

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.7860, -20.3090,
-11.9010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.7860, -20.3090,
-11.9010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F473C
RGB	31, 71, 60
RGB Percent	12%, 28%, 24%
CMY	0.8785, 0.7215, 0.7648
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.16, 0.72
HSL	163°, 39%, 20%
HSV	163°, 56%, 28%
XYZ	3.6337, 5.1256, 5.0702
YIQ	57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

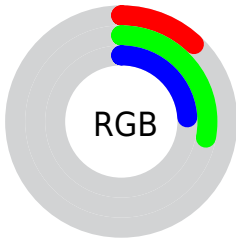
Format	Color
R_YB	31, 54, 71
Decimal	2049852
CIE _{Lab}	27.09, -17.29, 2.34
CIE _{LCh}	27, 17.450, 172.298
Yxy	5.1256, 0.2628, 0.3706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280239932 (0xFF1F473C)
YUV	57.7860, 1.0915, -23.4913
Hunter-Lab	22.6397, -10.9699, 2.5696

Details

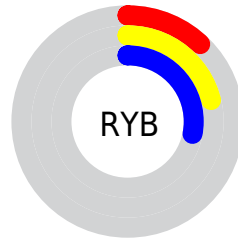
The YIQ color **57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **44.2140, 20.3090, 11.9010**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.2590, -20.2630, -12.7350**, and **18.4880, -13.4780, -9.0460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.4650, -23.8390, -14.0070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.1070, -16.7790, -9.7950**.

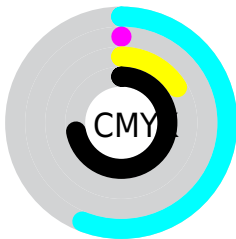
Distribution



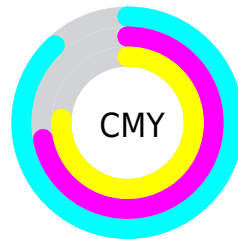
- Red (12%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010 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 57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.7860, -20.3090,
-11.9010

■ 57.7860, -20.3090,
-11.9010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.3020, -21.8220,
-12.0140

■ 106.2590,
-20.2630, -12.7350

■ 18.4880, -13.4780,
-9.0460

■ 131.8460,
-20.5380, -13.2580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.6610,
-21.4550, -13.1590

■ 185.1340,
-21.4090, -13.9930

■ 212.8350,
-22.0050, -14.2050

■ 240.2480,

-21.7300, -13.6820

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 57.7860, -20.3090,
-11.9010

■ 57.7860, -20.3090,
-11.9010

■ 55.4650, -23.8390,
-14.0070

■ 60.1070, -16.7790,
-9.7950

■ 53.1440, -27.3690,
-16.1130

■ 62.4280, -13.2490,
-7.6890

■ 50.8230, -30.8990,
-18.2190

■ 64.7490, -9.7190,
-5.5830

■ 48.5020, -34.4290,
-20.3250

■ 67.0700, -6.1890,
-3.4770

■ 47.4910, -35.8960,
-21.2720

■ 69.3910, -2.6590,
-1.3710

■ 72.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 74.3320, 4.9970,
3.0530

■ 76.6530, 8.5270,
5.1590

■ 78.9740, 12.0570,
7.2650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010



55.1960, -33.1470, -10.5150

Triad

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



57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010



64.7790, -9.2630, 8.1850



64.0750, 21.7780, 1.7940

Complementary

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



57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010



44.2140, 20.3090, 11.9010

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.



64.8780, 21.1350, 7.9430



57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010



65.9010, 5.1330, 11.6050

Square

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



57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010



60.9620, -23.2000, 1.9520



65.7620, 15.7700, 11.5620



63.4500, 16.0480, -4.4960

Rectangle

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



57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010



55.2220, -36.0360, -7.7160



65.7620, 15.7700, 11.5620



64.5420, 21.9610, 3.9850

Sweetspot

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



57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010



86.6460, -7.9310, -4.9470



57.7690, -4.4440, -18.5880



42.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



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.



57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010



71.2250, -32.0910, -18.6430



53.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



66.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



151.9450, -115.0690, -67.7170

Inverse Universe

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



44.2140, 20.3090, 11.9010



49.8890, 31.7700, 18.9540



48.2430, 21.3650, 3.7730



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



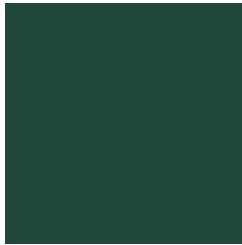
32.6790, 50.3370, 29.3850



75.0550, 115.0690, 67.7170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

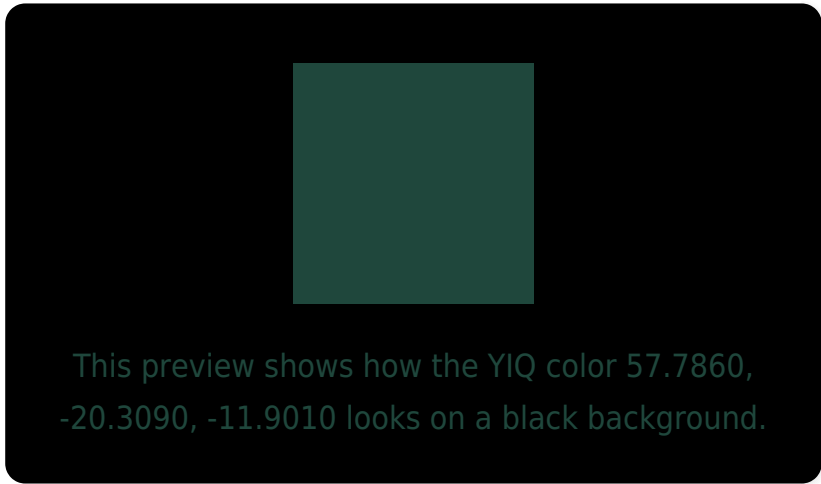
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

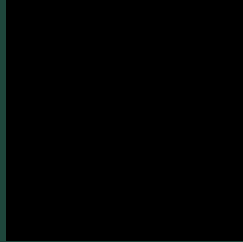
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.7860, -20.3090,

-11.9010.

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

57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010

Protanopia

63.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520

Deuteranopia

64.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



Tritanopia

59.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010

Protanomaly

61.9730, -4.5380, -5.8660

Deuteranomaly

61.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520

Tritanomaly

59.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010 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(31, 71, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 71, 60)  
}
```

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(31, 71, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 71, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010 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(31, 71, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 71, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 71, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 71, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 71, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 71, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 71, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 71,  
60) }
```

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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