

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.0960, -17.1050,
18.1510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34326B
RGB	52, 50, 107
RGB Percent	20%, 20%, 42%
CMY	0.7960, 0.8039, 0.5805
CMYK	0.51, 0.53, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	242°, 36%, 31%
HSV	242°, 53%, 42%
XYZ	5.2096, 4.0724, 14.4135
YIQ	57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

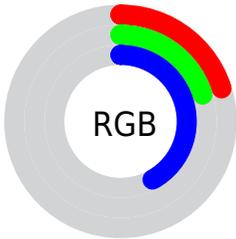
Format	Color
RYB	52, 50, 107
Decimal	3420779
CIELab	23.91, 17.91, -33.12
CIELCh	24, 37.651, 298.397
Yxy	4.0724, 0.2199, 0.1719
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281610859 (0xFF34326B)
YUV	57.0960, 24.6027, -4.4692
Hunter-Lab	20.1802, 10.7651, -28.2211

Details

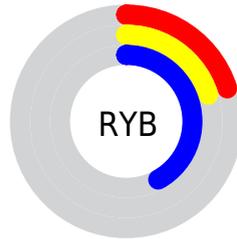
The YIQ color **57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **99.9040, 17.1050, -18.1510**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.2750, -16.0510, 21.0770**, and **9.6610, -20.3140, 15.7340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.6490, -20.0400, 21.7840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.5430, -14.1700, 14.5180**.

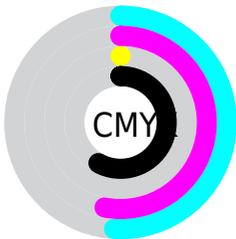
Distribution



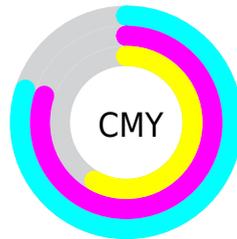
- Red (20%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510 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 57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.0960, -17.1050,
18.1510

■ 57.0960, -17.1050,
18.1510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.1450, -18.8010,
15.8470

■ 105.2750,
-16.0510, 21.0770

■ 9.6610, -20.3140,
15.7340

■ 130.8020,
-16.0970, 21.9110

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 157.3290,
-16.1430, 22.7450

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 183.8560,
-16.1890, 23.5790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.1460,
-11.3740, 18.9140

■ 235.2530, -1.7900,

10.4180

■ 57.0960, -17.1050,
18.1510

■ 57.0960, -17.1050,
18.1510

■ 47.6490, -20.0400,
21.7840

■ 66.5430, -14.1700,
14.5180

■ 38.4900, -23.8460,
24.6820

■ 75.7020, -10.3640,
11.6200

■ 29.0430, -26.7810,
28.3150

■ 85.1490, -7.4290,
7.9870

■ 19.5960, -29.7160,
31.9480

■ 94.5960, -4.4940,
4.3540

■ 13.3940, -31.9630,
34.1250

■ 103.7550, -0.6880,
1.4560

■ 113.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 122.6490, 5.1820,
-5.8100

■ 132.3950, 8.7130,
-9.2310

■ 141.2550, 11.9230,
-12.3410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.8030, -53.3690, 3.5510



57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



57.6610, 15.2170, 27.0970

Triad

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



57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



53.9060, 41.1270, -1.9530



46.6590, -36.3090, -19.2930

Complementary

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



57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



99.9040, 17.1050, -18.1510

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.



42.1790, -26.4500, -27.2660



57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



53.5140, 27.1910, -13.7130

Square

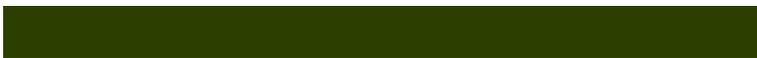
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



53.2400, 43.7830, 15.9990



50.1370, 8.8990, -23.6210



49.9650, -45.6180, -10.2740

Rectangle

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



57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



54.8000, 30.9430, 28.4390



50.1370, 8.8990, -23.6210



45.6330, -33.4200, -22.0920

Sweetspot

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



57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



120.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



88.7830, -33.4220, -11.0380



59.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



61.4560, -26.5060, 28.8380



65.4680, -0.4170, 24.0870



48.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



14.5340, -35.1730, 37.2350



30.6210, -73.2810, 78.1030

Inverse Universe

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



73.3130, 16.3170, 29.1890



86.8280, 25.7130, 46.1370



91.5320, 0.4170, -24.0870



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



47.8650, 33.4590, 59.9470



100.1590, 70.2640, 125.3360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

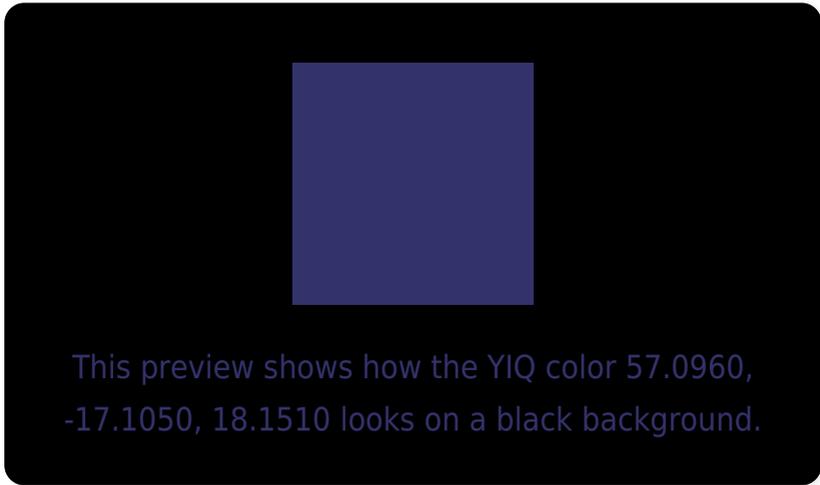
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

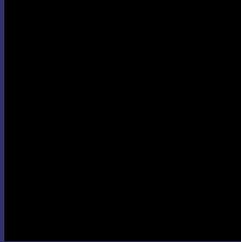
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.0960, -17.1050,

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

57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510

Protanopia

51.3320, -38.5610, 10.5190

Deuteranopia

45.6740, -48.6920, 1.3880



Tritanopia

54.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510

Protanomaly

53.2190, -30.8130, 13.2750

Deuteranomaly

49.8220, -37.1850, 7.6070

Tritanomaly

55.1480, -14.8560, 4.9200

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.6930, -6.1450, 6.7430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510 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(52, 50, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 50, 107)  
}
```

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(52, 50, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 50, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510 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(52, 50, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 50, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 50, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 50, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 50, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 50,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 50, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 50,  
107) }
```

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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