

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740)
contains.

YIQ(57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(57.5700, 6.4220,
-17.2740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	354315
RGB	53, 67, 21
RGB Percent	21%, 26%, 8%
CMY	0.7922, 0.7372, 0.9176
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.69, 0.74
HSL	78°, 52%, 17%
HSV	78°, 69%, 26%
XYZ	3.6104, 4.8257, 1.4514
YIQ	57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

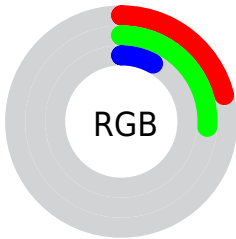
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 67, 35
Decimal	3490581
CIE Lab	26.23, -13.96, 25.39
CIE LCh	26, 28.977, 118.797
Yxy	4.8257, 0.3651, 0.4881
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281680661 (0xFF354315)
YUV	57.5700, -18.0290, -4.0079
Hunter-Lab	21.9674, -9.1062, 11.4599

Details

The YIQ color **57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **30.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.2280, 7.3850, -18.2070**, and **14.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.1740, 7.4770, -19.8750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.9660, 5.3670, -14.6730**.

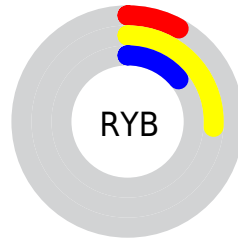
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (26%)

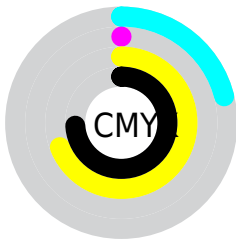
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (14%)

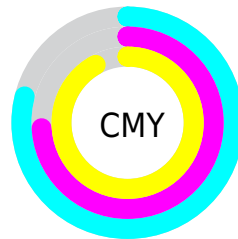


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740 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 57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.5700, 6.4220,
-17.2740

■ 57.5700, 6.4220,
-17.2740

■ 254.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 35.9830, 6.6970,
-16.7510

■ 105.2280, 7.3850,
-18.2070

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 131.0000, 8.0270,
-18.8290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 156.8860, 8.3480,
-19.1400

■ 183.7720, 8.6690,
-19.4510

■ 211.5440, 9.3110,
-20.0730

■ 240.1310, 9.0360,

-20.5960

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,
-9.9520

■ 57.5700, 6.4220,
-17.2740

■ 57.5700, 6.4220,
-17.2740

■ 56.1740, 7.4770,
-19.8750

■ 58.9660, 5.3670,
-14.6730

■ 54.8920, 8.2110,
-22.1650

■ 60.2480, 4.6330,
-12.3830

■ 53.4960, 9.2660,
-24.7660

■ 61.6440, 3.5780,
-9.7820

■ 53.3820, 9.5870,
-25.0770

■ 63.0400, 2.5230,
-7.1810

■ 64.4360, 1.4680,
-4.5800

■ 65.7180, 0.7340,
-2.2900

■ 67.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 68.5100, -1.3760,
2.9120

■ 69.7920, -2.1100,
5.2020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.9420, 23.1100, -11.3380



57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740



52.8860, -18.0150, -20.4390

Triad

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



57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740



52.3760, -51.0290, -5.8210



62.1490, 28.1020, 19.3500

Complementary

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



57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740



30.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740

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.



64.1780, 11.9630, 19.9870



57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740



51.7340, -48.9210, 0.0310

Square

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



57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740



52.3130, -46.7180, -12.3660



63.2120, -11.7400, 14.5320



61.7010, 34.9350, 11.1510

Rectangle

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



57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740



48.3060, -36.8130, -21.1730



63.2120, -11.7400, 14.5320



62.6370, 23.7920, 20.3680

Sweetspot

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



57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740



83.0400, 2.5230, -7.1810



42.9720, 23.5660, 2.4300



40.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



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.



57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740



72.3280, 9.6790, -26.7450



50.6930, -7.2860, -22.1500



32.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



76.9720, 13.2570, -36.5270



178.1320, 31.3760, -84.0800

Inverse Universe

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



30.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740



30.3730, -10.2750, 26.5330



37.3070, 7.2860, 22.1500



30.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



20.0280, -13.2570, 36.5270



45.8680, -31.3760, 84.0800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

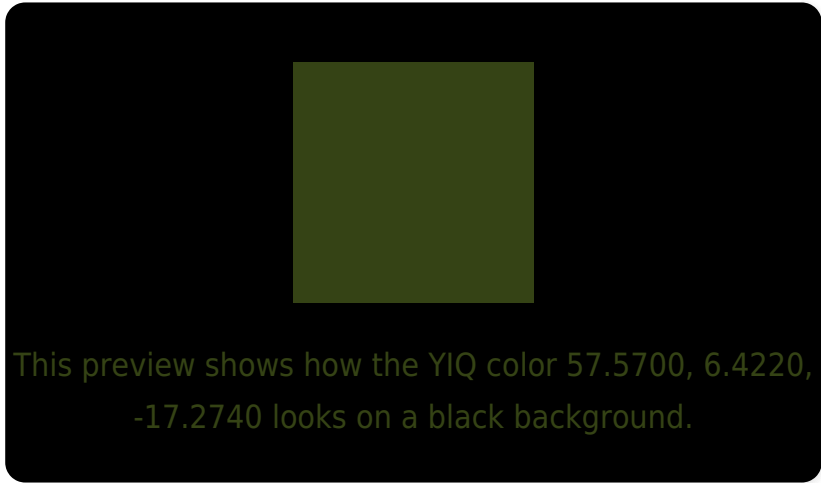
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.5700, 6.4220,

-17.2740.

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

57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740

Protanopia

59.3050, 17.6540, -11.5780

Deuteranopia

60.3920, 21.9630, -7.0690



Tritanopia

62.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740

Protanomaly

58.6850, 13.5280, -13.8960

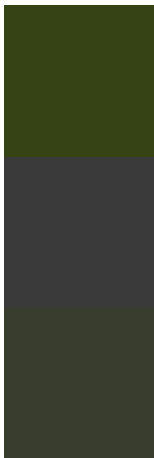
Deuteranomaly

59.3480, 16.0950, -10.8570

Tritanomaly

60.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740 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(53, 67, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 67, 21)  
}
```

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(53, 67, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 67, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740 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(53, 67, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 67, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 67, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 67, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 67, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 67, 21)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 67, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 67,  
21) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor