

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.0500, -29.8000,
-10.6000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.0500, -29.8000,
-10.6000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	154747
RGB	21, 71, 71
RGB Percent	8%, 28%, 28%
CMY	0.9178, 0.7215, 0.7217
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	180°, 54%, 18%
HSV	180°, 70%, 28%
XYZ	3.6996, 5.1228, 6.7500
YIQ	56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

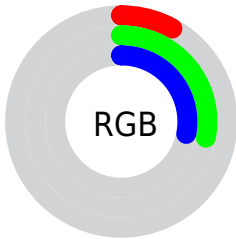
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 46, 71
Decimal	1394503
CIE Lab	27.08, -16.25, -4.88
CIE LCh	27, 16.964, 196.704
Yxy	5.1228, 0.2376, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279584583 (0xFF154747)
YUV	56.0500, 7.3703, -30.7389
Hunter-Lab	22.6336, -10.4322, -1.8384

Details

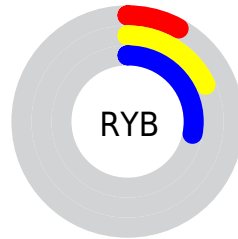
The YIQ color **56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **35.9500, 29.8000, 10.6000**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.5340, -28.2870, -10.4870**, and **19.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.9570, -33.9720, -12.0840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.1430, -25.6280, -9.1160**.

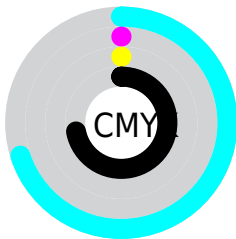
Distribution



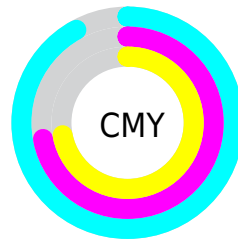
- Red (8%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000 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 56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.0500, -29.8000,
-10.6000

■ 56.0500, -29.8000,
-10.6000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.7620, -28.9290,
-9.8650

■ 105.5340,
-28.2870, -10.4870

■ 19.6280, -16.6880,
-5.9360

■ 130.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.2350,
-28.8830, -10.6990

■ 184.9360,
-29.4790, -10.9110

■ 212.6370,
-30.0750, -11.1230

■ 240.0500,

-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 56.0500, -29.8000,
-10.6000

■ 56.0500, -29.8000,
-10.6000

■ 53.9570, -33.9720,
-12.0840

■ 58.1430, -25.6280,
-9.1160

■ 51.8640, -38.1440,
-13.5680

■ 60.2360, -21.4560,
-7.6320

■ 49.7710, -42.3160,
-15.0520

■ 62.3290, -17.2840,
-6.1480

■ 64.4220, -13.1120,
-4.6640

■ 66.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 68.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 71.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

■ 75.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.7540, -17.2830, -11.6750



56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



56.4180, -33.6520, -6.8680

Triad

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



56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



65.8190, 2.4280, 11.0680



63.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380

Complementary

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



56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



35.9500, 29.8000, 10.6000

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.



64.7160, 21.4110, 2.9390



56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



65.9790, 13.6610, 11.2370

Square

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



56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



64.1700, -11.9220, 6.8140



65.1060, 20.4930, 8.5650



62.3350, 8.9420, -7.8740

Rectangle

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



56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



58.8040, -28.7470, -2.1470



65.1060, 20.4930, 8.5650



63.9990, 18.9360, -1.7680

Sweetspot

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



56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



86.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280



50.6490, -13.1540, -25.9380



42.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



68.6780, -46.4880, -16.5360



41.9620, -23.2000, 1.9520



34.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.3990, -59.0040, -20.9880



159.1270, -135.2920, -48.1240

Inverse Universe

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



35.9500, 29.8000, 10.6000



37.3220, 46.4880, 16.5360



50.0380, 23.2000, -1.9520



33.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



29.6010, 59.0040, 20.9880



67.8730, 135.2920, 48.1240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

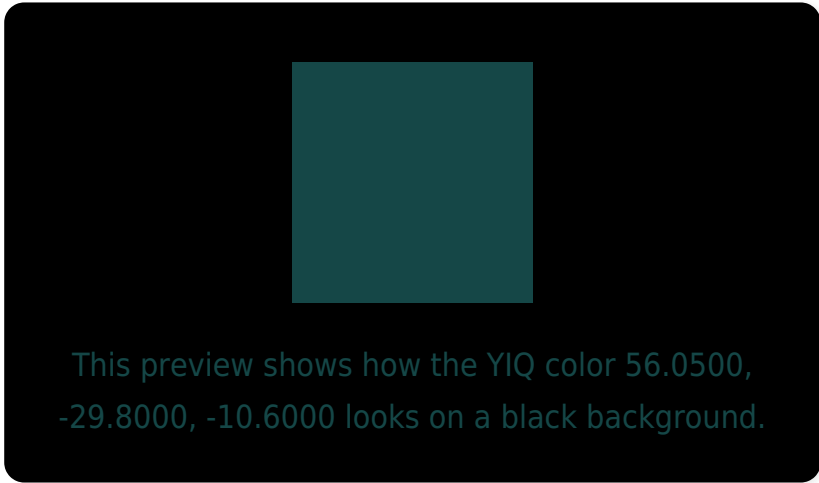
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

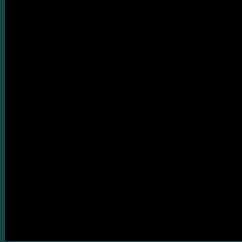
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0500, -29.8000,

-10.6000.

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

56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000

Protanopia

64.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Deuteranopia

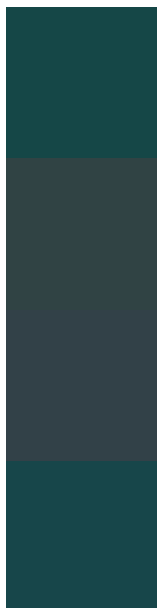
64.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690



Tritanopia

56.9300, -29.3420, -7.8860

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000

Protanomaly

61.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170

Deuteranomaly

61.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030

Tritanomaly

56.4030, -29.2960, -8.7200

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.6180, -10.7280, -3.8160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000 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(21, 71, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 71, 71)  
}
```

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(21, 71, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 71, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000 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(21, 71, 71) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 71, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 71, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 71, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 71, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 71, 71)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 71, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 71,  
71) }
```

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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