

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.1810, -10.4550,
7.7610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	333651
RGB	51, 54, 81
RGB Percent	20%, 21%, 32%
CMY	0.8000, 0.7882, 0.6824
CMYK	0.37, 0.33, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	234°, 23%, 26%
HSV	234°, 37%, 32%
XYZ	4.1692, 3.9362, 8.3215
YIQ	56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

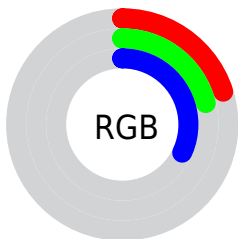
Format	Color
R_{YB}	51, 54, 81
Decimal	3356241
CIE Lab	23.46, 6.25, -16.84
CIE LCh	23, 17.965, 290.370
Yxy	3.9362, 0.2538, 0.2396
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281546321 (0xFF333651)
YUV	56.1810, 12.2358, -4.5437
Hunter-Lab	19.8398, 2.7910, -10.9804

Details

The YIQ color **56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **75.8190, 10.4550, -7.7610**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950**, and **12.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.6800, -13.2980, 9.7260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.6820, -7.6120, 5.7960**.

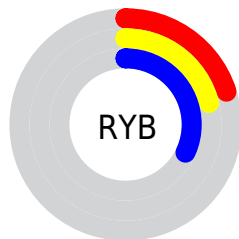
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (21%)

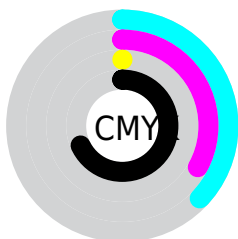
Blue (32%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (32%)

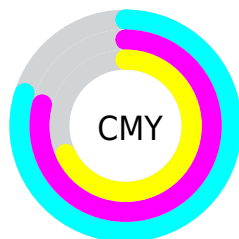


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610 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 56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.1810, -10.4550,
7.7610

■ 56.1810, -10.4550,
7.7610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.6540, -10.4090,
6.9270

■ 103.7080,
-10.5010, 8.5950

■ 12.0670, -10.1340,
7.4500

■ 128.3490,
-10.8680, 9.7400

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 154.3490,
-10.8680, 9.7400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 181.4630,
-11.1890, 10.0510

■ 208.5770,
-11.5100, 10.3620

■ 236.0950, -7.3370,

6.3190

■ 56.1810, -10.4550,
7.7610

■ 56.1810, -10.4550,
7.7610

■ 49.6800, -13.2980,
9.7260

■ 62.6820, -7.6120,
5.7960

■ 42.5920, -15.8660,
12.2140

■ 69.7700, -5.0440,
3.3080

■ 36.0910, -18.7090,
14.1790

■ 76.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 29.5900, -21.5520,
16.1440

■ 82.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 23.0890, -24.3950,
18.1090

■ 89.2730, 3.4850,
-2.5870

■ 15.7020, -27.5590,
20.3850

■ 96.6600, 6.6490,
-4.8630

■ 13.9300, -28.2010,
21.0070

■ 103.1610, 9.4920,
-6.8280

■ 109.6620, 12.3350,
-8.7930

■ 116.7500, 14.9030,
-11.2810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.3530, -25.8590, 0.5810



56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610



57.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040

Triad

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



56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610



56.1890, 21.4570, 2.1050



49.3730, -20.5840, -12.4240

Complementary

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



56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610



75.8190, 10.4550, -7.7610

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.



52.0990, -5.1330, -11.6050



56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610



55.3360, 16.3690, -4.8070

Square

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



56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610



56.8780, 21.1350, 7.9430



53.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



44.6900, -37.5940, -12.5220

Rectangle

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



56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610



57.7230, 11.5060, 11.7460



53.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



50.0100, -15.1280, -12.1840

Sweetspot

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



56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610



94.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090



71.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040



47.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610



66.5920, -15.8660, 12.2140



57.7090, -3.0740, 11.6620



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



17.8400, -36.4550, 27.4250



39.9490, -80.7970, 60.1230

Inverse Universe

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



60.3120, 16.9170, 7.2930



73.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960



73.9920, 2.4780, -11.8740



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



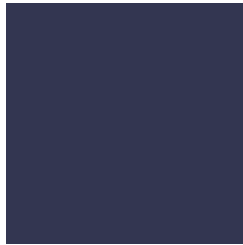
32.5350, 59.3700, 25.3700



71.9900, 130.8890, 56.3370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

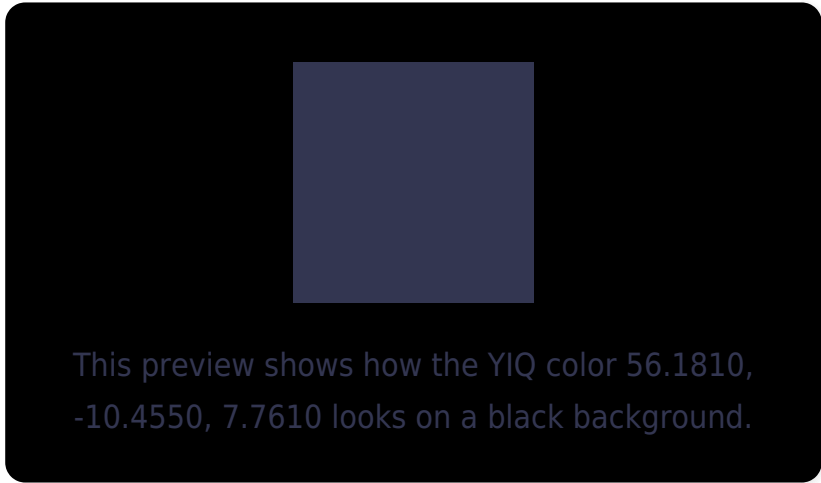
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

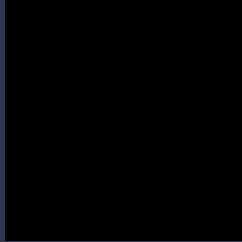
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610.

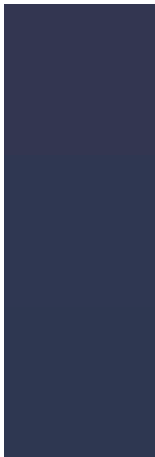


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.1810, -10.4550,

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

56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610

Protanopia

55.6860, -13.4350, 6.7010

Deuteranopia

55.2730, -13.7100, 6.1780



Tritanopia

55.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610

Protanomaly

55.9850, -12.8390, 6.9130

Deuteranomaly

55.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020

Tritanomaly

55.6770, -9.2160, 1.8240

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610 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(51, 54, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 54, 81)  
}
```

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(51, 54, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 54, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610 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(51, 54, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 54, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 54, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 54, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 54, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 54, 81)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.1810, -10.4550, 7.7610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 54, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 54,  
81) }
```

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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