

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.7540, -27.5920,
-50.6320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.7540, -27.5920,
-50.6320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006202
RGB	0, 98, 2
RGB Percent	0%, 38%, 1%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6155, 0.9922
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.98, 0.62
HSL	121°, 100%, 19%
HSV	121°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	4.3824, 8.7474, 1.5146
YIQ	57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

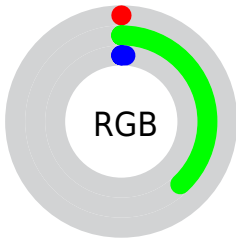
Format	Color
RYB	0, 96, 98
Decimal	25090
CIELab	35.49, -42.66, 40.68
CIELCh	35, 58.949, 136.361
Yxy	8.7474, 0.2993, 0.5973
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278215170 (0xFF006202)
YUV	57.7540, -27.4867, -50.6503
Hunter-Lab	29.5760, -25.3087, 17.6669

Details

The YIQ color **57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **40.2460, 27.5920, 50.6320**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.7770, -17.2310, -45.6710**, and **29.3500, -13.7500, -26.1500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.8840, -24.8420, -45.4020**.

Distribution



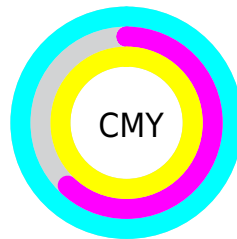
- Red (0%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (1%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320 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 57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.7540, -27.5920,
-50.6320

■ 57.7540, -27.5920,
-50.6320

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

■ 42.8510, -20.0750,
-38.1790

■ 115.7770,
-17.2310, -45.6710

■ 29.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

■ 142.8480,
-15.9930, -46.0810

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 170.3210,
-15.9470, -46.9150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 198.0930,
-15.3050, -47.5370


■ 222.4570,
-13.3340, -44.7100


■ 234.2060, -4.7170,


-30.1650


 246.0690, 3.5790,
-15.3090


 57.7540, -27.5920,
-50.6320

 61.8840, -24.8420,
-45.4020

 65.9000, -21.7710,
-40.4830

 69.7310, -19.6170,
-35.4650

 73.7470, -16.5460,
-30.5460

 77.8770, -13.7960,
-25.3160

■ 82.0070, -11.0460,
-20.0860

■ 86.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 89.8540, -5.8210,
-10.1490

■ 93.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.8640, 22.6090, -29.7990



57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320



66.6000, -46.9890, -34.9970

Triad

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



57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320



75.8290, -82.6210, 5.0510



67.6160, 72.9840, 42.9680

Complementary

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



57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320



40.2460, 27.5920, 50.6320

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.



73.2180, 51.1580, 53.0620



57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320



67.4970, -78.4500, 12.0620

Square

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



57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320



77.0880, -76.5210, -6.3850



84.5420, 5.9070, 41.6430



75.0950, 71.7520, 10.2160

Rectangle

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



57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320



71.0630, -58.1780, -24.9460



84.5420, 5.9070, 41.6430



65.9180, 69.4980, 51.0820

Sweetspot

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



57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320



112.0070, -11.0460, -20.0860



86.2300, 30.2660, -30.9020



54.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320



75.4780, -36.1630, -66.0110



63.3400, -43.3210, -35.3930



46.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



65.9720, -31.4420, -57.9540



141.4500, -67.6050, -123.9650

Inverse Universe

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



40.2460, 27.5920, 50.6320



52.5220, 36.1630, 66.0110



34.6600, 43.3210, 35.3930



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



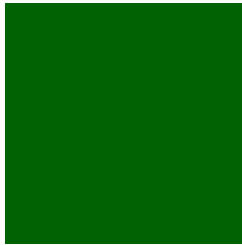
46.0280, 31.4420, 57.9540



98.5500, 67.6050, 123.9650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

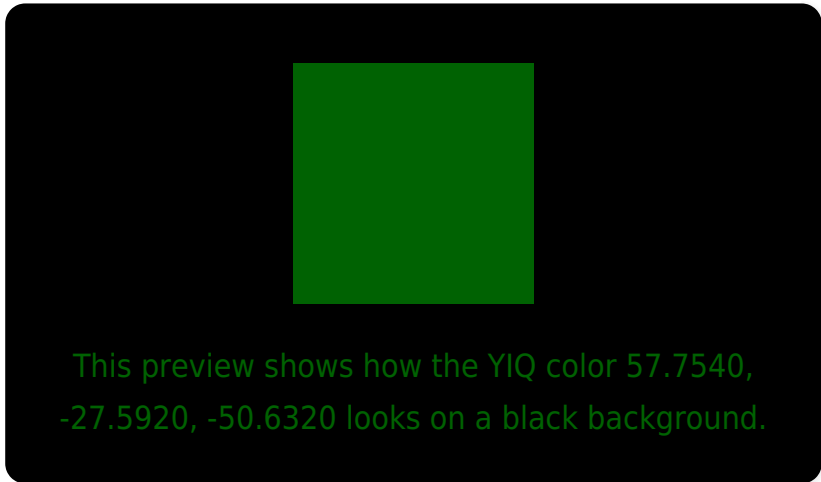
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.7540, -27.5920,

-50.6320.

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

57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320

Protanopia

77.4140, 32.9240, -24.0040

Deuteranopia

80.1620, 34.1140, -12.5260



Tritanopia

76.9620, -32.3680, -8.1120

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320

Protanomaly

70.2970, 10.9640, -33.5160

Deuteranomaly

72.1110, 11.7880, -26.4200

Tritanomaly

70.2480, -30.8980, -23.7460

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.2460, -10.2210, -18.5170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320 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(0, 98, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 98, 2)  
}
```

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(0, 98, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 98, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320 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(0, 98, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 98, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 98, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 98, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 98, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 98, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.7540, -27.5920, -50.6320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 98, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 98,  
2) }
```

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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