

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.3690, -31.9560,
-4.5640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	184555
RGB	24, 69, 85
RGB Percent	9%, 27%, 33%
CMY	0.9060, 0.7293, 0.6668
CMYK	0.72, 0.19, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	196°, 56%, 21%
HSV	196°, 72%, 33%
XYZ	4.1437, 5.1078, 9.3544
YIQ	57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

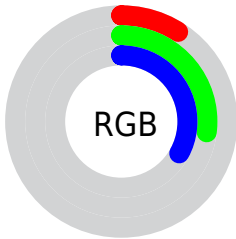
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 50, 85
Decimal	1590613
CIE _{Lab}	27.04, -9.54, -14.04
CIE _{LCh}	27, 16.978, 235.811
Yxy	5.1078, 0.2227, 0.2745
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279780693 (0xFF184555)
YUV	57.3690, 13.6221, -29.2646
Hunter-Lab	22.6004, -6.8236, -8.7202

Details

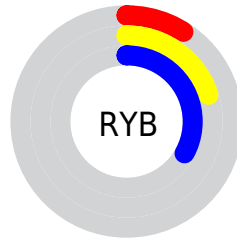
The YIQ color **57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **51.6310, 31.9560, 4.5640**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.7930, -30.2140, -3.0940**, and **19.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.5040, -36.7700, -5.4260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140**.

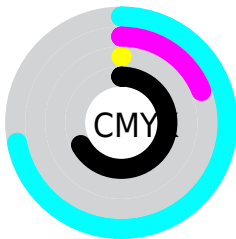
Distribution



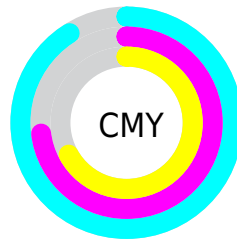
- Red (9%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640 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 57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.3690, -31.9560,
-4.5640

■ 57.3690, -31.9560,
-4.5640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.6570, -32.8270,
-5.2990

■ 106.7930,
-30.2140, -3.0940

■ 19.8220, -19.9900,
-1.1580

■ 132.4940,
-30.8100, -3.3060

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 158.9070,
-30.5350, -2.7830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 186.3090,
-31.7270, -3.2070

■ 214.3090,
-31.7270, -3.2070

■ 240.3710,

-26.2700, -8.4940

250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

57.3690, -31.9560,
-4.5640

57.3690, -31.9560,
-4.5640

53.5040, -36.7700,
-5.4260

60.9350, -27.7380,
-3.9140

49.9380, -40.9880,
-6.0760

64.8000, -22.9240,
-3.0520

46.6710, -44.6100,
-6.5140

68.9530, -18.9810,
-2.9250

72.8180, -14.1670,
-2.0630

76.3840, -9.9490,
-1.4130

■ 80.2490, -5.1350,
-0.5510

■ 84.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 88.2670, 3.6220,
0.4380

■ 91.8330, 7.8400,
1.0880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.6090, -32.8720, -9.9920



57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640



61.8590, -21.4120, 2.5880

Triad

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



57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640



65.5340, 16.4120, 10.9400



62.1280, 5.0910, -9.6690

Complementary

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



57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640



51.6310, 31.9560, 4.5640

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.



62.8520, 14.8560, -4.9200



57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640



64.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860

Square

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



57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640



66.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



64.0640, 20.3110, 0.8470



59.8430, -7.2880, -11.0960

Rectangle

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



57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640



64.1700, -11.9220, 6.8140



64.0640, 20.3110, 0.8470



62.3350, 8.9420, -7.8740

Sweetspot

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



57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640



98.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270



61.5170, -21.5900, -27.2380



49.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640



66.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650



39.7590, -23.7060, 11.1260



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



58.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400



128.3410, -123.0100, -17.3940

Inverse Universe

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



47.3690, 21.9110, 26.9270



51.3850, 34.1500, 41.9100



69.2410, 23.7060, -11.1260



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



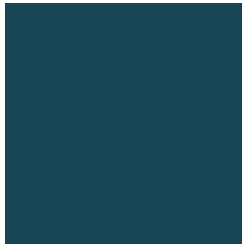
40.9990, 38.4130, 47.2530



89.9870, 84.5270, 103.6230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

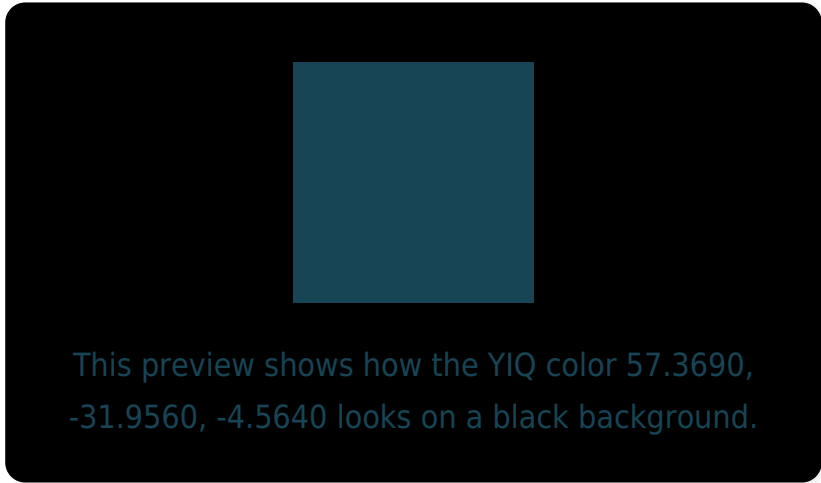
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

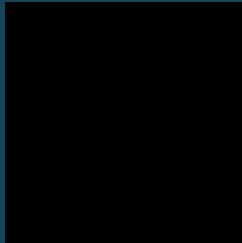
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.3690, -31.9560,

-4.5640.

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

57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640

Protanopia

63.8560, -8.1620, 4.7500

Deuteranopia

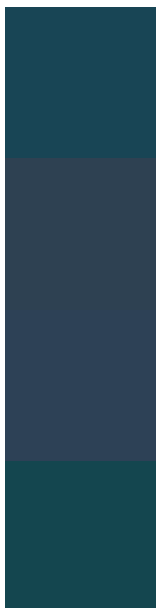
63.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810



Tritanopia

55.7230, -33.1930, -9.6810

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640

Protanomaly

61.2570, -16.7810, 1.2590

Deuteranomaly

61.4140, -18.6610, 2.2910

Tritanomaly

56.0760, -32.6890, -7.8010

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640 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(24, 69, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 69, 85)  
}
```

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(24, 69, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 69, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640 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(24, 69, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 69, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 69, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 69, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 69, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 69, 85)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 69, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 69,  
85) }
```

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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