

# Converting Colors

YIQ(56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(56.1440, -18.2010,  
-6.0490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	234142
RGB	35, 65, 66
RGB Percent	14%, 25%, 26%
CMY	0.8628, 0.7450, 0.7412
CMYK	0.47, 0.01, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	182°, 31%, 20%
HSV	182°, 47%, 26%
XYZ	3.5664, 4.5322, 5.8382
YIQ	56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

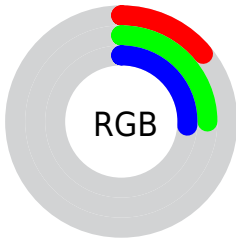
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	35, 50, 66
Decimal	2310466
CIELab	25.36, -10.88, -4.11
CIELCh	25, 11.627, 200.701
Yxy	4.5322, 0.2559, 0.3252
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280500546 (0xFF234142)
YUV	56.1440, 4.8590, -18.5433
Hunter-Lab	21.2889, -7.3529, -1.3573

# Details

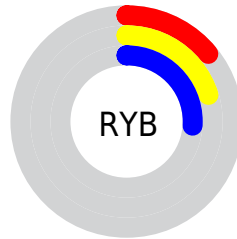
The YIQ color **56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **44.8560, 18.2010, 6.0490**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.8450, -18.7970, -6.2610**, and **16.1230, -13.7080, -4.8760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.0510, -22.3730, -7.5330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.2370, -14.0290, -4.5650**.

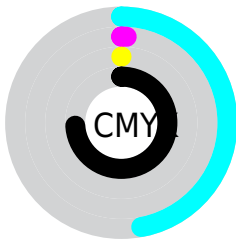
# Distribution



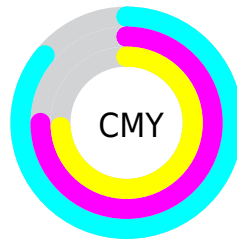
- Red (14%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490 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 56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.1440, -18.2010,  
-6.0490

■ 56.1440, -18.2010,  
-6.0490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 33.8450, -18.7970,  
-6.2610

■ 103.8450,  
-18.7970, -6.2610

■ 16.1230, -13.7080,  
-4.8760

■ 128.8450,  
-18.7970, -6.2610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 155.2470,  
-19.9890, -6.6850

■ 182.2470,  
-19.9890, -6.6850

■ 209.9480,  
-20.5850, -6.8970

■ 237.9480,

-20.5850, -6.8970

251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

56.1440, -18.2010,  
-6.0490

56.1440, -18.2010,  
-6.0490

54.0510, -22.3730,  
-7.5330

58.2370, -14.0290,  
-4.5650

52.2570, -25.9490,  
-8.8050

60.0310, -10.4530,  
-3.2930

49.5770, -29.8460,  
-9.7660

62.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

47.7830, -33.4220,  
-11.0380

64.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

45.6900, -37.5940,  
-12.5220

66.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 45.0920, -38.7860,  
-12.9460

■ 68.6910, 5.3640,  
1.9080

■ 70.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

■ 73.1650, 12.8370,  
4.1410

■ 74.9590, 16.4130,  
5.4130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.9120, -11.7360, -7.5760



56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490



56.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250

# Triad

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



56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490



61.5970, 2.9330, 7.4210



60.1660, 11.0960, -2.8560

# Complementary

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



56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490



44.8560, 18.2010, 6.0490

# 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.



60.9540, 14.8090, 1.4410



56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490



61.6040, 10.2230, 7.4630

# Square

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



56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490



60.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750



61.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880



58.7630, 4.8610, -5.4990



# Rectangle

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



56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490



58.2030, -16.6890, -0.4090



61.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880



60.5900, 12.8380, -1.3860

# Sweetspot

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



56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490



82.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



53.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



40.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490



71.1750, -28.6540, -9.3420



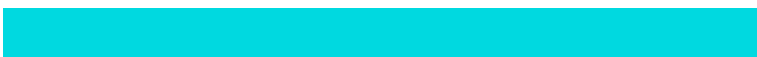
47.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



66.2360, -56.9870, -18.9950



152.9150, -131.5790, -43.8270



# Inverse Universe

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



47.6890, 8.8460, 15.9020



58.0090, 14.1170, 25.0050



53.6610, 14.0760, -1.7960



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



39.7190, 27.6380, 49.7980

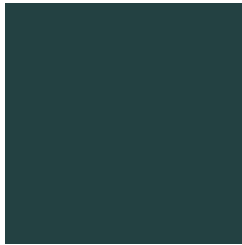


91.7140, 63.8470, 114.9750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

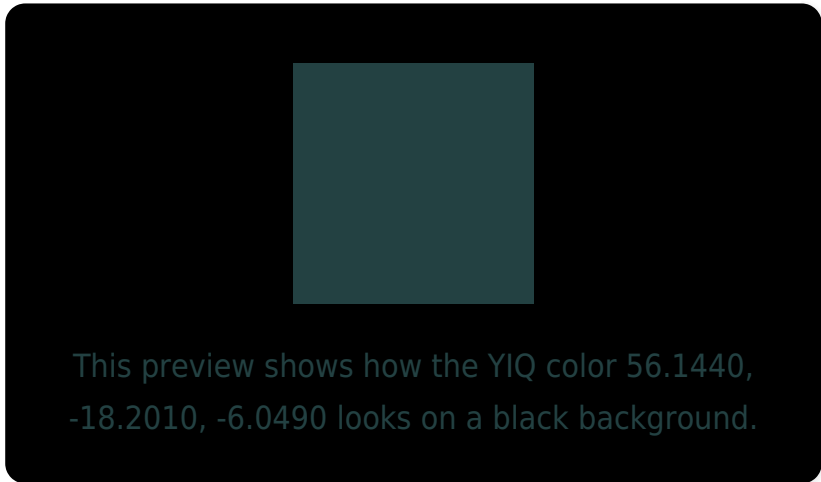
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

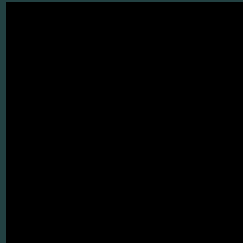
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

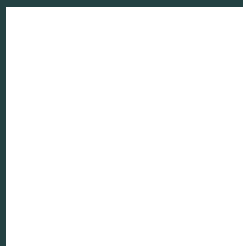
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.1440, -18.2010,

-6.0490.

# 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

56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490

### Protanopia

60.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

### Deuteranopia

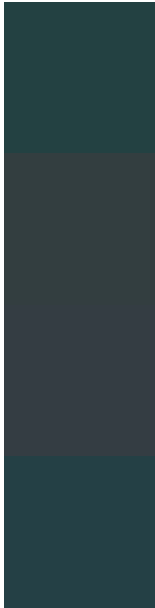
60.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



## Tritanopia

56.3120, -18.6140, -4.0700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490

## Protanomaly

58.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100

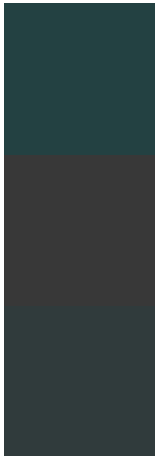
## Deuteranomaly

58.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420

## Tritanomaly

56.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

55.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490 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(35, 65, 66) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 65, 66)  
}
```

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(35, 65, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 65, 66) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490 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(35, 65, 66) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 65, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 65, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 65, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 65, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 65, 66)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 65, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 65,  
66) }
```

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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