

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.9570, -76.3890,
24.2750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003FB8
RGB	0, 63, 184
RGB Percent	0%, 25%, 72%
CMY	0.9999, 0.7528, 0.2788
CMYK	1.00, 0.66, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	219°, 100%, 36%
HSV	219°, 100%, 72%
XYZ	10.4201, 7.0144, 46.0965
YIQ	57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

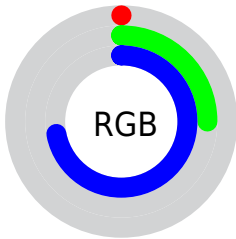
Format	Color
RYB	0, 47, 184
Decimal	16312
CIELab	31.84, 33.10, -67.69
CIELCh	32, 75.351, 296.055
Yxy	7.0144, 0.1640, 0.1104
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278206392 (0xFF003FB8)
YUV	57.9570, 62.1392, -50.8283
Hunter-Lab	26.4848, 23.8803, -84.6544

Details

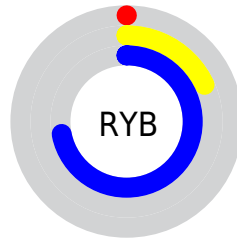
The YIQ color **57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **126.0430, 76.3890, -24.2750**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.4490, -50.9910, 37.5610**, and **27.7340, -47.7800, 28.9240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.3830, -68.9610, 21.8150**.

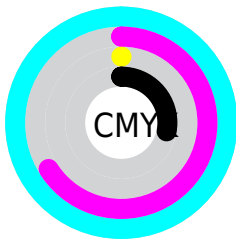
Distribution



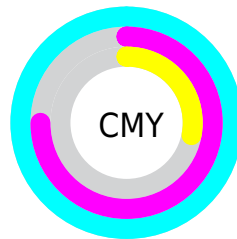
- Red (0%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750 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 57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.9570, -76.3890,
24.2750

■ 57.9570, -76.3890,
24.2750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.4380, -61.6260,
26.5500

■ 120.4490,
-50.9910, 37.5610

■ 27.7340, -47.7800,
28.9240

■ 146.8750,
-43.5630, 35.1010

■ 11.8560, -33.3840,
32.3440

■ 171.1070,
-32.8330, 27.8630

■ 14.7620, -27.7880,
19.0280

■ 195.9260,
-22.3780, 20.1020

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,
14.4900

■ 221.0440,
-11.3270, 12.5530

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 247.0370, -1.4220,

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,

3.7460

1.5550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 57.9570, -76.3890,
24.2750

■ 70.3830, -68.9610,
21.8150

■ 83.1080, -60.9370,
19.5670

■ 95.5340, -53.5090,
17.1070

■ 108.2590,
-45.4850, 14.8590

■ 120.6850,
-38.0570, 12.3990

■ 133.6980,
-30.9040, 9.4160

■ 146.4230,
-22.8800, 7.1680

■ 158.8490,
-15.4520, 4.7080

■ 171.5740, -7.4280,
2.4600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.8260, -86.5660, 15.9780



57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750



56.2540, 34.2820, 72.5700

Triad

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



57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750



64.1770, 74.4570, 10.7530



63.7620, -47.2650, -29.9930

Complementary

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



57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750



126.0430, 76.3890, -24.2750

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.



54.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390



57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750



70.6910, 39.7540, -15.6220

Square

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



57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750



53.4240, 91.1400, 44.3240



62.1430, -0.4060, -36.7100



71.3030, -67.1210, -11.5450

Rectangle

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



57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750



60.4080, 62.8470, 66.9990



62.1430, -0.4060, -36.7100



61.3680, -40.5240, -36.5240

Sweetspot

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



57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750



190.2960, -29.7120, 9.8400



121.6880, -89.1200, -58.9120



90.1200, -17.6530, 6.0510



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750



75.4940, -99.5900, 31.7540



29.3480, -42.3760, 63.1600



85.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



48.8950, -64.6510, 20.7970



9.0620, -11.7380, 3.4780

Inverse Universe

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



62.1980, 89.4410, 58.6010



81.1080, 116.7180, 76.3820



154.6520, 42.3760, -63.1600



86.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



52.6860, 75.9630, 49.5550



9.5120, 13.4780, 9.0460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750 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 57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

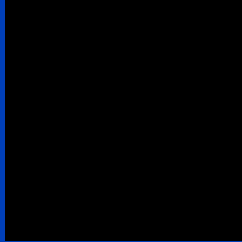
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.9570, -76.3890,

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

57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750

Protanopia

59.7060, -68.9130, 9.9270

Deuteranopia

60.1330, -63.2260, 0.4700



Tritanopia

58.7530, -51.0730, -16.0410

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750

Protanomaly

59.1990, -71.6190, 14.9170

Deuteranomaly

59.3640, -67.9500, 8.9940

Tritanomaly

58.6340, -60.3830, -1.4950

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.1390, -27.8320, 8.8080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750 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(0, 63, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 63, 184)  
}
```

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(0, 63, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 63, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750 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(0, 63, 184) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 63, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 63, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 63, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 63, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 63, 184)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.9570, -76.3890, 24.2750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 63, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 63,  
184) }
```

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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