

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.0240, -0.5480,
-12.1000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	314125
RGB	49, 65, 37
RGB Percent	19%, 25%, 15%
CMY	0.8079, 0.7451, 0.8549
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.43, 0.75
HSL	94°, 27%, 20%
HSV	94°, 43%, 25%
XYZ	3.4906, 4.5676, 2.4483
YIQ	57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

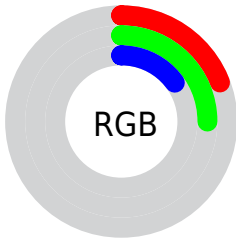
Format	Color
R_{YB}	37, 65, 53
Decimal	3227941
CIE _{Lab}	25.47, -12.53, 15.04
CIE _{LCh}	25, 19.579, 129.801
Yxy	4.5676, 0.3322, 0.4347
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281418021 (0xFF314125)
YUV	57.0240, -9.8718, -7.0370
Hunter-Lab	21.3719, -8.2468, 8.1682

Details

The YIQ color **57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **44.9760, 0.5480, 12.1000**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.3830, -0.1810, -13.2450**, and **13.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.1440, -1.0060, -14.8140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.0180, -0.4110, -9.0750**.

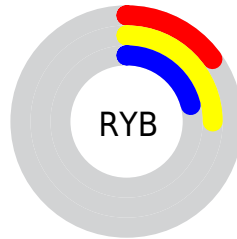
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (25%)

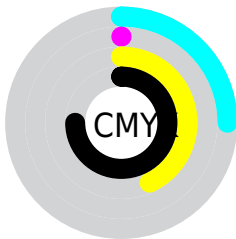
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (21%)

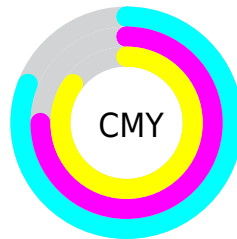


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000 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 57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.0240, -0.5480,
-12.1000

■ 57.0240, -0.5480,
-12.1000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.1380, -0.8690,
-11.7890

■ 104.3830, -0.1810,
-13.2450

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 129.2690, 0.1400,
-13.5560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 155.8560, -0.1350,
-14.0790

■ 182.4430, -0.4100,
-14.6020

■ 210.3290, -0.0890,
-14.9130

■ 238.3290, -0.0890,

-14.9130

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 57.0240, -0.5480,
-12.1000

■ 57.0240, -0.5480,
-12.1000

■ 55.1440, -1.0060,
-14.8140

■ 59.0180, -0.4110,
-9.0750

■ 53.4490, -0.5470,
-17.6270

■ 60.5990, -0.5490,
-6.5730

■ 51.5690, -1.0050,
-20.3410

■ 62.5930, -0.4120,
-3.5480

■ 49.5750, -1.1420,
-23.3660

■ 64.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 47.6950, -1.6000,
-26.0800

■ 66.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

■ 46.5270, -1.1870,
-28.0590

■ 68.0480, 0.0450,
4.6930

■ 70.0420, 0.1820,
7.7180

■ 71.9220, 0.6400,
10.4320

■ 73.6170, 0.1810,
13.2450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.7760, 12.0140, -8.4820



57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000



53.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310

Triad

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



57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000



53.5690, -35.3950, -2.8110



61.7580, 21.5930, 10.6570

Complementary

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



57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000



44.9760, 0.5480, 12.1000

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.



62.2610, 12.9270, 13.5270



57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000



59.1200, -17.6530, 6.0510

Square

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



57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000



48.3350, -43.7840, -10.4720



62.0790, -1.2400, 11.4640



60.7380, 24.3450, 4.8330

Rectangle

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



57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000



50.9420, -29.6160, -13.9360



62.0790, -1.2400, 11.4640



62.0290, 19.3920, 12.0000

Sweetspot

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



57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000



80.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



54.7640, 12.2880, -2.4320



41.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000



71.5090, -0.7760, -18.9840



53.6640, -8.3420, -14.0220



32.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



69.1980, -2.2390, -42.0390



160.1920, -4.3840, -96.8000

Inverse Universe

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



44.9760, 0.5480, 12.1000



52.4910, 0.7760, 18.9840



48.3360, 8.3420, 14.0220



30.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



27.5030, 1.6430, 41.8270



63.8080, 4.3840, 96.8000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

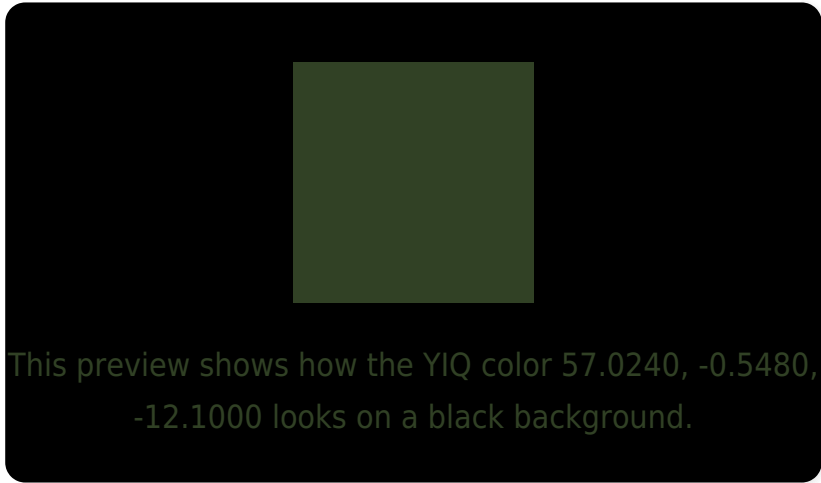
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000.



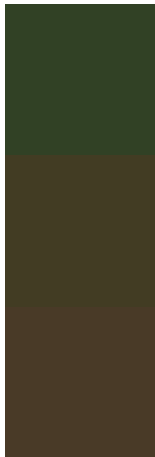
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.0240, -0.5480,

-12.1000.

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

57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000

Protanopia

58.9440, 11.6010, -6.5030

Deuteranopia

60.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290



Tritanopia

59.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000

Protanomaly

58.4380, 7.1540, -8.5100

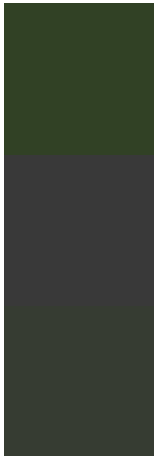
Deuteranomaly

59.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170

Tritanomaly

58.7990, -3.9880, -4.8200

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000 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(49, 65, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 65, 37)  
}
```

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(49, 65, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 65, 37) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000 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(49, 65, 37) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 65, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 65, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 65, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 65, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 65, 37)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 65, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 65,  
37) }
```

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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