

# Converting Colors

YIQ(56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(56.0410, -16.4130,  
-5.4130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	254041
RGB	37, 64, 65
RGB Percent	15%, 25%, 25%
CMY	0.8550, 0.7490, 0.7452
CMYK	0.43, 0.01, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	182°, 27%, 20%
HSV	182°, 43%, 25%
XYZ	3.5501, 4.4425, 5.6689
YIQ	56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">37, 51, 65</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">2441281</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">25.08, -9.95, -3.85</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">25, 10.667, 201.140</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">4.4425, 0.2599, 0.3252</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4280631361 (0xFF254041)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">56.0410, 4.4168, -16.6990</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">21.0773, -6.8207, -1.1922</a>




# Details

The YIQ color **56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **45.9590, 16.4130, 5.4130**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.7420, -17.0090, -5.6250**, and **15.5360, -13.4330, -4.3530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.9480, -20.5850, -6.8970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410**.

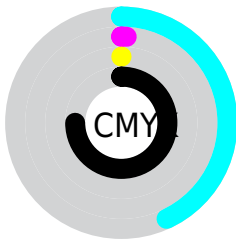
# Distribution







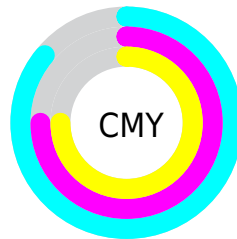
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (25%)
-  Blue (25%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (20%)
-  Blue (25%)



-  Cyan (43%)
-  Magenta (1%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (75%)



-  Cyan (86%)
-  Magenta (75%)
-  Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130 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 56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.0410, -16.4130,  
-5.4130

■ 56.0410, -16.4130,  
-5.4130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 33.7420, -17.0090,  
-5.6250

■ 103.7420,  
-17.0090, -5.6250

■ 15.5360, -13.4330,  
-4.3530

■ 128.4430,  
-17.6050, -5.8370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 155.0300,  
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 181.8450,  
-18.7970, -6.2610

■ 209.1440,  
-18.2010, -6.0490

■ 237.8450,

-18.7970, -6.2610

251.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

56.0410, -16.4130,  
-5.4130

56.0410, -16.4130,  
-5.4130

53.9480, -20.5850,  
-6.8970

57.8350, -12.8370,  
-4.1410

52.1540, -24.1610,  
-8.1690

59.9280, -8.6650,  
-2.6570

49.4740, -28.0580,  
-9.1300

62.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

47.6800, -31.6340,  
-10.4020

64.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

45.5870, -35.8060,  
-11.8860

66.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 44.3910, -38.1900,  
-12.7340

■ 68.2890, 6.5560,  
2.3320

■ 70.6700, 9.8570,  
3.0810

■ 72.7630, 14.0290,  
4.5650

■ 74.5570, 17.6050,  
5.8370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.6240, -10.8650, -6.8410



56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130



56.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

# Triad

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



56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130



61.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980



59.3940, 10.4540, -2.2340

# Complementary

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



56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130



45.9590, 16.4130, 5.4130

# 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.



60.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170



56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130



60.8920, 9.3520, 6.7280

# Square

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



56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130



59.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



60.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640



58.7630, 4.8610, -5.4990



# Rectangle

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



56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130



57.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840



60.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640



59.4050, 11.9210, -1.2870

# Sweetspot

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



56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130



80.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



53.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330



40.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130



70.2570, -25.9490, -8.8050



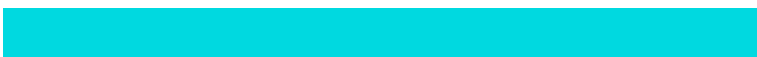
47.8230, -12.5630, 1.9090



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



66.2360, -56.9870, -18.9950



152.9150, -131.5790, -43.8270



# Inverse Universe

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



48.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330



58.0580, 12.4210, 22.7010



54.1770, 12.5630, -1.9090



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



39.7190, 27.6380, 49.7980

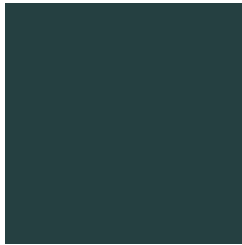


91.7140, 63.8470, 114.9750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

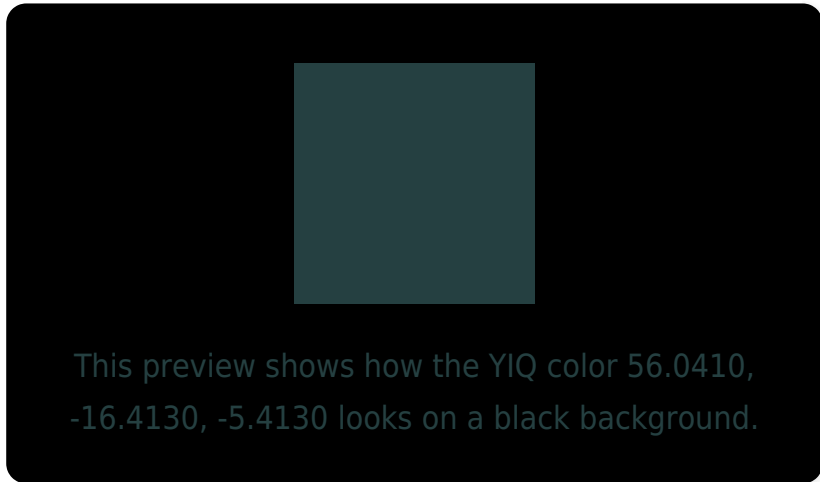
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

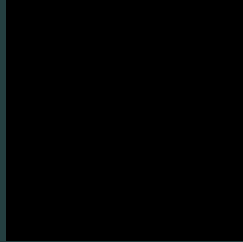
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0410, -16.4130,

-5.4130.

# 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

56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130

### Protanopia

59.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

### Deuteranopia

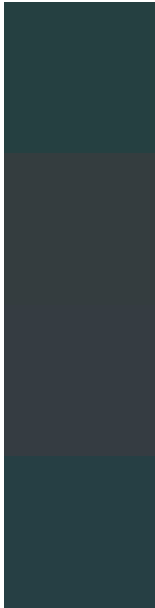
60.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



## Tritanopia

56.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130

## Protanomaly

58.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860

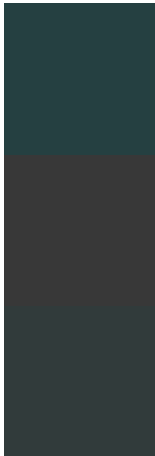
## Deuteranomaly

58.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

## Tritanomaly

56.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130 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(37, 64, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 64, 65)  
}
```

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(37, 64, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 64, 65) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130 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(37, 64, 65) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 64, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 64, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 64, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 64, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 64, 65)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 64, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 64,  
65) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor