

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.3330, 57.1230,
27.5470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 811829 |
| RGB | 129, 24, 41 |
| RGB Percent | 51%, 9%, 16% |
| CMY | 0.4939, 0.9060, 0.8390 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.81, 0.68, 0.49 |
| HSL | 350°, 69%, 30% |
| HSV | 350°, 81%, 51% |
| XYZ | 9.7903, 5.4843, 2.6454 |
| YIQ | 57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

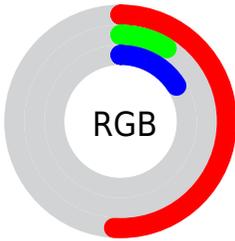
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 129, 24, 41 |
| Decimal | 8460329 |
| CIE Lab | 28.07, 44.41, 18.06 |
| CIE LCh | 28, 47.946, 22.128 |
| Yxy | 5.4843, 0.5463, 0.3060 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4286650409 (0xFF811829) |
| YUV | 57.3330, -8.0522, 62.8520 |
| Hunter-Lab | 23.4185, 33.6409, 9.6955 |

Details

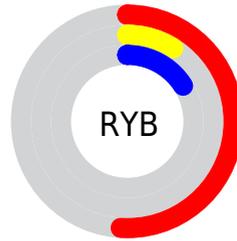
The YIQ color **57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **95.6670, -57.1230, -27.5470**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.0900, 62.1210, 25.0730**, and **21.8270, 43.5080, 15.4760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.4480, 64.2290, 30.9250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.2180, 50.0170, 24.1690**.

Distribution



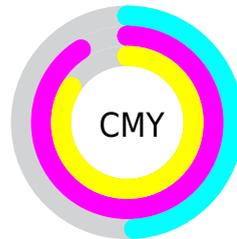
- Red (51%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470 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 57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.3330, 57.1230,
27.5470

■ 57.3330, 57.1230,
27.5470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 32.5930, 53.4550,
27.9430

■ 112.0900, 62.1210,
25.0730

■ 21.8270, 43.5080,
15.4760

■ 139.0580, 65.1470,
25.2990

■ 14.2810, 27.3700,
10.5860

■ 167.1400, 67.8520,
25.8360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.0460, 56.2530,
21.2850

■ 207.5600, 39.8860,
15.0380

■ 227.1880, 23.1980,

9.1020

 247.4030, 6.2350,
2.6430

 57.3330, 57.1230,
27.5470

 57.3330, 57.1230,
27.5470

 48.4480, 64.2290,
30.9250

 66.2180, 50.0170,
24.1690

 40.9650, 70.1430,
33.8790

 75.1030, 42.9110,
20.7910

 83.8740, 36.1260,
17.1020

 92.7590, 29.0200,
13.7240

 101.0570, 22.1890,
10.8690

■ 109.9420, 15.0830,
7.4910

■ 118.8270, 7.9770,
4.1130

■ 127.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 136.4830, -5.9140,
-2.9540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.8930, 44.2830, 39.9870



57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470



60.6690, 55.1560, 2.6120

Triad

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



57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470



48.0830, -26.5400, -36.6520



59.3980, -65.2900, 4.8380

Complementary

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



57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470



95.6670, -57.1230, -27.5470

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.



61.0960, -61.8040, -3.2760



57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470



54.4040, -40.2050, -25.7810

Square

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



57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470



59.0080, 13.5760, -25.7840



58.7360, -52.4030, -13.9630



62.5590, -37.4620, 18.1380

Rectangle

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



57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470



62.4730, 43.6040, -8.3000



58.7360, -52.4030, -13.9630



60.8170, -65.1520, 2.3360

Sweetspot

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



57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470



140.6440, 21.9140, 10.3460



62.2820, 18.7430, 51.3110



67.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320



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.



57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470



55.4130, 89.6730, 43.3770



75.9400, 52.9550, 3.9550



59.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



40.6660, 69.5470, 33.6670



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470



55.4130, 89.6730, 43.3770



77.0600, -52.9550, -3.9550



59.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



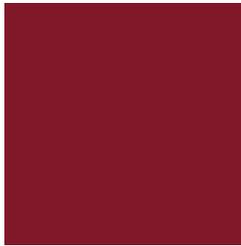
40.6660, 69.5470, 33.6670



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

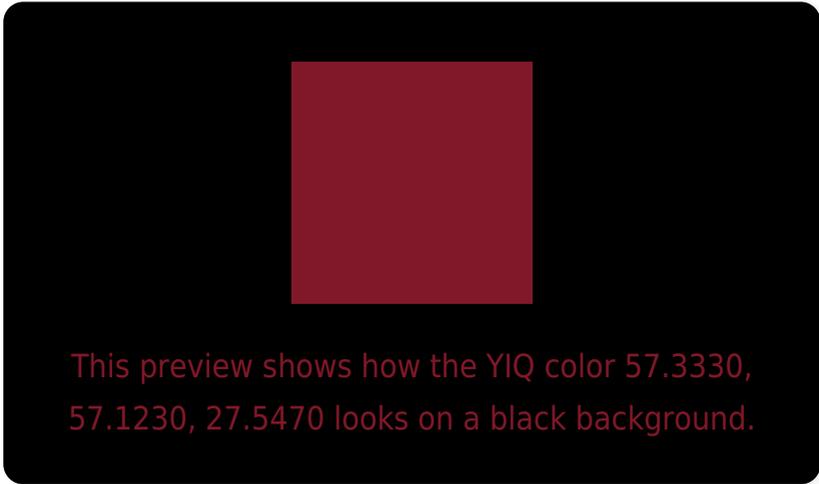
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.3330, 57.1230,

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

57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470

Protanopia

68.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Deuteranopia

67.2610, 20.9540, -5.3020



Tritanopia

57.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470

Protanomaly

64.2590, 24.4360, 8.6920

Deuteranomaly

63.4680, 33.9730, 6.5570

Tritanomaly

57.4810, 59.4620, 23.7020

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.0460, 20.7220, 9.9220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470 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(129, 24, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 24, 41)  
}
```

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(129, 24, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 24, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470 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(129, 24, 41) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 24, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 24, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 24, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 24, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 24,  
41) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 24, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129, 24,  
41) }
```

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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