

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.8500, -17.1930,
-2.2890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	284049
RGB	40, 64, 73
RGB Percent	16%, 25%, 29%
CMY	0.8432, 0.7490, 0.7138
CMYK	0.45, 0.12, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	196°, 29%, 22%
HSV	196°, 45%, 29%
XYZ	3.9105, 4.5996, 6.9817
YIQ	57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

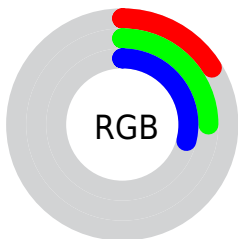
Format	Color
RYB	40, 54, 73
Decimal	2637897
CIELab	25.56, -6.54, -8.39
CIELCh	26, 10.637, 232.086
Yxy	4.5996, 0.2524, 0.2969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280827977 (0xFF284049)
YUV	57.8500, 7.4689, -15.6545
Hunter-Lab	21.4466, -4.9846, -4.2886

Details

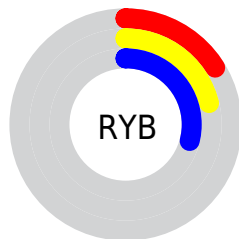
The YIQ color **57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **55.1500, 17.1930, 2.2890**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.6650, -18.1100, -2.1900**, and **16.2200, -15.3590, -2.4870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.5830, -20.8150, -2.7270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510**.

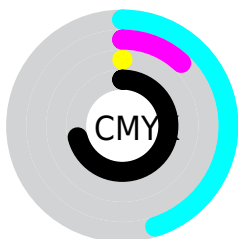
Distribution



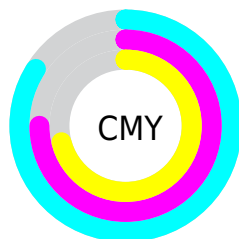
- Red (16%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890 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 57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.8500, -17.1930,
-2.2890

■ 57.8500, -17.1930,
-2.2890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.4370, -17.4680,
-2.8120

■ 105.6650,
-18.1100, -2.1900

■ 16.2200, -15.3590,
-2.4870

■ 130.6650,
-18.1100, -2.1900

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 156.7790,
-18.4310, -1.8790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 183.4800,
-19.0270, -2.0910

■ 211.4800,
-19.0270, -2.0910

■ 239.8390,

-18.6600, -3.2360

252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

57.8500, -17.1930,
-2.2890

57.8500, -17.1930,
-2.2890

54.5830, -20.8150,
-2.7270

61.1170, -13.5710,
-1.8510

51.0170, -25.0330,
-3.3770

64.6830, -9.3530,
-1.2010

47.7500, -28.6550,
-3.8150

67.9500, -5.7310,
-0.7630

44.4830, -32.2770,
-4.2530

71.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

40.9170, -36.4950,
-4.9030

74.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 39.4330, -38.0080,
-5.0160

■ 78.0500, 5.7310,
0.7630

■ 81.3170, 9.3530,
1.2010

■ 84.5840, 12.9750,
1.6390

■ 88.1500, 17.1930,
2.2890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130



57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



59.4100, -12.8380, 1.3860

Triad

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



57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



61.8920, 9.3520, 6.7280



59.5780, 3.9440, -5.4000

Complementary

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



57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



55.1500, 17.1930, 2.2890

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.



60.3940, 10.4540, -2.2340



57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



61.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640

Square

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



57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



62.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980



61.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170



58.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100

Rectangle

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



57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



60.3290, -8.1160, 3.9160



61.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170



59.7740, 6.3280, -4.5520

Sweetspot

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



57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



88.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



60.3970, -11.9640, -14.4600



44.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



70.5330, -26.5460, -3.4900



48.4580, -12.7930, 6.0790



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



53.5500, -51.5790, -6.8670



122.7330, -118.2420, -15.6980

Inverse Universe

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



52.6030, 11.9640, 14.4600



62.4670, 18.5190, 22.3190



64.5420, 12.7930, -6.0790



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



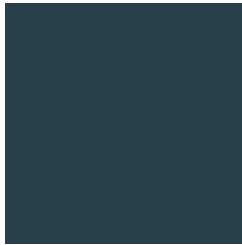
37.8090, 35.8920, 43.3800



86.6830, 82.3270, 99.4390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

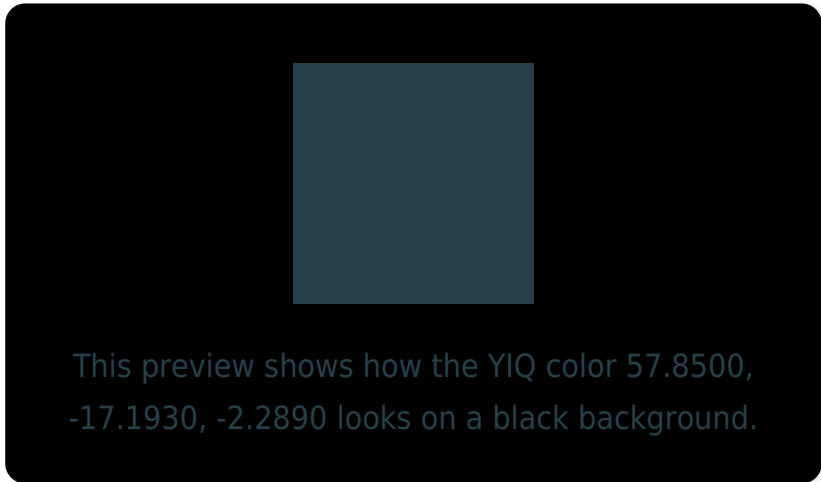
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

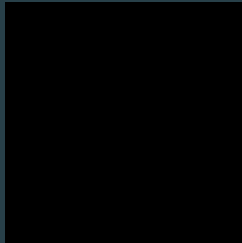
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

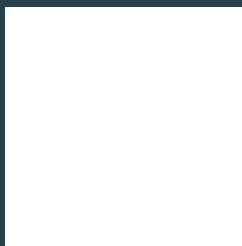
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.8500, -17.1930,

-2.2890.

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

57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

Protanopia

60.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

Deuteranopia

60.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



Tritanopia

57.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

Protanomaly

59.4490, -8.5740, 1.2020

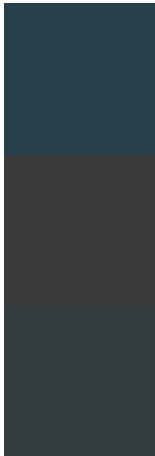
Deuteranomaly

59.7910, -9.5370, 2.1350

Tritanomaly

57.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890 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(40, 64, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 64, 73)  
}
```

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(40, 64, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 64, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890 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(40, 64, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 64, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 64, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 64, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 64, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 64, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 64, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 64,  
73) }
```

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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