

# Converting Colors

YIQ(56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(56.1600, -15.1300,  
-1.1300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	293D47
RGB	41, 61, 71
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 28%
CMY	0.8393, 0.7607, 0.7216
CMYK	0.42, 0.14, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	200°, 27%, 22%
HSV	200°, 42%, 28%
XYZ	3.7200, 4.2643, 6.5854
YIQ	56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

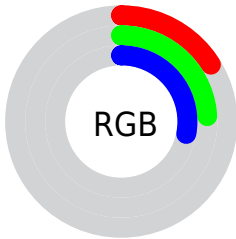
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	41, 53, 71
Decimal	2702663
CIELab	24.53, -4.92, -8.63
CIELCh	25, 9.937, 240.306
Yxy	4.2643, 0.2553, 0.2927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280892743 (0xFF293D47)
YUV	56.1600, 7.3161, -13.2953
Hunter-Lab	20.6502, -3.9822, -4.4525

# Details

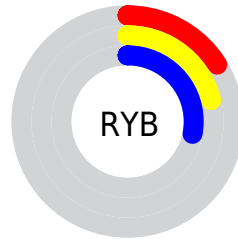
The YIQ color **56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **55.8400, 15.1300, 1.1300**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.2740, -15.4510, -0.8190**, and **14.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.8930, -18.7520, -1.5680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920**.

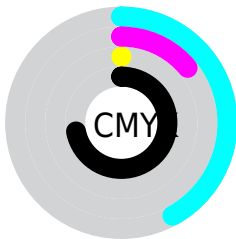
# Distribution



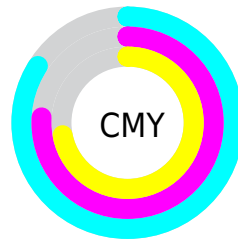
- Red (16%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 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 56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.1600, -15.1300,  
-1.1300

■ 56.1600, -15.1300,  
-1.1300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 34.1600, -15.1300,  
-1.1300

■ 103.2740,  
-15.4510, -0.8190

■ 14.3450, -14.2130,  
-1.2290

■ 128.9750,  
-16.0470, -1.0310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 154.7900,  
-16.9640, -0.9320

■ 181.7900,  
-16.9640, -0.9320

■ 208.9040,  
-17.2850, -0.6210

■ 237.4910,

-17.5600, -1.1440

253.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

56.1600, -15.1300,  
-1.1300

56.1600, -15.1300,  
-1.1300

52.8930, -18.7520,  
-1.5680

59.4270, -11.5080,  
-0.6920

49.0390, -22.0990,  
-1.4830

63.2810, -8.1610,  
-0.7770

45.7720, -25.7210,  
-1.9210

66.5480, -4.5390,  
-0.3390

42.5050, -29.3430,  
-2.3590

69.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

38.3520, -33.2860,  
-2.4860

73.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140

■ 35.6830, -35.7160,  
-2.5000

■ 77.2350, 6.6480,  
0.6640

■ 81.0890, 9.9950,  
0.5790

■ 84.3560, 13.6170,  
1.0170

■ 87.6230, 17.2390,  
1.4550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.8670, -15.8630, -4.3670



56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



57.9050, -9.8580, 2.4460

# Triad

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



56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



59.5500, 10.3150, 5.7950



57.0940, 2.4310, -5.5130

# Complementary

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



56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



55.8400, 15.1300, 1.1300

# 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.



58.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930



56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



59.0510, 13.1580, 3.8300

# Square

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



56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



59.5540, 4.4920, 6.7000



58.4590, 11.8290, 0.3810



56.2610, -5.4090, -6.6010



# Rectangle

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



56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



58.4110, -5.4110, 4.4530



58.4590, 11.8290, 0.3810



57.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650

# Sweetspot

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



56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



86.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520



59.6360, -11.1390, -12.8910



42.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



68.5550, -23.6120, -1.5960



47.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



50.0280, -49.9290, -3.7290



114.5150, -114.3920, -8.3760



# Inverse Universe

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



52.2500, 11.4600, 12.5800



62.5870, 18.0610, 19.6050



64.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



37.1250, 37.8180, 41.5140

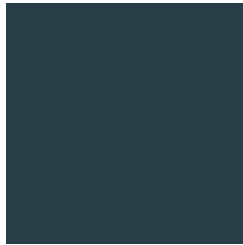


85.0870, 86.8210, 95.0850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

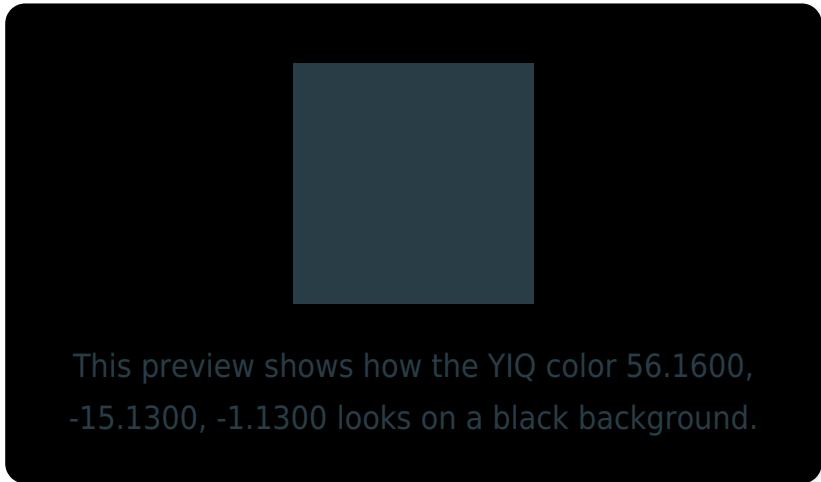
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

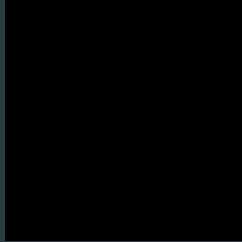
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

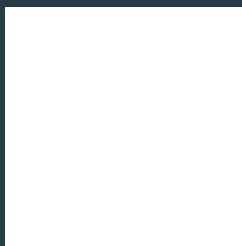
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.1600, -15.1300,

-1.1300.

# 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

56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

### Protanopia

58.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970

### Deuteranopia

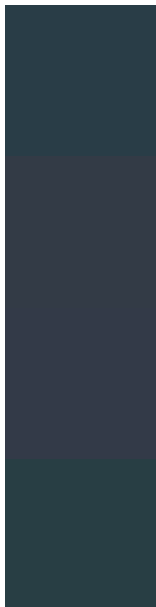
58.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



## Tritanopia

55.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

## Protanomaly

57.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250

## Deuteranomaly

57.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700

## Tritanomaly

56.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 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(41, 61, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 61, 71)  
}
```

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(41, 61, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 61, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 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(41, 61, 71) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 61, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 61, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 61, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 61, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 61, 71)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 61, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 61,  
71) }
```

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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