

# Converting Colors

YIQ(57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(57.9130, 77.0620,  
57.1740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A70046
RGB	167, 0, 70
RGB Percent	65%, 0%, 27%
CMY	0.3447, 0.9999, 0.7252
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.58, 0.34
HSL	335°, 100%, 33%
HSV	335°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	17.0676, 8.6707, 6.5790
YIQ	57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

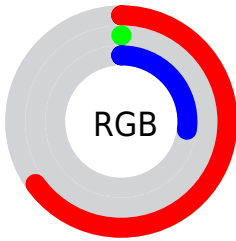
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	167, 0, 70
Decimal	10944582
CIE Lab	35.34, 60.78, 10.04
CIE LCh	35, 61.606, 9.380
Yxy	8.6707, 0.5281, 0.2683
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289134662 (0xFFA70046)
YUV	57.9130, 5.9589, 95.6693
Hunter-Lab	29.4461, 51.9318, 7.3654

# Details

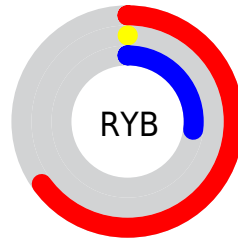
The YIQ color **57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **109.0870, -77.0620, -57.1740**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.4100, 76.5600, 44.2400**, and **35.4840, 55.3800, 31.6040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.0320, 69.1770, 51.3930**.

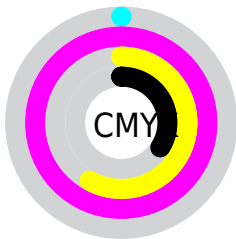
# Distribution



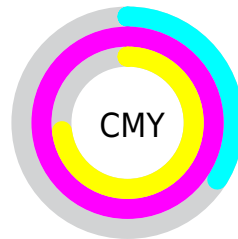
- Red (65%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740 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 57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57.9130, 77.0620,  
57.1740

■ 57.9130, 77.0620,  
57.1740

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 46.4350, 66.2440,  
43.9720

■ 127.4100, 76.5600,  
44.2400

■ 35.4840, 55.3800,  
31.6040

■ 155.3560, 76.6520,  
42.5720

■ 23.7350, 46.7630,  
17.0590

■ 174.8700, 60.2850,  
36.3250

■ 15.4770, 29.7540,  
11.4340

■ 194.3840, 43.9180,  
30.0780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 214.5990, 26.9550,  
23.6190

■ 234.9280, 9.6710,

17.4710

252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

57.9130, 77.0620,  
57.1740

69.0320, 69.1770,  
51.3930

79.4500, 61.8880,  
45.8240

90.5690, 54.0030,  
40.0430

101.6880, 46.1180,  
34.2620

112.8070, 38.2330,  
28.4810

■ 123.2250, 30.9440,  
22.9120

■ 134.3440, 23.0590,  
17.1310

■ 145.4630, 15.1740,  
11.3500

■ 155.8810, 7.8850,  
5.7810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.9770, 44.6470, 55.4230



57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740



72.3440, 75.7850, 19.7290

# Triad

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



57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740



65.0120, -10.5830, -45.0070



77.5900, -83.4460, 3.4820

# Complementary

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



57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740



109.0870, -77.0620, -57.1740

# 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.



76.9910, -74.8700, -8.7740



57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740



65.1180, -42.8160, -39.0400

# Square

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



57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740



77.0930, 29.3940, -26.1100



72.2200, -60.0580, -23.9140



70.6430, -81.7970, 12.1470



# Rectangle

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



57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740



76.4930, 67.2150, -1.1770



72.2200, -60.0580, -23.9140



77.8520, -81.4280, -0.0520

# Sweetspot

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



57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740



174.5130, 30.0730, 22.1770



47.4430, 3.0130, 72.0770



83.8980, 18.3830, 13.7670



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740



75.2570, 100.1210, 74.3050



56.3900, 96.5070, 29.6510



78.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



51.3200, 68.3060, 50.6580



7.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



# Inverse Universe

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



57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740



75.2570, 100.1210, 74.3050



110.6100, -96.5070, -29.6510



78.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



51.3200, 68.3060, 50.6580



7.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

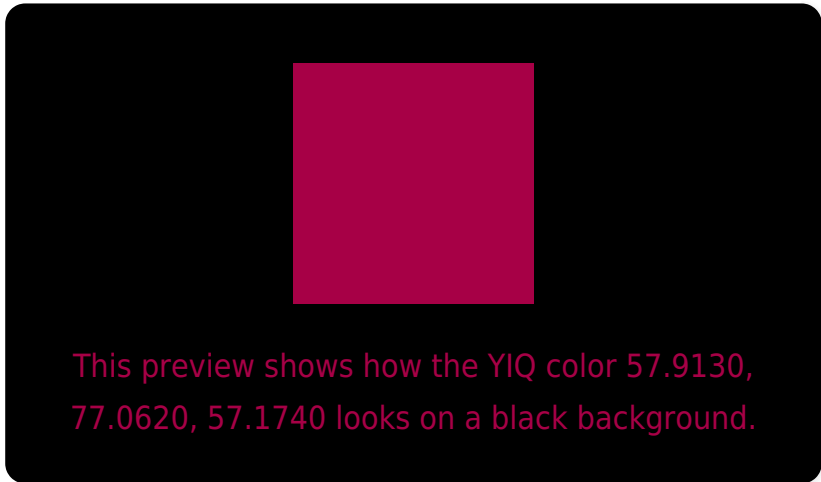
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.9130, 77.0620,



# 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

57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740

### Protanopia

86.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630

### Deuteranopia

85.8140, 18.0190, -1.6690



## Tritanopia

69.1480, 82.5690, 28.9450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740

## Protanomaly

76.0440, 24.2040, 23.9160

## Deuteranomaly

75.7220, 39.6100, 20.0420

## Tritanomaly

65.1020, 80.1830, 39.1510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740

## Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.0890, 28.3310, 20.7070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740 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(167, 0, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 0, 70)  
}
```

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(167, 0, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 0, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740 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(167, 0, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 0, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 0, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 0, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 0, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 0, 70)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.9130, 77.0620, 57.1740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 0, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 0,  
70) }
```

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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