

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.7800, -20.1720,
-8.8760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	214541
RGB	33, 69, 65
RGB Percent	13%, 27%, 25%
CMY	0.8707, 0.7293, 0.7452
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.06, 0.73
HSL	173°, 35%, 20%
HSV	173°, 52%, 27%
XYZ	3.7091, 4.9625, 5.7604
YIQ	57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

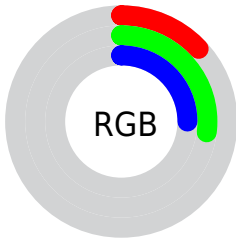
Format	Color
R_YB	33, 52, 69
Decimal	2180417
CIE _{Lab}	26.63, -14.14, -1.58
CIE _{LCh}	27, 14.233, 186.392
Yxy	4.9625, 0.2570, 0.3439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280370497 (0xFF214541)
YUV	57.7800, 3.5595, -21.7321
Hunter-Lab	22.2767, -9.2636, 0.2621

Details

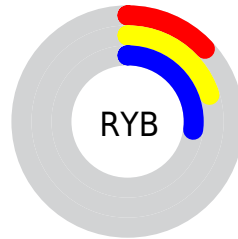
The YIQ color **57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **44.2200, 20.1720, 8.8760**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760**, and **18.4710, -14.8080, -6.9680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.5730, -24.0230, -10.6710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810**.

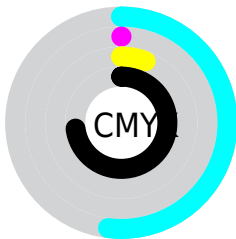
Distribution



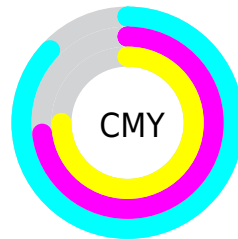
- Red (13%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760 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 57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.7800, -20.1720,
-8.8760

■ 57.7800, -20.1720,
-8.8760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.8830, -21.9600,
-9.5120

■ 105.7800,
-20.1720, -8.8760

■ 18.4710, -14.8080,
-6.9680

■ 131.0680,
-21.0430, -9.6110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.6550,
-21.3180, -10.1340

■ 184.6550,
-21.3180, -10.1340

■ 212.3560,
-21.9140, -10.3460

■ 241.0570,

-22.5100, -10.5580

250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

57.7800, -20.1720,
-8.8760

57.7800, -20.1720,
-8.8760

55.5730, -24.0230,
-10.6710

59.9870, -16.3210,
-7.0810

53.3660, -27.8740,
-12.4660

62.1940, -12.4700,
-5.2860

51.2730, -32.0460,
-13.9500

64.2870, -8.2980,
-3.8020

49.0660, -35.8970,
-15.7450

66.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

47.4570, -38.5560,
-17.1160

68.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 70.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 72.7020, 6.8310,
2.8550

■ 74.9090, 10.6820,
4.6500

■ 77.1160, 14.5330,
6.4450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420



57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760



57.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910

Triad

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



57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760



64.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390



62.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480

Complementary

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



57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760



44.2200, 20.1720, 8.8760

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.



63.8020, 18.2930, 4.3810



57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760



64.7010, 8.5720, 9.8520

Square

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



57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760



62.1050, -13.2970, 4.1990



64.3550, 15.3580, 8.0140



61.9870, 10.0420, -5.7820

Rectangle

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



57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760



58.4300, -24.7580, -2.8540



64.3550, 15.3580, 8.0140



63.0960, 17.2850, 0.6210

Sweetspot

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



57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760



84.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790



55.3280, -7.5160, -17.9800



43.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760



71.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



50.0180, -17.6060, -0.3100



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



68.1450, -55.4730, -24.4090



156.2770, -127.2670, -55.8990

Inverse Universe

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



44.2200, 20.1720, 8.8760



50.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380



51.9820, 17.6060, 0.3100



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



30.8550, 55.4730, 24.4090



70.7230, 127.2670, 55.8990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

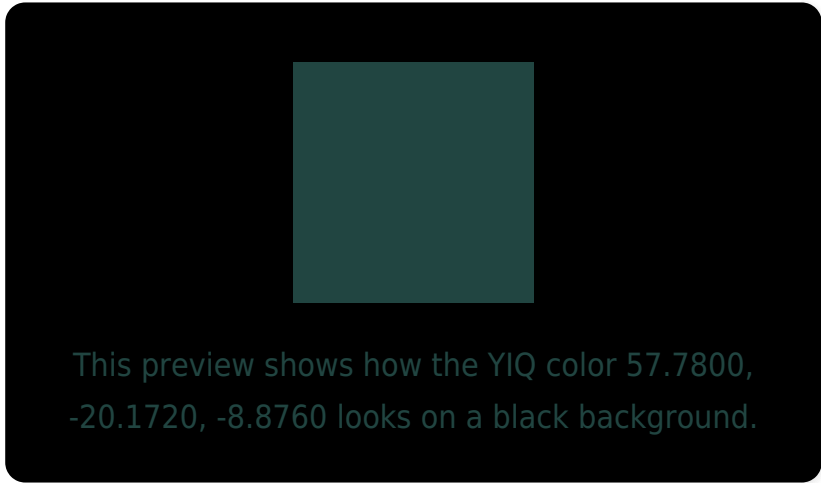
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

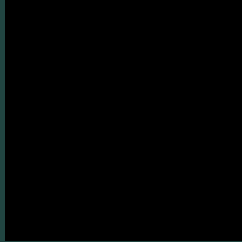
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760.



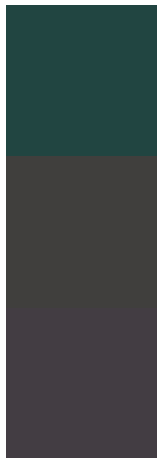
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.7800, -20.1720,

-8.8760.

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

57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760

Protanopia

63.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Deuteranopia

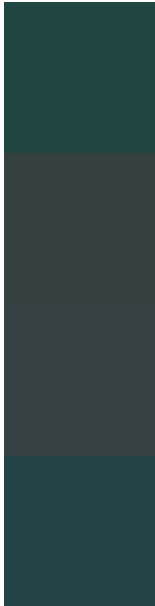
63.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



Tritanopia

59.0020, -20.6770, -5.2290

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760

Protanomaly

61.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770

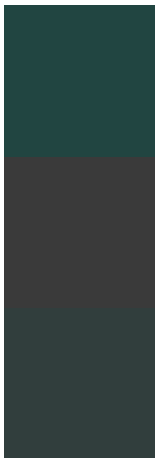
Deuteranomaly

61.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860

Tritanomaly

58.3610, -20.3100, -6.3740

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760 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(33, 69, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 69, 65)  
}
```

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(33, 69, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 69, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760 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(33, 69, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 69, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(33, 69, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 69, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 69, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 69, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 69, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 69,  
65) }
```

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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