

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.0510, -40.7090,
-27.6610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610)
contains.

YIQ(56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(56.0510, -40.7090,
-27.6610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005536
RGB	0, 85, 54
RGB Percent	0%, 33%, 21%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6665, 0.7884
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.37, 0.67
HSL	158°, 100%, 17%
HSV	158°, 100%, 33%
XYZ	3.9163, 6.7686, 4.5858
YIQ	56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

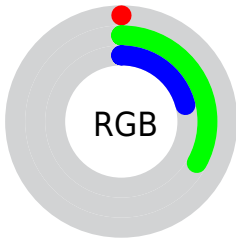
Format	Color
RYB	0, 52, 85
Decimal	21814
CIELab	31.27, -31.07, 11.92
CIELCh	31, 33.281, 159.008
Yxy	6.7686, 0.2565, 0.4432
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278211894 (0xFF005536)
YUV	56.0510, -1.0111, -49.1567
Hunter-Lab	26.0166, -18.6590, 7.7609

Details

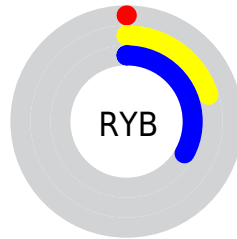
The YIQ color **56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **28.9490, 40.7090, 27.6610**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.4820, -31.6770, -26.1490**, and **24.0330, -13.9350, -17.2870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.0840, -36.3080, -24.8200**.

Distribution



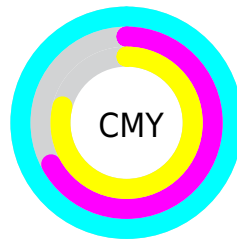
- Red (0%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610 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 56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.0510, -40.7090,
-27.6610

■ 56.0510, -40.7090,
-27.6610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.4550, -27.0470,
-21.9510

■ 110.4820,
-31.6770, -26.1490

■ 24.0330, -13.9350,
-17.2870

■ 136.3680,
-31.3560, -26.4600

■ 5.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 163.2540,
-31.0350, -26.7710


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 190.8410,
-31.3100, -27.2940


■ 219.0150,
-31.8600, -28.3400


■ 236.1610,


-26.0390, -18.1910


 246.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240


 56.0510, -40.7090,
-27.6610

 59.0840, -36.3080,
-24.8200

 61.8180, -32.5030,
-22.1910

 64.8510, -28.1020,
-19.3500

 67.5850, -24.2970,
-16.7210

 70.7320, -20.2170,
-13.5690

■ 73.4660, -16.4120,
-10.9400

■ 76.4990, -12.0110,
-8.0990

■ 79.2330, -8.2060,
-5.4700

■ 82.2660, -3.8050,
-2.6290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.6290, -1.2340, -21.6980



56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610



59.7160, -49.6510, -19.7870

Triad

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



56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610



69.0500, -37.8270, 8.2290



72.6430, 40.8500, 8.5780

Complementary

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



56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610



28.9490, 40.7090, 27.6610

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.



73.1670, 36.8590, 20.3390



56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610



75.3920, -3.2590, 20.5250

Square

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



56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610



61.4550, -61.4370, -4.4210



74.9020, 21.7280, 24.7360



72.2750, 35.5340, -5.2180

Rectangle

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



56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610



61.6540, -55.1080, -14.5000



74.9020, 21.7280, 24.7360



72.6910, 40.8950, 13.2710

Sweetspot

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



56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610



98.7650, -15.8160, -10.7280



59.1640, -4.8990, -37.8830



49.2220, -9.6730, -6.4170



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610



72.5500, -52.7200, -35.7600



53.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670



41.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



70.5610, -51.2530, -34.8130



154.9310, -112.4540, -76.5660

Inverse Universe

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



28.9490, 40.7090, 27.6610



37.4500, 52.7200, 35.7600



31.8720, 47.6350, 12.2670



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



36.4390, 51.2530, 34.8130



80.0690, 112.4540, 76.5660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

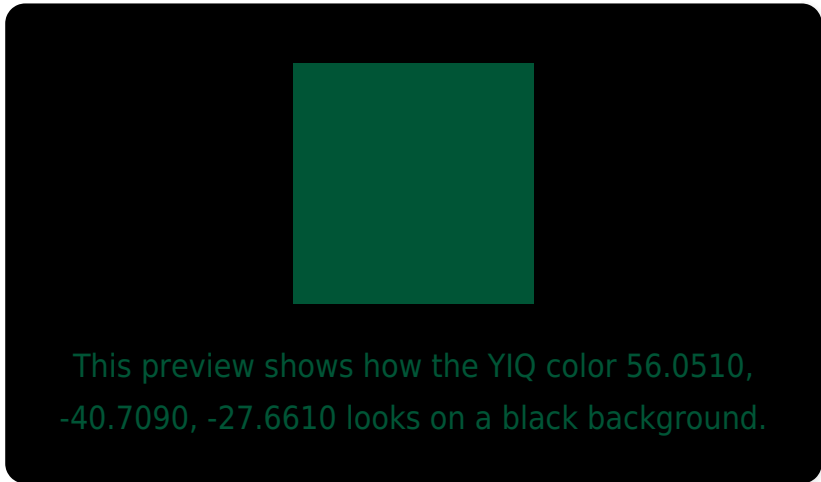
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0510, -40.7090,

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

56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610

Protanopia

72.9440, 11.6010, -6.5030

Deuteranopia

73.8890, 13.4340, -1.1740



Tritanopia

66.5490, -32.6430, -8.6350

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610

Protanomaly

66.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210

Deuteranomaly

67.4410, -6.0960, -10.6720

Tritanomaly

62.4790, -35.6220, -15.2220

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.3630, -14.6240, -10.3040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610 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, 85, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 85, 54)  
}
```

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, 85, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 85, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610 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, 85, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 85, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 85, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 85, 54); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 85, 54); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 85, 54) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 85, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 85,  
54) }
```

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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