.8390, -21.3990

Sweetspot

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



59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350



139.4750, -2.2950, 14.0650



78.6700, -42.8690, 0.4830



68.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350



60.4870, -9.4550, 55.7370



72.6640, 20.3030, 45.0630



58.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



31.0370, -8.3080, 51.4680



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



70.4250, 36.6730, 34.7290



77.5670, 57.4850, 54.0370



92.3360, -20.3030, -45.0630



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



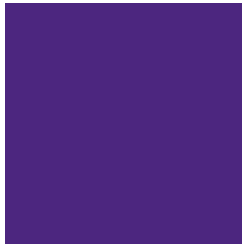
46.5940, 52.8550, 49.8390



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

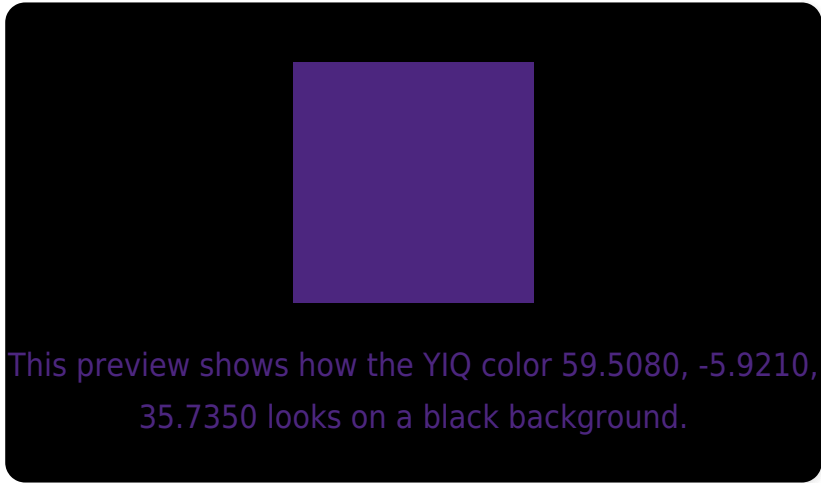
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

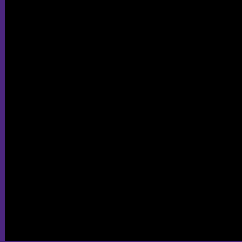
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.5080, -5.9210,

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

59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350

Protanopia

48.0680, -55.4330, 7.9190

Deuteranopia

48.5920, -51.3970, 0.8510



Tritanopia

60.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350

Protanomaly

52.4450, -37.1410, 17.8270

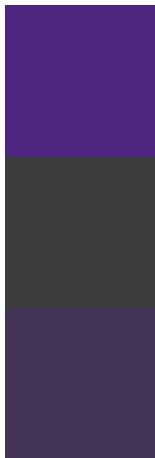
Deuteranomaly

52.4790, -34.4810, 13.6710

Tritanomaly

59.8880, -2.0200, 14.5880

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.8340, -1.9280, 12.9200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350 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(76, 38, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 38, 127)  
}
```

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(76, 38, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 38, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350 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(76, 38, 127) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 38, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 38, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 38, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 38, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 38,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 38, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 38,  
127) }
```

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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