

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.2330, -17.3740,
-15.5340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.2330, -17.3740,
-15.5340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F4832
RGB	31, 72, 50
RGB Percent	12%, 28%, 20%
CMY	0.8785, 0.7176, 0.8040
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.31, 0.72
HSL	148°, 40%, 20%
HSV	148°, 57%, 28%
XYZ	3.4581, 5.1580, 3.8294
YIQ	57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

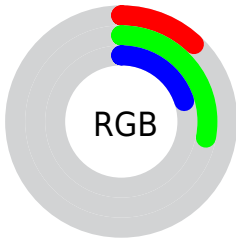
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 59, 72
Decimal	2050098
CIE _{Lab}	27.18, -20.44, 8.92
CIE _{LCh}	27, 22.303, 156.422
Yxy	5.1580, 0.2779, 0.4144
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280240178 (0xFF1F4832)
YUV	57.2330, -3.5659, -23.0063
Hunter-Lab	22.7112, -12.5652, 5.9007

Details

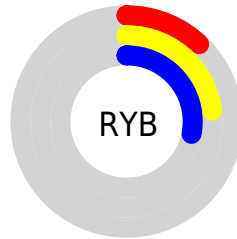
The YIQ color **57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **45.7670, 17.3740, 15.5340**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.5920, -17.0070, -16.6790**, and **17.4790, -9.2590, -13.9230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.6840, -20.2620, -18.2620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.7820, -14.4860, -12.8060**.

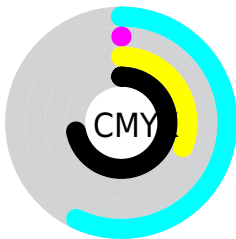
Distribution



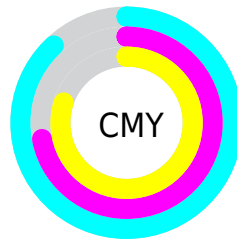
- Red (12%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340 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 57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.2330, -17.3740,
-15.5340

■ 57.2330, -17.3740,
-15.5340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.8630, -19.2080,
-15.3360

■ 105.5920,
-17.0070, -16.6790

■ 17.4790, -9.2590,
-13.9230

■ 131.1790,
-17.2820, -17.2020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.4670,
-18.1530, -17.9370

■ 184.3530,
-17.8320, -18.2480

■ 212.0540,
-18.4280, -18.4600

■ 238.8800,

-17.8780, -17.4140

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 57.2330, -17.3740,
-15.5340

■ 57.2330, -17.3740,
-15.5340

■ 54.6840, -20.2620,
-18.2620

■ 59.7820, -14.4860,
-12.8060

■ 52.1350, -23.1500,
-20.9900

■ 62.3310, -11.5980,
-10.0780

■ 49.2870, -26.6340,
-23.9300

■ 65.1790, -8.1140,
-7.1380

■ 46.8520, -29.8430,
-26.3470

■ 67.6140, -4.9050,
-4.7210

■ 46.0260, -30.3930,
-27.3930

■ 70.1630, -2.0170,
-1.9930

■ 72.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 75.2610, 3.7590,
3.4630

■ 78.1090, 7.2430,
6.4030

■ 80.6580, 10.1310,
9.1310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.4540, 1.0570, -13.6550



57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340



50.4890, -41.5820, -17.3420

Triad

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



57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340



62.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110



64.6460, 27.6000, 6.4160

Complementary

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



57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340



45.7670, 17.3740, 15.5340

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.



65.0080, 23.8850, 13.1730



57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340



65.7630, -3.1660, 13.3300

Square

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



57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340



51.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650



66.3150, 12.8350, 15.1950



63.5220, 24.7130, -1.8390

Rectangle

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



57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340



51.8570, -45.4340, -13.6100



66.3150, 12.8350, 15.1950



64.9280, 26.8660, 8.7060

Sweetspot

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



57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340



88.3040, -6.9680, -5.8800



61.9440, 2.4330, -16.5670



44.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340



70.9880, -27.2300, -24.1420



59.5130, -23.7940, -9.3140



34.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



63.3570, -41.9910, -37.4710



145.2190, -96.1300, -86.0660

Inverse Universe

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



45.7670, 17.3740, 15.5340



53.1260, 26.9090, 24.4530



43.4870, 23.7940, 9.3140



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



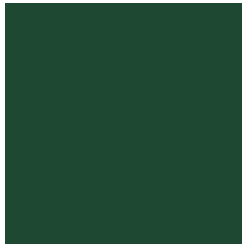
35.6430, 41.9910, 37.4710



81.7810, 96.1300, 86.0660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

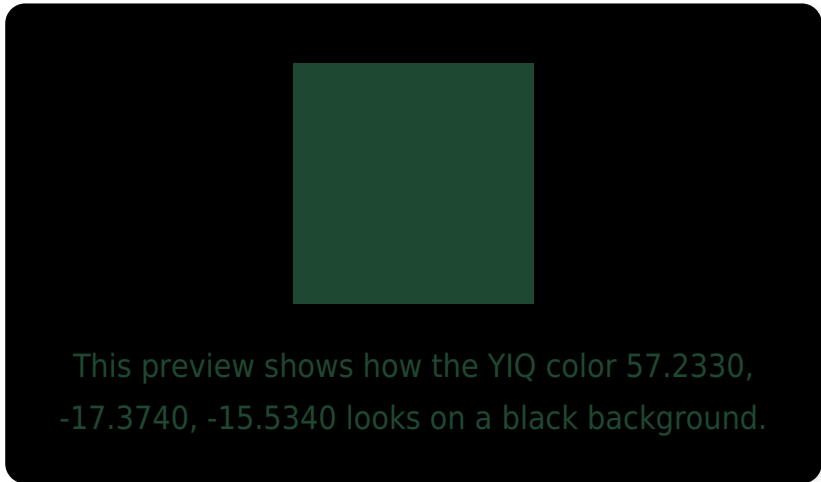
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

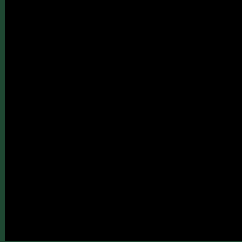
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.2330, -17.3740,

-15.5340.

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

57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340

Protanopia

63.4430, 8.7580, -4.5380

Deuteranopia

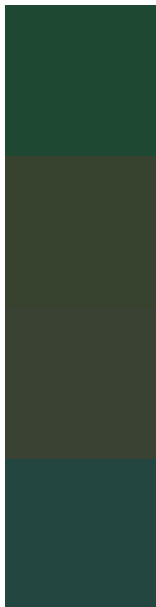
64.4480, 10.3620, -0.5660



Tritanopia

60.3010, -20.0810, -5.0170

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340

Protanomaly

61.1320, -0.7320, -8.7640

Deuteranomaly

61.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610

Tritanomaly

58.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340 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(31, 72, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 72, 50)  
}
```

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(31, 72, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 72, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340 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(31, 72, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 72, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 72, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 72, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 72, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 72, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 72, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 72,  
50) }
```

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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