

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.0760, -40.7160,
11.0280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	183C78
RGB	24, 60, 120
RGB Percent	9%, 24%, 47%
CMY	0.9059, 0.7646, 0.5296
CMYK	0.80, 0.50, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	217°, 67%, 28%
HSV	217°, 80%, 47%
XYZ	5.3800, 4.7821, 18.3919
YIQ	56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

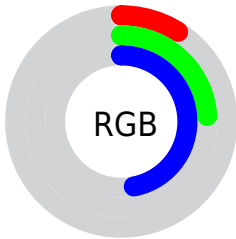
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 50, 120
Decimal	1588344
CIE _{Lab}	26.10, 10.49, -37.96
CIE _{LCh}	26, 39.385, 285.449
Yxy	4.7821, 0.1884, 0.1675
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279778424 (0xFF183C78)
YUV	56.0760, 31.5145, -28.1307
Hunter-Lab	21.8681, 5.6455, -34.5575

Details

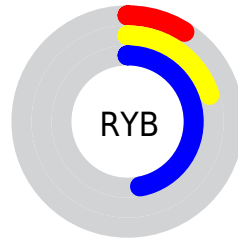
The YIQ color **56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **87.9240, 40.7160, -11.0280**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.3480, -35.4900, 15.4380**, and **19.2470, -28.0160, 12.1440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.3790, -45.9430, 12.1450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880**.

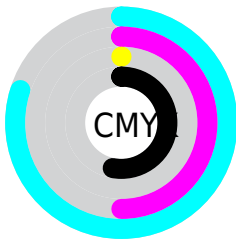
Distribution



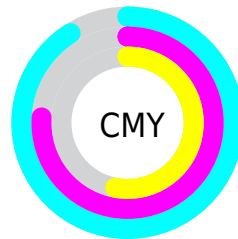
- Red (9%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280 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 56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.0760, -40.7160,
11.0280

■ 56.0760, -40.7160,
11.0280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.7230, -41.2200,
9.1480

■ 107.3480,
-35.4900, 15.4380

■ 19.2470, -28.0160,
12.1440

■ 133.4730,
-34.3440, 16.6960

■ 7.8200, -16.5080,
12.8360

■ 160.1140,
-34.7110, 17.8410

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 187.2990,
-33.7940, 17.7420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.5200,
-24.5310, 9.5570

■ 237.2140,

-15.2220, 0.5380

254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 56.0760, -40.7160,
11.0280

■ 56.0760, -40.7160,
11.0280

■ 48.3790, -45.9430,
12.1450

■ 64.3600, -35.7640,
9.3880

■ 40.0950, -50.8950,
13.7850

■ 72.0570, -30.5370,
8.2710

■ 79.7540, -25.3100,
7.1540

■ 88.0380, -20.3580,
5.5140

■ 95.7350, -15.1310,
4.3970

■ 104.0190,
-10.1790, 2.7570

■ 111.7160, -4.9520,
1.6400

■ 120.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 127.6970, 5.2270,
-1.1170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.1830, -57.4950, 1.2330



56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280



63.3760, 2.8380, 25.6700

Triad

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



56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280



58.9270, 45.8020, 6.9380



48.6820, -35.1160, -24.3960

Complementary

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



56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280



87.9240, 40.7160, -11.0280

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.



50.5630, -10.0360, -27.3800



56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280



58.5970, 37.3230, -10.1090

Square

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



56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280



57.4670, 44.8820, 23.6180



56.3940, 18.4810, -21.0630



52.8030, -45.3420, -15.2780

Rectangle

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



56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280



62.1350, 22.6900, 29.3300



56.3940, 18.4810, -21.0630



47.4280, -31.5850, -27.8170

Sweetspot

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



56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280



130.5500, -16.0480, 4.4960



87.0780, -45.3390, -31.8590



63.9050, -9.8580, 2.4460



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280



55.9720, -63.5500, 17.3620



38.2330, -24.2600, 32.1880



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



41.8390, -53.0500, 14.2940



84.4930, -107.0170, 28.6870

Inverse Universe

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



56.8080, 45.6600, 31.5480



57.2340, 71.4240, 49.2160



105.7670, 24.2600, -32.1880



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



42.7330, 59.4130, 41.1170



86.1780, 119.6970, 82.9690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280 looks on a 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 56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0760, -40.7160,

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

56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280

Protanopia

56.6740, -39.5240, 11.4520

Deuteranopia

49.5210, -52.6350, 1.2610



Tritanopia

48.8250, -42.4080, -13.3840

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280

Protanomaly

56.3750, -40.1200, 11.2400

Deuteranomaly

52.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360

Tritanomaly

51.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.6210, -14.8100, 4.0860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280 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(24, 60, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 60, 120)  
}
```

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(24, 60, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 60, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280 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(24, 60, 120) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 60, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 60, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 60, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 60, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 60,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 60, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 60,  
120) }
```

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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