

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.4540, -14.9970,
24.0030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A2E73
RGB	58, 46, 115
RGB Percent	23%, 18%, 45%
CMY	0.7725, 0.8196, 0.5491
CMYK	0.50, 0.60, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	250°, 43%, 32%
HSV	250°, 60%, 45%
XYZ	5.8156, 4.0908, 16.6941
YIQ	57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

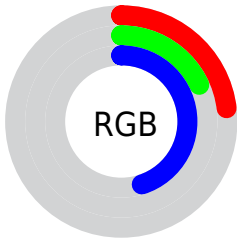
Format	Color
R_{YB}	58, 46, 115
Decimal	3812979
CIE _{Lab}	23.97, 24.74, -38.13
CIE _{LCh}	24, 45.456, 302.979
Yxy	4.0908, 0.2186, 0.1538
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282003059 (0xFF3A2E73)
YUV	57.4540, 28.3702, 0.4788
Hunter-Lab	20.2258, 15.9299, -34.7789

Details

The YIQ color **57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **103.5460, 14.9970, -24.0030**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.0460, -13.6680, 27.4520**, and **9.0080, -19.6730, 20.6390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.7190, -17.0610, 28.3710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.9010, -12.0620, 20.3700**.

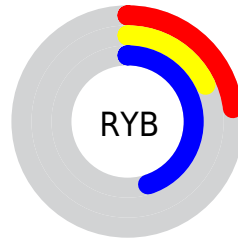
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (18%)

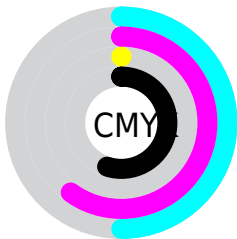
Blue (45%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (45%)

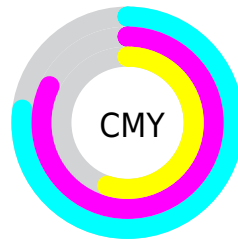


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030 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 57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.4540, -14.9970,
24.0030

■ 57.4540, -14.9970,
24.0030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.5030, -16.6930,
21.6990

■ 106.0460,
-13.6680, 27.4520

■ 9.0080, -19.6730,
20.6390

■ 131.5730,
-13.7140, 28.2860

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 158.3990,
-13.1640, 29.3320

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 185.0400,
-13.5310, 30.4770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.4890, -4.9100,
22.9140

■ 235.5960, 4.6740,

14.4180

253.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 57.4540, -14.9970,
24.0030

■ 57.4540, -14.9970,
24.0030

■ 47.7190, -17.0610,
28.3710

■ 66.9010, -12.0620,
20.3700

■ 38.2720, -19.9960,
32.0040

■ 76.6360, -9.9980,
16.0020

■ 29.1240, -22.3350,
35.8490

■ 85.7840, -7.6590,
12.1570

■ 19.0900, -24.9950,
40.0050

■ 95.8180, -4.9990,
8.0010

■ 104.9660, -2.6600,
4.1560

■ 115.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 124.1480, 2.3390,
-3.8450

■ 134.1820, 4.9990,
-8.0010

■ 143.3300, 7.3380,
-11.8460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1710, -57.2210, 7.2830



57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030



54.4220, 23.5600, 35.5920

Triad

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



57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030



53.6460, 44.7950, -2.3490



48.5170, -38.7850, -18.4730

Complementary

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



57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030



103.5460, 14.9970, -24.0030

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.



43.7120, -26.6330, -29.4570



57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030



53.7910, 24.8530, -15.3950

Square

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



57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030



49.4970, 53.3650, 18.5570



48.0220, 1.7930, -26.9990



52.3930, -49.6990, -7.8990

Rectangle

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



57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030



47.5830, 42.2200, 38.8280



48.0220, 1.7930, -26.9990



47.1490, -34.9330, -22.2050

Sweetspot

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



57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030



127.5730, -5.6870, 9.4570



87.3250, -37.8240, -8.3520



62.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030



59.9930, -23.3440, 37.6160



67.6200, 5.2670, 31.2110



53.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



20.1870, -26.6460, 42.3940



41.6560, -54.0260, 87.0780

Inverse Universe

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



73.1290, 22.8270, 32.3550



84.5520, 35.4780, 50.8860



93.3800, -5.2670, -31.2110



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



47.9920, 40.2910, 57.2750



98.2340, 82.8740, 117.0660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

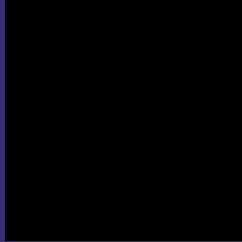
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.4540, -14.9970,

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

57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030

Protanopia

45.6230, -52.6820, 7.6220

Deuteranopia

46.2610, -48.9670, 0.8650



Tritanopia

55.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030

Protanomaly

50.0270, -39.0200, 13.3320

Deuteranomaly

50.1750, -36.6810, 9.4870

Tritanomaly

56.0990, -13.1600, 7.2240

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030 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(58, 46, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 46, 115)  
}
```

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(58, 46, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 46, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030 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(58, 46, 115) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 46, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 46, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 46, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 46, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 46,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.4540, -14.9970, 24.0030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 46, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 46,  
115) }
```

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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