

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.0980, -11.4190,
14.2210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	36325D
RGB	54, 50, 93
RGB Percent	21%, 20%, 36%
CMY	0.7882, 0.8039, 0.6354
CMYK	0.42, 0.46, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	246°, 30%, 28%
HSV	246°, 46%, 36%
XYZ	4.6372, 3.8556, 10.8511
YIQ	56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

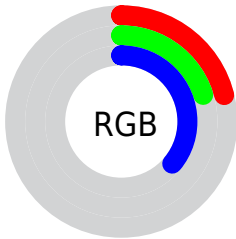
Format	Color
R_{YB}	54, 50, 93
Decimal	3551837
CIE _{Lab}	23.19, 13.79, -25.16
CIE _{LCh}	23, 28.691, 298.724
Yxy	3.8556, 0.2397, 0.1993
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281741917 (0xFF36325D)
YUV	56.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399
Hunter-Lab	19.6356, 7.7933, -19.0201

Details

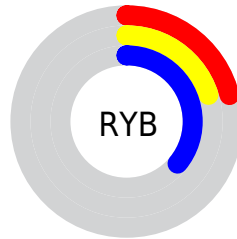
The YIQ color **56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **86.9020, 11.4190, -14.2210**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.5650, -11.2360, 16.4120**, and **10.6960, -10.2270, 14.6450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.4230, -13.7120, 17.2320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100**.

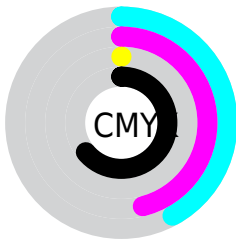
Distribution



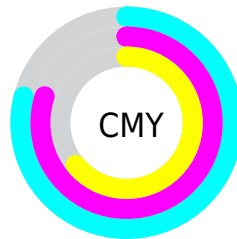
- Red (21%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210 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 56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.0980, -11.4190,
14.2210

■ 56.0980, -11.4190,
14.2210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.1580, -11.6480,
12.8640

■ 103.5650,
-11.2360, 16.4120

■ 10.6960, -10.2270,
14.6450

■ 128.9780,
-10.9610, 16.9350

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 155.2060,
-11.6030, 17.5570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 181.7330,
-11.6490, 18.3910

■ 209.7330,
-11.6490, 18.3910

■ 234.9540, -2.3860,

■ 56.0980, -11.4190,
14.2210

■ 56.0980, -11.4190,
14.2210

■ 48.4230, -13.7120,
17.2320

■ 63.7730, -9.1260,
11.2100

■ 39.8620, -16.3260,
20.5540

■ 72.3340, -6.5120,
7.8880

■ 32.1870, -18.6190,
23.5650

■ 80.0090, -4.2190,
4.8770

■ 24.2130, -21.5080,
26.3640

■ 87.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 16.5380, -23.8010,
29.3750

■ 95.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 13.2930, -24.4890,
30.8310

■ 104.2190, 3.5770,
-4.2550

■ 111.8940, 5.8700,
-7.2660

■ 119.5690, 8.1630,
-10.2770

■ 128.1300, 10.7770,
-13.5990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45.2180, -47.4080, 0.1440



56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210



56.8790, 11.3670, 19.7750

Triad

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



56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210



54.1700, 31.6360, -0.6520



44.8980, -35.4840, -17.7240

Complementary

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



56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210



86.9020, 11.4190, -14.2210

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.



46.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280



56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210



52.6430, 22.5140, -11.5500

Square

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



56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210



54.2170, 33.4220, 11.0380



50.6840, 6.1010, -16.9630



46.7050, -41.9500, -10.6700

Rectangle

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



56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210



55.9250, 22.9210, 19.6330



50.6840, 6.1010, -16.9630



43.3990, -32.6410, -19.6890

Sweetspot

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



56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210



105.5360, -4.2650, 5.7110



77.7950, -24.5280, -7.0240



52.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210



63.3180, -17.6100, 21.7980



62.3770, 1.0970, 18.6730



41.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



15.5300, -29.3500, 36.3300



33.5960, -62.9650, 78.3710

Inverse Universe

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



67.3030, 13.1090, 21.2450



80.5740, 20.0760, 32.6520



80.6230, -1.0970, -18.6730



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



44.1760, 33.7810, 54.1090



95.3730, 72.2370, 117.1090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210 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 56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

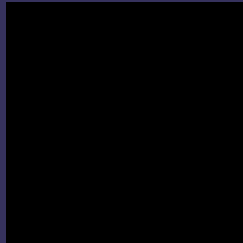
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0980, -11.4190,

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

56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210

Protanopia

53.5200, -24.5310, 9.5570

Deuteranopia

52.9280, -25.8600, 6.1080



Tritanopia

54.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210

Protanomaly

54.9120, -19.7630, 11.2530

Deuteranomaly

54.1460, -20.5420, 8.8500

Tritanomaly

54.6710, -9.0790, 4.8490

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210 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(54, 50, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 50, 93)  
}
```

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(54, 50, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 50, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210 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(54, 50, 93) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 50, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 50, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 50, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 50, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 50, 93)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 50, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 50,  
93) }
```

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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