

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.8160, -2.6580,
-6.8980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	333F31
RGB	51, 63, 49
RGB Percent	20%, 25%, 19%
CMY	0.8000, 0.7529, 0.8078
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.22, 0.75
HSL	111°, 13%, 22%
HSV	111°, 22%, 25%
XYZ	3.6969, 4.4809, 3.5758
YIQ	57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

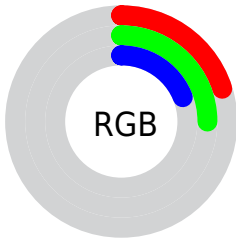
Format	Color
R_YB	49, 63, 61
Decimal	3358513
CIE Lab	25.20, -8.18, 6.99
CIE LCh	25, 10.762, 139.497
Yxy	4.4809, 0.3145, 0.3812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281548593 (0xFF333F31)
YUV	57.8160, -4.3463, -5.9776
Hunter-Lab	21.1681, -5.8698, 4.8022

Details

The YIQ color **57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **54.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320**, and **14.3490, -2.8410, -9.0890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.6370, -3.7120, -9.8240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720**.

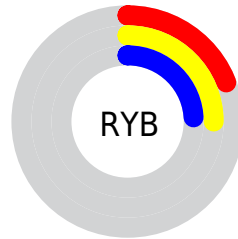
Distribution



 Red (20%)

 Green (25%)

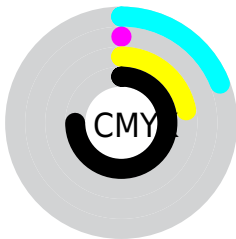
 Blue (19%)



 Red (19%)

 Yellow (25%)

 Blue (24%)

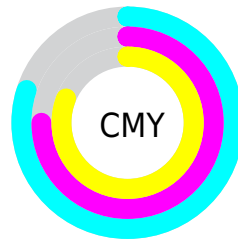


 Cyan (19%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (22%)

 Black (75%)



 Cyan (80%)

 Magenta (75%)

 Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980 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 57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.8160, -2.6580,
-6.8980

■ 57.8160, -2.6580,
-6.8980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.2290, -2.3830,
-6.3750

■ 105.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 14.3490, -2.8410,
-9.0890

■ 129.9900, -3.2080,
-7.9440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 155.9900, -3.2080,
-7.9440

■ 182.8760, -2.8870,
-8.2550

■ 210.4630, -3.1620,
-8.7780

■ 239.0500, -3.4370,

-9.3010

■ 57.8160, -2.6580,
-6.8980

■ 57.8160, -2.6580,
-6.8980

■ 55.6370, -3.7120,
-9.8240

■ 59.9950, -1.6040,
-3.9720

■ 53.0450, -5.0410,
-13.2730

■ 62.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 50.8660, -6.0950,
-16.1990

■ 64.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

■ 48.3880, -7.7450,
-19.3370

■ 67.2440, 2.4290,
5.5410

■ 46.0950, -8.4780,
-22.5740

■ 69.5370, 3.1620,
8.7780

■ 43.9160, -9.5320,
-25.5000

■ 71.7160, 4.2160,
11.7040

■ 41.4380, -11.1820,
-28.6380

■ 74.1940, 5.8660,
14.8420

■ 39.6720, -11.9610,
-31.0410

■ 76.3730, 6.9200,
17.7680

■ 78.9650, 8.2490,
21.2170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.7630, 4.8610, -5.4990



57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



56.6240, -10.8650, -6.8410

Triad

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



57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



58.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



60.9910, 13.3870, 5.1870

Complementary

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



57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



54.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980

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.



61.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



60.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

Square

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



57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



56.5510, -17.7890, -2.5010



60.8850, 2.0620, 6.6860



60.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280

Rectangle

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



57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



55.9980, -14.8540, -6.1340



60.8850, 2.0620, 6.6860



60.9200, 12.1490, 5.5970

Sweetspot

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



57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



79.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



60.2300, 5.0440, -3.3080



39.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



73.8110, -4.2620, -10.8700



57.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



59.0650, -18.1020, -46.4060



139.8820, -41.9780, -109.3220

Inverse Universe

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



54.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980



67.8900, 3.6660, 10.6580



54.2120, 5.4550, 5.7670



28.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



34.9350, 18.1020, 46.4060



82.1180, 41.9780, 109.3220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

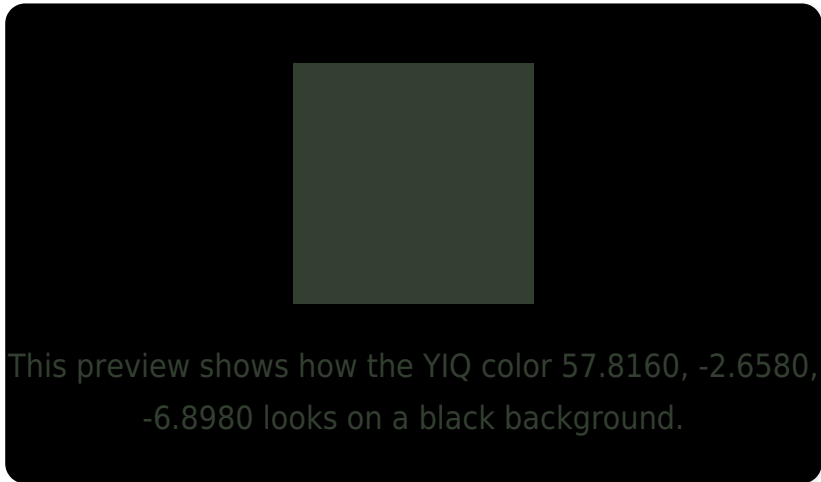
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

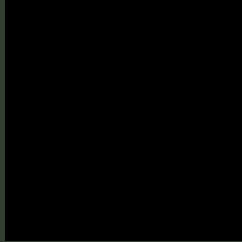
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980.



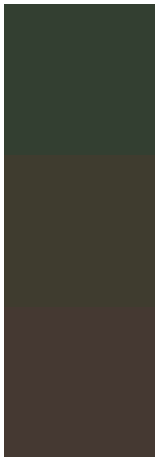
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980.

-6.8980.

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

57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980

Protanopia

59.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070

Deuteranopia

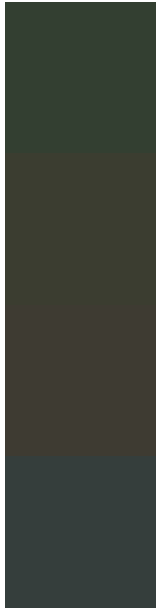
59.7900, 9.3990, 0.3670



Tritanopia

59.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980

Protanomaly

58.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670

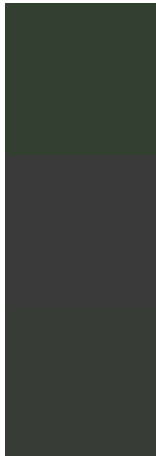
Deuteranomaly

58.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630

Tritanomaly

59.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980 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(51, 63, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 63, 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(51, 63, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 63, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980 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(51, 63, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 63, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 63, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 63, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 63, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 63, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 63, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 63,  
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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