

# Converting Colors

YIQ(57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(57.8580, 42.2230,  
22.2470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	702031
RGB	112, 32, 49
RGB Percent	44%, 13%, 19%
CMY	0.5606, 0.8746, 0.8077
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.56, 0.56
HSL	347°, 56%, 28%
HSV	347°, 71%, 44%
XYZ	7.7594, 4.7014, 3.4086
YIQ	57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

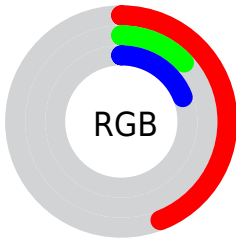
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	112, 32, 49
Decimal	7348273
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	25.87, 36.44, 9.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 37.576, 14.095
Yxy	4.7014, 0.4890, 0.2963
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285538353 (0xFF702031)
YUV	57.8580, -4.3670, 47.4825
Hunter-Lab	21.6827, 25.9337, 5.8574

# Details

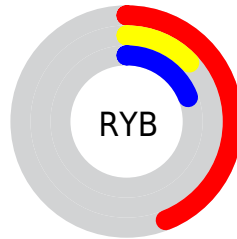
The YIQ color **57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **86.1420, -42.2230, -22.2470**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.1960, 47.0830, 22.2750**, and **18.0540, 35.4390, 13.0310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.3750, 48.1370, 25.2010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.3410, 36.3090, 19.2930**.

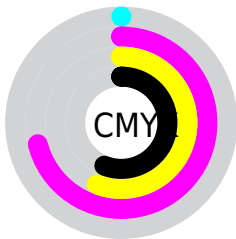
# Distribution



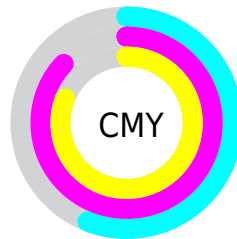
- Red (44%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470 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 57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57.8580, 42.2230,  
22.2470

■ 57.8580, 42.2230,  
22.2470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 29.7810, 41.1220,  
25.6820

■ 109.1960, 47.0830,  
22.2750

■ 18.0540, 35.4390,  
13.0310

■ 135.6800, 48.5960,  
22.3880

■ 9.6820, 18.7510,  
7.0950

■ 162.7620, 51.3010,  
22.9250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 190.3600, 52.4930,  
23.3490

■ 209.2870, 36.4010,  
17.6250

■ 228.9150, 19.7130,

11.6890

249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

57.8580, 42.2230,  
22.2470

57.8580, 42.2230,  
22.2470

50.3750, 48.1370,  
25.2010

65.3410, 36.3090,  
19.2930

42.8920, 54.0510,  
28.1550

72.8240, 30.3950,  
16.3390

36.2240, 59.0480,  
31.2080

80.7800, 24.5270,  
12.5510

88.2630, 18.6130,  
9.5970

95.7460, 12.6990,  
6.6430

■ 103.2290, 6.7850,  
3.6890

■ 110.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 118.7820, -5.3180,  
-2.7420

■ 126.1510,  
-10.9110, -6.0070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.8320, 27.9170, 28.2130



57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470



58.5570, 43.9680, 7.1360

# Triad

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



57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470



51.5850, -7.1020, -25.4860



53.7270, -56.2110, -0.0110

# Complementary

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



57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470



86.1420, -42.2230, -22.2470

# 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.



54.2510, -52.1750, -7.0790



57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470



47.9810, -34.5200, -24.1840

# Square

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



57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470



56.1060, 19.3520, -20.3280



51.8740, -44.1040, -15.6880



55.4350, -40.3490, 9.8830



# Rectangle

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



57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470



58.0260, 40.6690, -4.6670



51.8740, -44.1040, -15.6880



54.4450, -55.4770, -2.3010

# Sweetspot

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



57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470



124.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260



59.9570, 11.8680, 38.2360



61.1370, 10.0400, 5.2720



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470



60.4530, 65.8330, 34.8970



69.4210, 41.3550, 4.9310



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



38.8440, 63.1740, 33.5260



79.8950, 130.1990, 68.8470



# Inverse Universe

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



57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470



60.4530, 65.8330, 34.8970



74.5790, -41.3550, -4.9310



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



38.8440, 63.1740, 33.5260

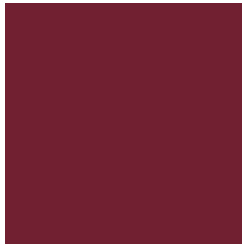


79.8950, 130.1990, 68.8470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

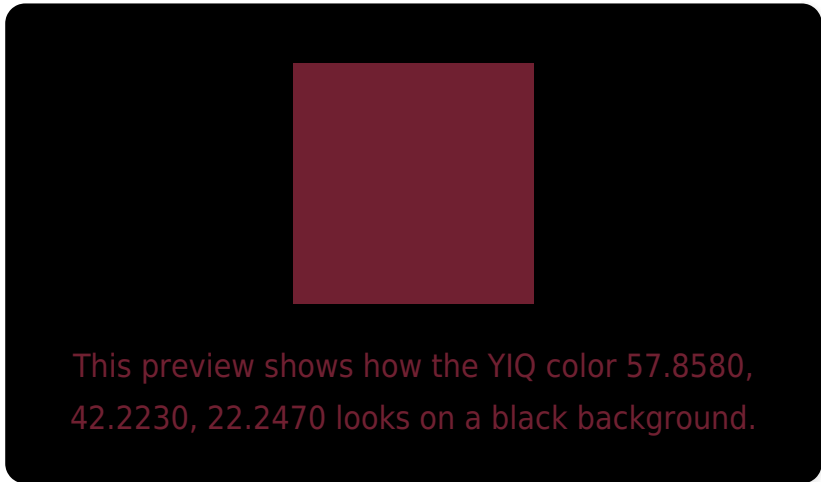
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.8580, 42.2230,



# 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

57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470

### Protanopia

62.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

### Deuteranopia

62.4760, 13.1590, -1.6970



## Tritanopia

57.8380, 44.9750, 16.4230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470

## Protanomaly

60.8820, 15.3120, 8.8480

## Deuteranomaly

60.9060, 23.9320, 6.8120

## Tritanomaly

57.8210, 43.6450, 18.5010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470

## Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.3550, 15.3580, 8.0140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470 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(112, 32, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 32, 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(112, 32, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 32, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470 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(112, 32, 49) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 32, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 32, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 32, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 32, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 32,  
49) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 32, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 32,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet  
interesting? Support Converting  
Colors with the new Membership  
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you  
double the colors in the color bucket, and more  
awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor