

# Converting Colors

YIQ(57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(57.3500, -38.9720,  
1.4440)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	154367
RGB	21, 67, 103
RGB Percent	8%, 26%, 40%
CMY	0.9177, 0.7372, 0.5963
CMYK	0.80, 0.35, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	206°, 66%, 24%
HSV	206°, 80%, 40%
XYZ	4.7629, 5.1541, 13.5635
YIQ	57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

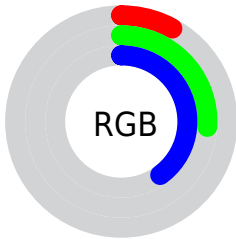
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	21, 50, 103
Decimal	1393511
CIE Lab	27.17, -1.74, -25.45
CIE LCh	27, 25.514, 266.096
Yxy	5.1541, 0.2028, 0.2195
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279583591 (0xFF154367)
YUV	57.3500, 22.5054, -31.8790
Hunter-Lab	22.7027, -2.2812, -19.5303

# Details

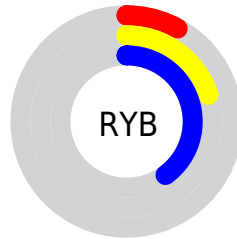
The YIQ color **57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **66.6500, 38.9720, -1.4440**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.0840, -35.1670, 4.0730**, and **21.0590, -24.8510, 4.3410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.0120, -43.8320, 1.4160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.2750, -34.3870, 0.9490**.

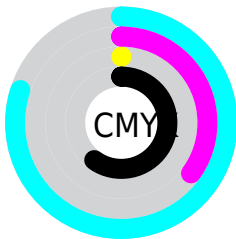
# Distribution



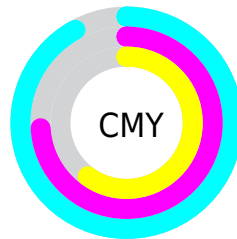
- Red (8%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440 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 57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57.3500, -38.9720,  
1.4440

■ 57.3500, -38.9720,  
1.4440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 35.4210, -37.7340,  
1.0340

■ 108.0840,  
-35.1670, 4.0730

■ 21.0590, -24.8510,  
4.3410

■ 133.9100,  
-34.6170, 5.1190

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,  
9.5280

■ 161.0240,  
-34.9380, 5.4300

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,  
2.4880

■ 188.1380,  
-35.2590, 5.7410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 214.9980,  
-32.0490, 2.6310

■ 239.8060,

-23.0610, -6.0770

251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

57.3500, -38.9720,  
1.4440

57.3500, -38.9720,  
1.4440

52.0120, -43.8320,  
1.4160

63.2750, -34.3870,  
0.9490

45.7880, -49.0130,  
1.6990

68.9120, -28.9310,  
1.1890

74.8370, -24.3460,  
0.6940

80.1750, -19.4860,  
0.7220

86.1000, -14.9010,  
0.2270

■ 91.7370, -9.4450,  
0.4670

■ 97.6620, -4.8600,  
-0.0280

■ 103.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 109.2240, 5.1810,  
-0.2830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.2080, -50.6160, -7.8000



57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440



65.0440, -11.3270, 12.5530

# Triad

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



57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440



64.1350, 30.7170, 10.5010



57.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740

# Complementary

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



57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440



66.6500, 38.9720, -1.4440

# 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.



60.7490, 7.4760, -14.3480



57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440



63.7400, 30.0310, 0.9030

# Square

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



57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440



65.5290, 23.9760, 17.0320



62.4520, 21.7340, -8.4260



50.3920, -39.9310, -19.7310



# Rectangle

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



57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440



66.2800, 2.7480, 16.2840



62.4520, 21.7340, -8.4260



58.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210

# Sweetspot

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



57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440



115.2140, -15.2220, 0.5380



73.2380, -34.1060, -31.6900



55.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440



61.8560, -60.8880, 2.1520



33.2830, -27.6970, 22.8870



48.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



50.6780, -54.5150, 2.2930



107.4200, -115.0820, 4.1340



# Inverse Universe

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



50.7620, 34.1060, 31.6900



51.4800, 53.1760, 49.5280



90.1300, 27.9720, -22.3640



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



41.6810, 47.9960, 44.2840



87.8620, 100.5760, 93.6000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

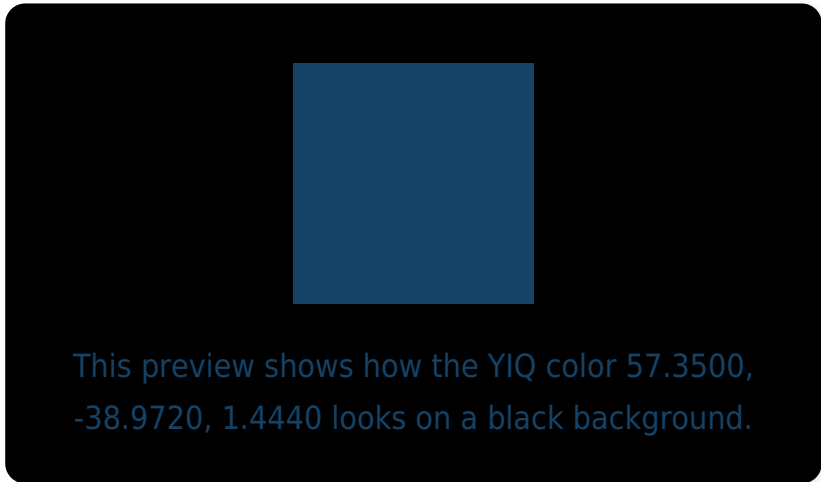
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

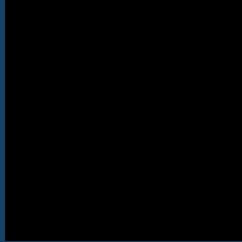
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.3500, -38.9720,



# 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

57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440

### Protanopia

63.5160, -18.7080, 8.6520

### Deuteranopia

61.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640



## Tritanopia

50.4550, -44.2420, -13.1860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440

## Protanomaly

60.9280, -25.8600, 6.1080

## Deuteranomaly

60.1770, -30.9950, 5.5570

## Tritanomaly

53.2860, -42.0880, -8.1680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440

## Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

57.3990, -14.3050, 0.4390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440 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(21, 67, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 67, 103)  
}
```

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(21, 67, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 67, 103) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440 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(21, 67, 103) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 67, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(21, 67, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 67, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 67, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 67,  
103) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 67, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 67,  
103) }
```

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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