

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.9940, -18.1990,
-17.1030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.9940, -18.1990,
-17.1030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E4A31
RGB	30, 74, 49
RGB Percent	12%, 29%, 19%
CMY	0.8825, 0.7097, 0.8079
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.34, 0.71
HSL	146°, 42%, 20%
HSV	146°, 60%, 29%
XYZ	3.5386, 5.3972, 3.7595
YIQ	57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

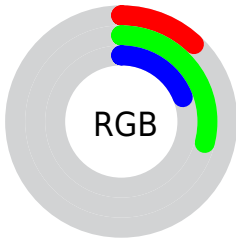
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 61, 74
Decimal	1985073
CIE _{Lab}	27.84, -22.00, 10.46
CIE _{LCh}	28, 24.358, 154.578
Yxy	5.3972, 0.2787, 0.4251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280175153 (0xFF1E4A31)
YUV	57.9940, -4.4340, -24.5507
Hunter-Lab	23.2319, -13.4671, 6.6677




Details

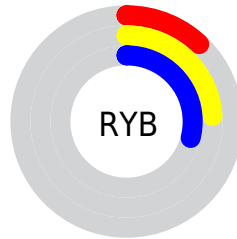
The YIQ color **57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **46.0060, 18.1990, 17.1030**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.3530, -17.8320, -18.2480**, and **18.4250, -9.1670, -15.5910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.4450, -21.0870, -19.8310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.5430, -15.3110, -14.3750**.

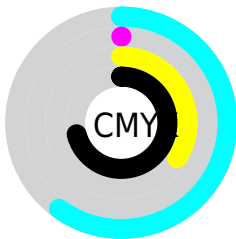
Distribution







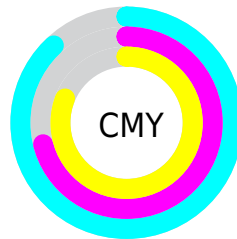
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (29%)
-  Blue (19%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (29%)



-  Cyan (60%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (34%)
-  Black (71%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (71%)
-  Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030 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 57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.9940, -18.1990,
-17.1030

■ 57.9940, -18.1990,
-17.1030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.3250, -20.6290,
-17.1170

■ 106.3530,
-17.8320, -18.2480

■ 18.4250, -9.1670,
-15.5910

■ 131.9400,
-18.1070, -18.7710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.5270,
-18.3820, -19.2940

■ 185.1140,
-18.6570, -19.8170

■ 213.7010,
-18.9320, -20.3400

■ 238.7660,

-17.5570, -17.7250

250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

57.9940, -18.1990,
-17.1030

57.9940, -18.1990,
-17.1030

55.4450, -21.0870,
-19.8310

60.5430, -15.3110,
-14.3750

52.5970, -24.5710,
-22.7710

63.3910, -11.8270,
-11.4350

49.9340, -27.1380,
-25.8100

66.0540, -9.2600,
-8.3960

47.0860, -30.6220,
-28.7500

68.9020, -5.7760,
-5.4560

71.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 74.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 76.8480, 3.4840,
2.9400

■ 79.5110, 6.0510,
5.9790

■ 82.3590, 9.5350,
8.9190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.9980, 2.3410, -14.8990



57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030



51.7770, -42.4530, -18.0770

Triad

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



57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030



63.0310, -27.6480, 5.4720



65.8420, 29.9840, 7.2640

Complementary

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



57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030



46.0060, 18.1990, 17.1030

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.



66.8450, 25.9020, 15.1660



57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030



67.5070, -5.3210, 13.8390

Square

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



57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030



53.5500, -51.5790, -6.8670



67.6680, 13.3390, 17.0750



65.1910, 27.1430, -1.8250

Rectangle

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



57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030



53.2590, -46.6260, -14.0340



67.6680, 13.3390, 17.0750



65.9500, 29.8000, 10.6000

Sweetspot

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



57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030



90.4780, -7.5180, -6.9260



63.6020, 3.3960, -17.5000



44.3260, -4.0340, -3.9860



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030



71.9230, -28.6050, -26.7570



60.3880, -24.9400, -10.5720



36.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



64.8900, -42.1740, -39.6620



146.2960, -95.0290, -89.5010

Inverse Universe

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



46.0060, 18.1990, 17.1030



53.0770, 28.6050, 26.7570



43.6120, 24.9400, 10.5720



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



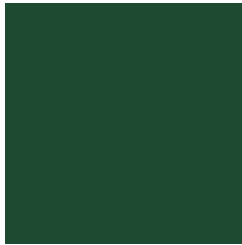
37.1100, 42.1740, 39.6620



83.5900, 95.3500, 89.1900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

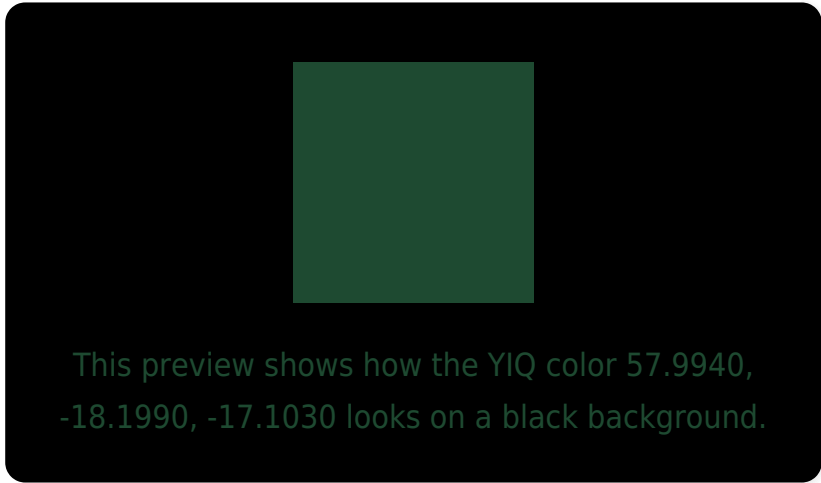
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.9940, -18.1990,

-17.1030.

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

57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030

Protanopia

65.1010, 9.7210, -5.4710

Deuteranopia

65.8180, 12.1960, -0.7640



Tritanopia

61.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030

Protanomaly

62.4910, -0.3650, -9.9090

Deuteranomaly

62.9690, 1.2850, -6.7710

Tritanomaly

60.2530, -20.1260, -9.7100

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030 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(30, 74, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 74, 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(30, 74, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 74, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030 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(30, 74, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 74, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(30, 74, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 74, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 74, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 74, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 74, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 74,  
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](#).

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