

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.0550, -9.8600,
13.5000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	37325A
RGB	55, 50, 90
RGB Percent	22%, 20%, 35%
CMY	0.7843, 0.8039, 0.6471
CMYK	0.39, 0.44, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	248°, 29%, 27%
HSV	248°, 44%, 35%
XYZ	4.5613, 3.8314, 10.1680
YIQ	56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

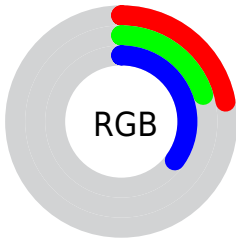
Format	Color
R_{YB}	55, 50, 90
Decimal	3617370
CIE _{Lab}	23.11, 13.14, -23.31
CIE _{LCh}	23, 26.761, 299.404
Yxy	3.8314, 0.2457, 0.2064
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281807450 (0xFF37325A)
YUV	56.0550, 16.7349, -0.9252
Hunter-Lab	19.5740, 7.3410, -17.0973

Details

The YIQ color **56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **83.9450, 9.8600, -13.5000**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.4080, -9.3560, 15.3800**, and **10.9520, -8.0720, 14.1360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.3800, -12.1530, 16.5110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.7300, -7.5670, 10.4890**.

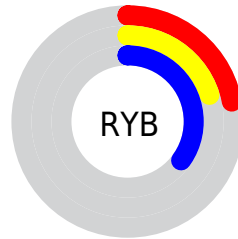
Distribution



 Red (22%)

 Green (20%)

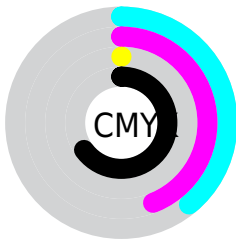
 Blue (35%)



 Red (22%)

 Yellow (20%)

 Blue (35%)

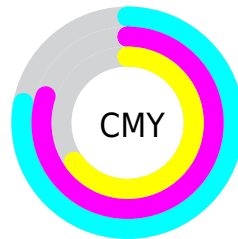


 Cyan (39%)

 Magenta (44%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (65%)



 Cyan (78%)

 Magenta (80%)

 Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000 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 56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.0550, -9.8600,
13.5000

■ 56.0550, -9.8600,
13.5000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.1150, -10.0890,
12.1430

■ 103.4080, -9.3560,
15.3800

■ 10.9520, -8.0720,
14.1360

■ 128.6360, -9.9980,
16.0020

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 155.0490, -9.7230,
16.5250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 181.5760, -9.7690,
17.3590

■ 209.6900,
-10.0900, 17.6700

■ 234.9540, -2.3860,

10.2060

■ 56.0550, -9.8600,
13.5000

■ 56.0550, -9.8600,
13.5000

■ 48.3800, -12.1530,
16.5110

■ 63.7300, -7.5670,
10.4890

■ 40.7050, -14.4460,
19.5220

■ 71.4050, -5.2740,
7.4780

■ 33.0300, -16.7390,
22.5330

■ 79.0800, -2.9810,
4.4670

■ 25.6540, -18.4360,
25.7560

■ 86.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 17.9790, -20.7290,
28.7670

■ 94.1310, 1.0090,
-1.7670

■ 13.5490, -22.3340,
30.3220

■ 101.8060, 3.3020,
-4.7780

■ 109.4810, 5.5950,
-7.7890

■ 117.1560, 7.8880,
-10.8000

■ 124.8310, 10.1810,
-13.8110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.0830, -42.5940, 1.0060



56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000



56.9390, 11.1380, 18.4180

Triad

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



56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000



53.9140, 29.4810, -0.1430



44.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010

Complementary

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



56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000



83.9450, 9.8600, -13.5000

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.



46.5380, -16.9150, -18.3470



56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000



52.9140, 20.3130, -10.2070

Square

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



56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000



54.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020



51.0260, 5.1380, -16.0300



46.5910, -41.6290, -10.9810

Rectangle

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



56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000



55.8000, 21.7750, 18.3750



51.0260, 5.1380, -16.0300



42.9260, -32.6870, -18.8550

Sweetspot

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



56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000



104.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890



75.1050, -22.4650, -5.8650



50.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000



64.4600, -15.1340, 20.9780



62.0350, 2.0600, 17.7400



41.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



16.7260, -26.9660, 37.1780



35.9880, -58.1970, 80.0670

Inverse Universe

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



65.9500, 12.6050, 19.3650



79.8080, 19.2970, 30.2490



77.9650, -2.0600, -17.7400



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



43.8340, 34.7440, 53.1760



94.4610, 74.8050, 114.6210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

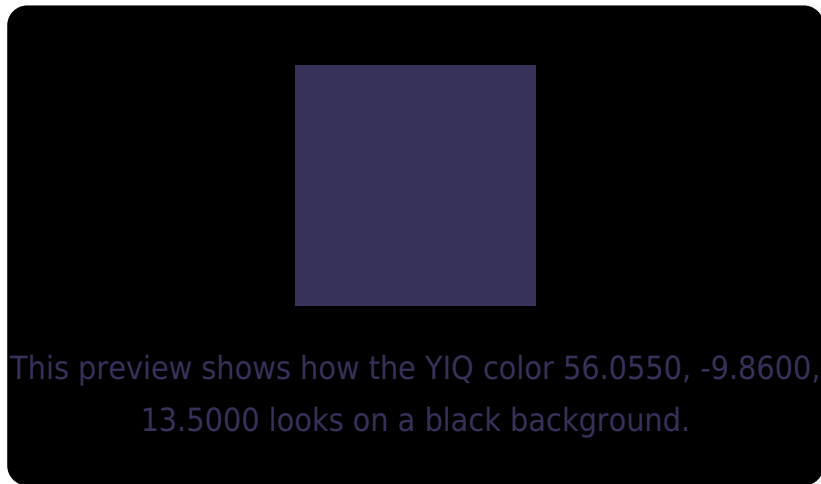
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0550, -9.8600,

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

56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000

Protanopia

53.7760, -22.3760, 9.0480

Deuteranopia

52.8960, -22.8340, 6.3340



Tritanopia

54.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000

Protanomaly

54.8690, -18.2040, 10.5320

Deuteranomaly

53.8150, -18.1120, 8.8640

Tritanomaly

55.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.1940, -3.3020, 4.7780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000 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(55, 50, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 50, 90)  
}
```

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(55, 50, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 50, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000 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(55, 50, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 50, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 50, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 50, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 50, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 50, 90)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.0550, -9.8600, 13.5000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 50, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 50,  
90) }
```

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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