

# Converting Colors

YIQ(57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(57.8710, -11.3770,  
35.4950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	452683
RGB	69, 38, 131
RGB Percent	27%, 15%, 51%
CMY	0.7293, 0.8510, 0.4864
CMYK	0.47, 0.71, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	260°, 55%, 33%
HSV	260°, 71%, 51%
XYZ	7.2440, 4.2897, 21.9083
YIQ	57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

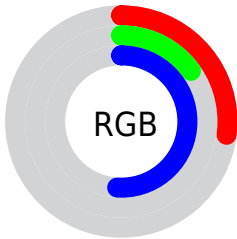
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	69, 38, 131
Decimal	4531843
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	24.61, 36.96, -47.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	25, 59.937, 308.073
Yxy	4.2897, 0.2166, 0.1283
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282721923 (0xFF452683)
YUV	57.8710, 36.0526, 9.7601
Hunter-Lab	20.7117, 26.1861, -48.2174

# Details

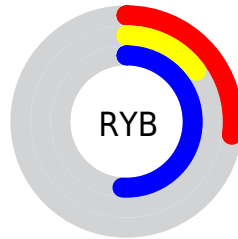
The YIQ color **57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **111.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.7620, -9.4520, 39.1560**, and **11.9250, -20.6370, 27.0990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.1930, -9.5880, 30.6040**.

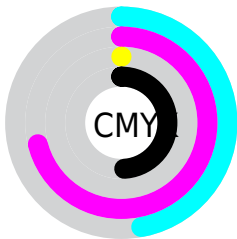
# Distribution



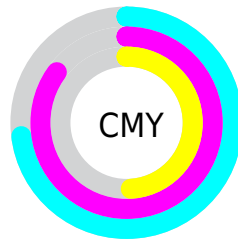
- Red (27%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950 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 57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57.8710, -11.3770,  
35.4950

■ 57.8710, -11.3770,  
35.4950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 33.3330, -12.7980,  
33.7140

■ 107.7620, -9.4520,  
39.1560

■ 11.8110, -20.3160,  
26.7880

■ 133.7020, -9.2230,  
40.5130

■ 6.4980, -18.2970,  
17.7270

■ 160.5280, -8.6730,  
41.5590

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,  
9.5280

■ 186.6440, -3.3080,  
37.9400

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,  
2.4880

■ 211.1640, 6.5510,  
29.9670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 233.2810, 10.1750,

19.3510

250.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

57.8710, -11.3770,  
35.4950

57.8710, -11.3770,  
35.4950

47.5490, -13.1660,  
40.3860

68.1930, -9.5880,  
30.6040

37.5260, -14.3590,  
45.4890

78.2160, -8.3950,  
25.5010

28.0900, -15.8270,  
50.0690

88.5380, -6.6060,  
20.6100

98.8600, -4.8170,  
15.7190

109.1820, -3.0280,  
10.8280

■ 119.7920, -2.1100,  
5.2020

■ 130.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 140.4360, 1.4680,  
-4.5800

■ 150.7580, 3.2570,  
-9.4710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.9070, -64.9250, 14.7470



57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950



45.8840, 40.4750, 53.9390

# Triad

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



57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950



54.8420, 47.1790, -1.5010



52.5920, -43.3700, -17.9780

# Complementary

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



57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950



111.1290, 11.3770, -35.4950

# 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.



45.8320, -27.0910, -32.1710



57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950



54.3450, 20.1770, -18.7590

# Square

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



57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950



37.0760, 73.9040, 26.2880



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



57.6080, -57.4940, -4.2940



# Rectangle

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



57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950



46.4650, 57.5320, 47.6760



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



50.1810, -37.9590, -22.4310

# Sweetspot

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



57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950



142.6920, -4.4040, 13.7400



84.9960, -46.9030, -3.5030



69.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950



56.8820, -17.9370, 55.2710



71.6250, 16.0390, 45.2470



61.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



27.6770, -16.1020, 49.5460



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



# Inverse Universe

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



72.8750, 35.5260, 38.9980



80.2990, 55.6040, 60.5960



97.0760, -16.6350, -45.4590



62.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



48.7880, 49.5530, 54.6170

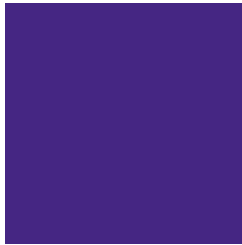


1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

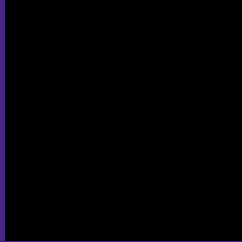
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.8710, -11.3770,



# 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

57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950

### Protanopia

47.1390, -54.1950, 7.5090

### Tritanopia

57.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950

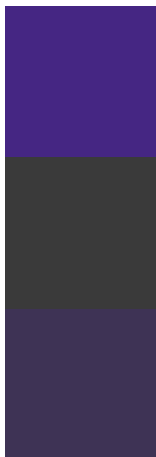
## Protanomaly

50.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

## Tritanomaly

58.0120, -8.3010, 12.7790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950

## Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.1650, -4.3580, 12.9060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950 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(69, 38, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 38, 131)  
}
```

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(69, 38, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 38, 131) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950 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(69, 38, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 38, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 38, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 38, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 38, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 38,  
131) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.8710, -11.3770, 35.4950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 38, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 38,  
131) }
```

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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