

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.4640, -31.2660,
-17.0740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.4640, -31.2660,
-17.0740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	114D3F
RGB	17, 77, 63
RGB Percent	7%, 30%, 25%
CMY	0.9335, 0.6979, 0.7531
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.18, 0.70
HSL	166°, 64%, 18%
HSV	166°, 78%, 30%
XYZ	3.7825, 5.7887, 5.6164
YIQ	57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

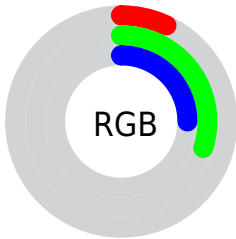
Format	Color
RYB	17, 51, 77
Decimal	1133887
CIELab	28.87, -22.71, 2.92
CIElCh	29, 22.897, 172.680
Yxy	5.7887, 0.2491, 0.3811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279323967 (0xFF114D3F)
YUV	57.4640, 2.7292, -35.4869
Hunter-Lab	24.0596, -14.0416, 3.0014

Details

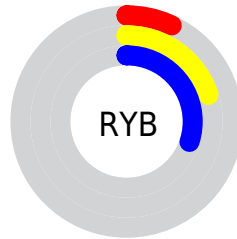
The YIQ color **57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **36.5360, 31.2660, 17.0740**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.5460, -28.5610, -16.5370**, and **21.7650, -15.8160, -10.7280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.8440, -35.3920, -19.3920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.0840, -27.1400, -14.7560**.

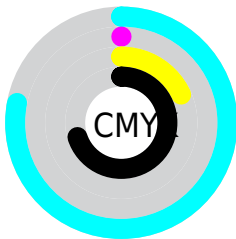
Distribution



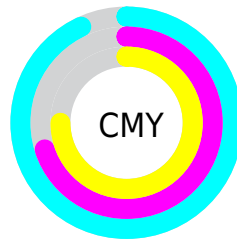
- Red (7%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740 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 57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.4640, -31.2660,
-17.0740

■ 57.4640, -31.2660,
-17.0740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.3720, -28.0110,
-15.4910

■ 108.1330,
-28.8360, -17.0600

■ 21.7650, -15.8160,
-10.7280

■ 134.0190,
-28.5150, -17.3710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.6060,
-28.7900, -17.8940

■ 187.3070,
-29.3860, -18.1060

■ 215.8940,
-29.6610, -18.6290

■ 238.6110,

-27.1860, -13.9220

■ 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 57.4640, -31.2660,
-17.0740

■ 57.4640, -31.2660,
-17.0740

■ 54.8440, -35.3920,
-19.3920

■ 60.0840, -27.1400,
-14.7560

■ 52.5230, -38.9220,
-21.4980

■ 62.4050, -23.6100,
-12.6500

■ 51.9250, -40.1140,
-21.9220

■ 64.9110, -19.1630,
-10.6430

■ 67.5310, -15.0370,
-8.3250

■ 69.8520, -11.5070,
-6.2190

■ 72.4720, -7.3810,
-3.9010

■ 75.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 77.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 79.9190, 4.7220,
2.5300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790



57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740



54.4330, -47.1760, -15.0800

Triad

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



57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740



68.5060, -12.7480, 10.7720



68.0110, 27.8300, 2.2460

Complementary

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



57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740



36.5360, 31.2660, 17.0740

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.



69.0530, 28.0120, 9.9640



57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740



70.6070, 6.1410, 15.3650

Square

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



57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740



62.6880, -34.1120, 1.4720



69.6210, 20.7210, 15.4490



67.3210, 20.7250, -6.6590

Rectangle

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



57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740



55.1000, -50.4320, -11.1360



69.6210, 20.7210, 15.4490



68.1900, 28.8840, 5.1720

Sweetspot

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



57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740



91.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



56.7050, -7.5600, -28.2000



46.4720, -7.3810, -3.9010



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740



68.7990, -48.6870, -26.2470



50.2550, -31.6350, -4.8750



36.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



68.7660, -53.0880, -29.0880



155.0740, -119.7460, -65.5540

Inverse Universe

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



36.5360, 31.2660, 17.0740



36.3150, 48.3660, 26.5580



43.7450, 31.6350, 4.8750



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



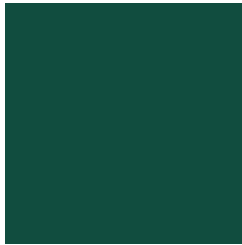
33.2340, 53.0880, 29.0880



74.9260, 119.7460, 65.5540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

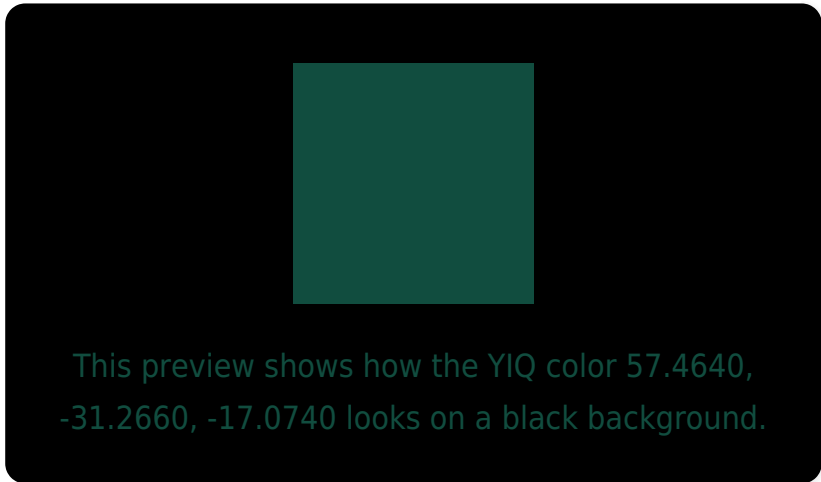
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

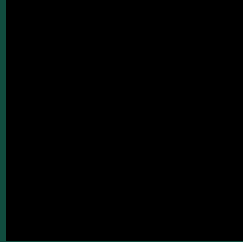
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.4640, -31.2660,

-17.0740.

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

57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740

Protanopia

67.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740

Deuteranopia

68.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970



Tritanopia

61.3320, -30.5340, -8.3100

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740

Protanomaly

63.7660, -8.3890, -7.6610

Deuteranomaly

64.5320, -7.6100, -5.2580

Tritanomaly

59.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740 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(17, 77, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 77, 63)  
}
```

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(17, 77, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 77, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740 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(17, 77, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 77, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 77, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 77, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 77, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 77, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 77, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 77,  
63) }
```

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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