

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.5060, -4.7210,
-8.0570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	304031
RGB	48, 64, 49
RGB Percent	19%, 25%, 19%
CMY	0.8118, 0.7490, 0.8078
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.23, 0.75
HSL	124°, 14%, 22%
HSV	124°, 25%, 25%
XYZ	3.6065, 4.5174, 3.5874
YIQ	57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

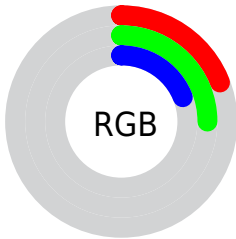
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 63, 64
Decimal	3162161
CIE Lab	25.31, -10.06, 7.11
CIE LCh	25, 12.318, 144.730
Yxy	4.5174, 0.3079, 0.3857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281352241 (0xFF304031)
YUV	57.5060, -4.1935, -8.3368
Hunter-Lab	21.2541, -6.9062, 4.8706




Details

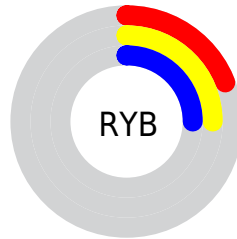
The YIQ color **57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **54.4940, 4.7210, 8.0570**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.6800, -5.2710, -9.1030**, and **13.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.9840, -3.0710, -4.9190**.

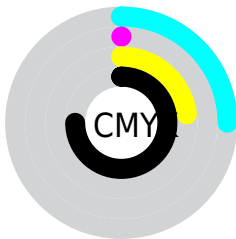
Distribution







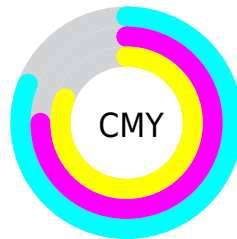
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (25%)
-  Blue (19%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (25%)



-  Cyan (25%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (23%)
-  Black (75%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (75%)
-  Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570 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 57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.5060, -4.7210,
-8.0570

■ 57.5060, -4.7210,
-8.0570

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.9190, -4.4460,
-7.5340

■ 104.6800, -5.2710,
-9.1030

■ 13.4410, -6.0960,
-10.6720

■ 129.6800, -5.2710,
-9.1030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 155.6800, -5.2710,
-9.1030

■ 182.8540, -5.8210,
-10.1490

■ 210.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 238.7400, -5.5000,

-10.4600

■ 57.5060, -4.7210,
-8.0570

■ 57.5060, -4.7210,
-8.0570

■ 55.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 59.9840, -3.0710,
-4.9190

■ 52.2510, -8.6170,
-14.5450

■ 62.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 49.7730, -10.2670,
-17.6830

■ 65.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 46.9960, -12.5130,
-21.0330

■ 68.0160, 3.0710,
4.9190

■ 44.5180, -14.1630,
-24.1710

■ 70.4940, 4.7210,
8.0570

■ 42.0400, -15.8130,
-27.3090

■ 72.9720, 6.3710,
11.1950

■ 39.2630, -18.0590,
-30.6590

■ 75.7490, 8.6170,
14.5450

■ 38.0240, -18.8840,
-32.2280

■ 78.2270, 10.2670,
17.6830

■ 81.0040, 12.5130,
21.0330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.9370, 4.3110, -6.5450



57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570



56.1290, -13.8450, -7.9010

Triad

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



57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570



58.4530, -14.3970, 2.1070



61.3610, 15.2210, 4.9890

Complementary

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



57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570



54.4940, 4.7210, 8.0570

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.



61.2020, 11.4150, 7.8870



57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570



60.4650, -5.5030, 6.1210

Square

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



57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570



56.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150



61.3090, 3.8040, 8.1560



60.7260, 15.4510, 0.8190

Rectangle

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



57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570



55.6170, -18.1550, -6.8830



61.3090, 3.8040, 8.1560



61.1160, 14.5330, 6.4450

Sweetspot

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



57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570



81.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



61.8770, 4.5400, -5.1880



41.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570



73.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640



58.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690



31.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



57.6230, -28.6010, -48.8650



133.0840, -66.0940, -112.7980

Inverse Universe

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



54.4940, 4.7210, 8.0570



69.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



53.5820, 7.2890, 5.5690



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



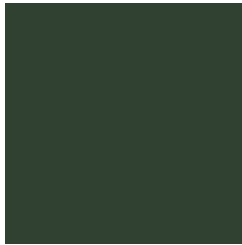
39.3770, 28.6010, 48.8650



90.9160, 66.0940, 112.7980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

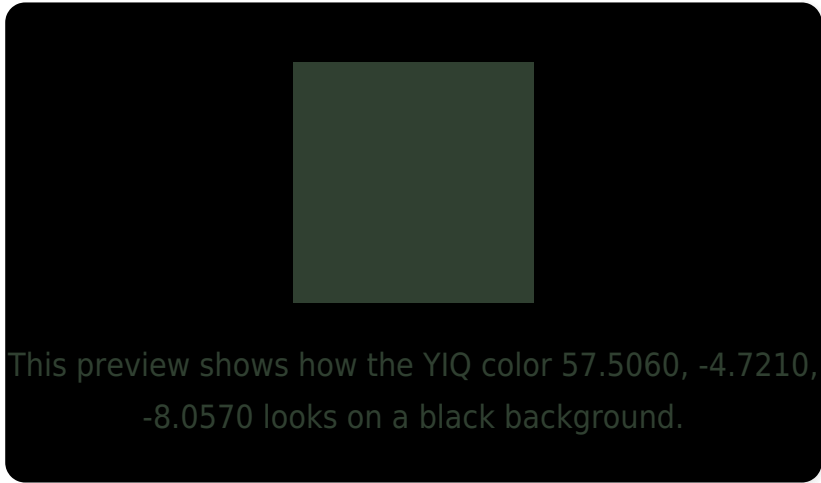
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

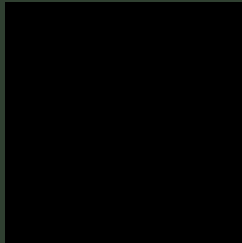
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570.



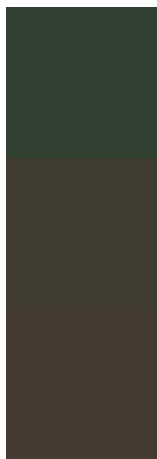
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570.

-8.0570.

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

57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570

Protanopia

59.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Deuteranopia

60.3770, 9.1240, -0.1560



Tritanopia

59.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570

Protanomaly

58.6210, 2.3850, -4.6790

Deuteranomaly

59.1590, 3.8060, -2.8980

Tritanomaly

58.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570 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(48, 64, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 64, 49)  
}
```

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(48, 64, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 64, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570 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(48, 64, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 64, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 64, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 64, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 64, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 64, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 64, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 64,  
49) }
```

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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