

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.9160, -25.5860,
12.1580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	29396B
RGB	41, 57, 107
RGB Percent	16%, 22%, 42%
CMY	0.8392, 0.7764, 0.5805
CMYK	0.62, 0.47, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	225°, 45%, 29%
HSV	225°, 62%, 42%
XYZ	5.0298, 4.4591, 14.4956
YIQ	57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

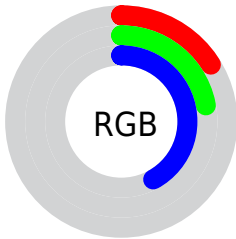
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 54, 107
Decimal	2701675
CIE Lab	25.13, 10.41, -31.20
CIE LCh	25, 32.893, 288.458
Yxy	4.4591, 0.2097, 0.1859
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280891755 (0xFF29396B)
YUV	57.9160, 24.1984, -14.8353
Hunter-Lab	21.1166, 5.5633, -25.9185

Details

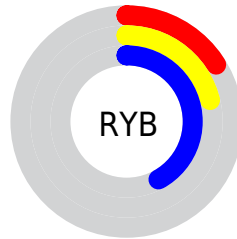
The YIQ color **57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **90.0840, 25.5860, -12.1580**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.9810, -24.2110, 14.7730**, and **15.5310, -23.0640, 10.5040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.9310, -29.9420, 14.0100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.9010, -21.2300, 10.3060**.

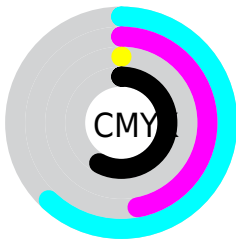
Distribution



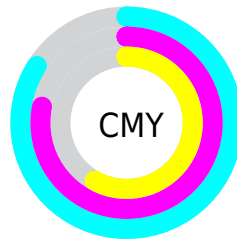
- Red (16%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580 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 57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.9160, -25.5860,
12.1580

■ 57.9160, -25.5860,
12.1580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.7690, -29.6660,
9.0060

■ 106.9810,
-24.2110, 14.7730

■ 15.5310, -23.0640,
10.5040

■ 132.5080,
-24.2570, 15.6070

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 158.7360,
-24.8990, 16.2290

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 185.5620,
-24.3490, 17.2750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.8520,
-19.5340, 12.6100

■ 236.6600,

-10.5460, 3.9020

■ 57.9160, -25.5860,
12.1580

■ 57.9160, -25.5860,
12.1580

■ 49.9310, -29.9420,
14.0100

■ 65.9010, -21.2300,
10.3060

■ 42.2450, -33.7020,
16.0740

■ 73.5870, -17.4700,
8.2420

■ 34.2600, -38.0580,
17.9260

■ 81.5720, -13.1140,
6.3900

■ 27.4600, -41.4970,
19.6790

■ 89.5570, -8.7580,
4.5380

■ 97.8300, -5.2730,
1.9510

■ 105.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 113.8000, 3.4390,
-1.7530

■ 121.7850, 7.7950,
-3.6050

■ 129.4710, 11.5550,
-5.6690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.4670, -52.5430, -0.4070



57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580



61.5240, 5.1770, 21.8250

Triad

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



57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580



58.0400, 38.0540, 4.1820



47.2630, -35.2540, -21.8940

Complementary

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



57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580



90.0840, 25.5860, -12.1580

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.



50.8390, -10.6330, -22.0650



57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580



56.8890, 30.6290, -9.9390

Square

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



57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580



57.9450, 37.3640, 16.6920



55.0070, 15.3170, -18.7870



50.2270, -43.6000, -13.8080

Rectangle

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



57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580



60.1900, 20.8570, 24.0010



55.0070, 15.3170, -18.7870



45.6500, -32.0900, -24.1700

Sweetspot

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



57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580



120.4860, -9.9960, 4.9480



85.3280, -33.8790, -19.2790



59.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580



63.1180, -40.5340, 18.7460



53.3080, -11.6500, 23.9180



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



29.7740, -45.2570, 21.7430



62.5630, -94.8700, 45.3380

Inverse Universe

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



62.5580, 34.2000, 18.9680



70.0600, 53.6380, 30.1340



94.3930, 11.0540, -24.1300



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.1750, 60.7440, 33.5120



79.9810, 127.0810, 70.2890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580 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 57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

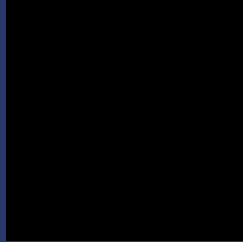
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.9160, -25.5860,

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

57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580

Protanopia

56.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740

Deuteranopia

52.6750, -41.2650, 4.4550



Tritanopia

53.1260, -26.9580, -7.0380

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580

Protanomaly

57.4210, -28.5660, 11.0980

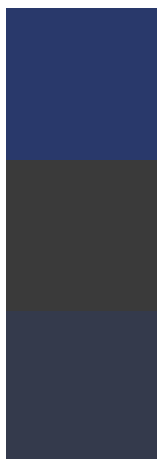
Deuteranomaly

54.7790, -35.6260, 6.8860

Tritanomaly

54.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.2580, -9.3540, 4.3260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580 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(41, 57, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 57, 107)  
}
```

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(41, 57, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 57, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580 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(41, 57, 107) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 57, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(41, 57, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 57, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 57, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 57,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 57, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 57,  
107) }
```

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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