

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.0920, -10.1410,
46.1390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4B1D92
RGB	75, 29, 146
RGB Percent	29%, 11%, 57%
CMY	0.7057, 0.8864, 0.4276
CMYK	0.49, 0.80, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	264°, 67%, 34%
HSV	264°, 80%, 57%
XYZ	8.5299, 4.4498, 27.5898
YIQ	56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

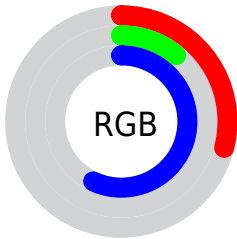
Format	Color
R_{YB}	75, 29, 146
Decimal	4922770
CIE _{Lab}	25.11, 46.68, -55.69
CIE _{LCh}	25, 72.662, 309.970
Yxy	4.4498, 0.2103, 0.1097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283112850 (0xFF4B1D92)
YUV	56.0920, 44.3246, 16.5823
Hunter-Lab	21.0946, 35.2635, -62.7799

Details

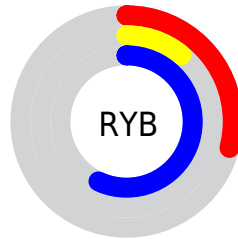
The YIQ color **56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **118.9080, 10.1410, -46.1390**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.4560, -8.1700, 48.9660**, and **13.1080, -25.4060, 30.9300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.5960, -11.3800, 52.0760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.5880, -8.9020, 40.2020**.

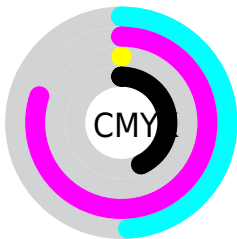
Distribution



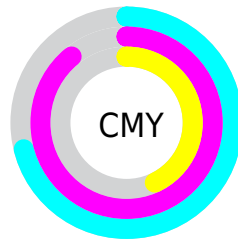
- Red (29%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390 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 56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.0920, -10.1410,
46.1390

■ 56.0920, -10.1410,
46.1390

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 27.4340, -11.1040,
47.0720

■ 108.4560, -8.1700,
48.9660

■ 13.4070, -24.8100,
31.1420

■ 134.6950, -7.3450,
50.5350

■ 7.9800, -22.4700,
21.7700

■ 161.5920, -5.5570,
51.1710

■ 7.5920, -15.8660,
12.2140

■ 186.1120, 4.3020,
43.1980

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 211.2190, 13.8860,
34.7020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.3460, 11.5500,

21.9660

247.3690, 3.5750,
6.7990

56.0920, -10.1410,
46.1390

56.0920, -10.1410,
46.1390

44.5960, -11.3800,
52.0760

67.5880, -8.9020,
40.2020

33.6870, -12.8940,
57.4900

78.4970, -7.3880,
34.7880

89.9930, -6.1490,
28.8510

100.6030, -5.2310,
23.2250

112.0990, -3.9920,
17.2880

■ 123.5950, -2.7530,
11.3510

■ 134.5040, -1.2390,
5.9370

■ 146.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 156.9090, 1.5140,
-5.4140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.4750, -72.2160, 20.2320



56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390



51.0530, 47.4890, 58.9850

Triad

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



56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390



55.4510, 49.8380, -0.1300



55.1510, -46.4420, -17.3700

Complementary

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



56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390



118.9080, 10.1410, -46.1390

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.



47.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840



56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390



54.6110, 16.3720, -21.3880

Square

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



56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390



40.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200



42.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



61.8940, -64.0510, -1.0990

Rectangle

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



56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390



51.0210, 67.7100, 50.4460



42.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



52.3980, -40.0680, -22.7560

Sweetspot

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



56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390



153.6260, -4.0380, 18.1220



84.6020, -57.3570, -1.2690



73.3670, -2.1110, 10.7290



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390



49.8630, -15.7850, 71.3430



73.1350, 23.8310, 58.2230



68.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



31.8780, -12.1140, 54.3660



2.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580

Inverse Universe

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



72.0770, 46.9410, 46.8850



74.5450, 72.8870, 72.2710



101.8650, -23.8310, -58.2230



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



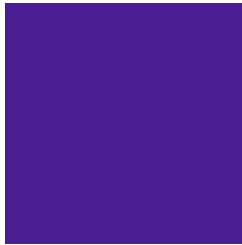
50.7240, 55.6050, 55.0690



3.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390 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 56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

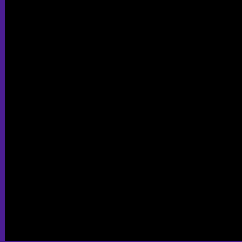
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0920, -10.1410,

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

56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390

Protanopia

48.0680, -55.4330, 7.9190

Deuteranopia

48.3640, -50.7550, 0.2290



Tritanopia

59.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390

Protanomaly

50.5960, -38.8840, 21.8840

Deuteranomaly

51.1030, -36.1780, 16.8940

Tritanomaly

58.5330, -8.2100, 16.6380

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.9850, -3.6710, 16.9770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390 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(75, 29, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 29, 146)  
}
```

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(75, 29, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 29, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390 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(75, 29, 146) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 29, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(75, 29, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 29, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 29, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 29,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 29, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 29,  
146) }
```

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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