

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860)
contains.

YIQ(56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(56.1940, -12.4700,
-5.2860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	293F3D
RGB	41, 63, 61
RGB Percent	16%, 25%, 24%
CMY	0.8393, 0.7529, 0.7608
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.03, 0.75
HSL	174°, 21%, 20%
HSV	174°, 35%, 25%
XYZ	3.5339, 4.3640, 5.0692
YIQ	56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

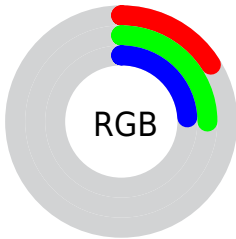
Format	Color
RYB	41, 53, 63
Decimal	2703165
CIELab	24.84, -9.15, -1.54
CIElCh	25, 9.280, 189.522
Yxy	4.3640, 0.2725, 0.3365
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280893245 (0xFF293F3D)
YUV	56.1940, 2.3694, -13.3251
Hunter-Lab	20.8901, -6.3615, 0.2357

Details

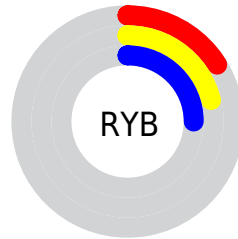
The YIQ color **56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **47.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210**, and **14.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030**.

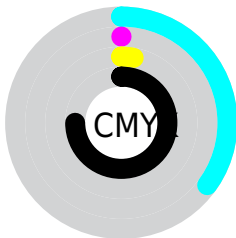
Distribution



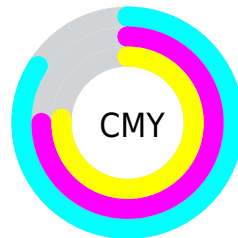
- Red (16%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860 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 56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.1940, -12.4700,
-5.2860

■ 56.1940, -12.4700,
-5.2860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.1940, -12.4700,
-5.2860

■ 103.4820,
-13.3410, -6.0210

■ 14.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740

■ 128.5960,
-13.6620, -5.7100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.5960,
-13.6620, -5.7100

■ 181.2970,
-14.2580, -5.9220

■ 208.8840,
-14.5330, -6.4450

■ 237.5850,

-15.1290, -6.6570

252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

56.1940, -12.4700,
-5.2860

56.1940, -12.4700,
-5.2860

54.2860, -15.7250,
-6.8690

58.1020, -9.2150,
-3.7030

52.1930, -19.8970,
-8.3530

60.1950, -5.0430,
-2.2190

50.2850, -23.1520,
-9.9360

62.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

48.4910, -26.7280,
-11.2080

63.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

46.2840, -30.5790,
-13.0030

65.8050, 5.0430,
2.2190

■ 44.4900, -34.1550,
-14.2750

■ 67.8980, 9.2150,
3.7030

■ 43.4790, -35.6220,
-15.2220

■ 69.8060, 12.4700,
5.2860

■ 71.7140, 15.7250,
6.8690

■ 73.8070, 19.8970,
8.3530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.8910, -7.2430, -6.4030



56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860



56.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980

Triad

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



56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860



59.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



59.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770

Complementary

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



56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860



47.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860

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.



59.8120, 12.3330, 2.2610



56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860



60.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790

Square

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



56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860



59.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



60.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610



58.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180

Rectangle

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



56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860



57.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290



60.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610



59.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690

Sweetspot

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



56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860



79.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



54.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



39.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860



71.0790, -19.5760, -8.6640



51.1390, -10.6370, 0.0430



29.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



64.9820, -53.4560, -22.4160



153.2280, -125.5710, -53.5950

Inverse Universe

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



47.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860



57.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530



52.8610, 10.6370, -0.0430



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



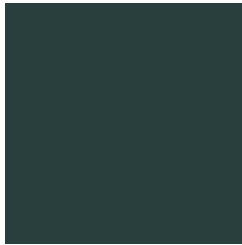
29.1320, 53.1350, 22.7270



68.6580, 125.8920, 53.2840

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

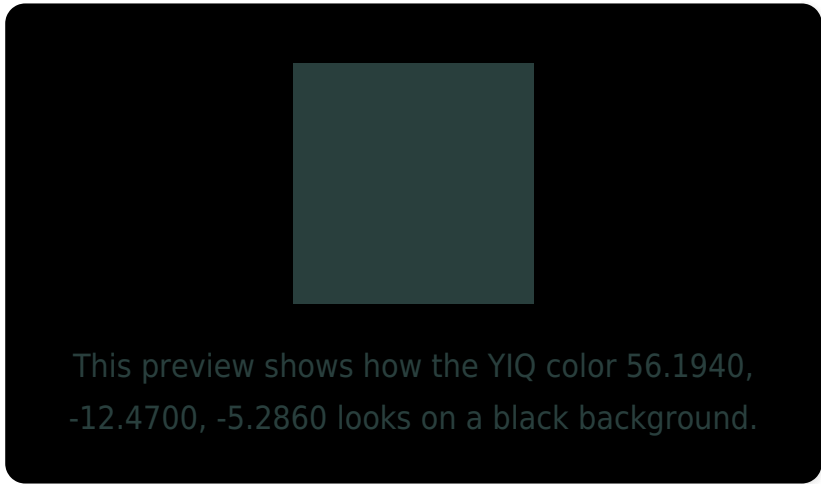
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

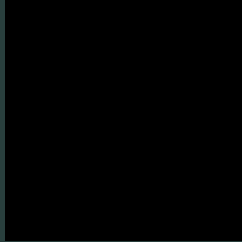
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.1940, -12.4700,

-5.2860.

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

56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860

Protanopia

59.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

Deuteranopia

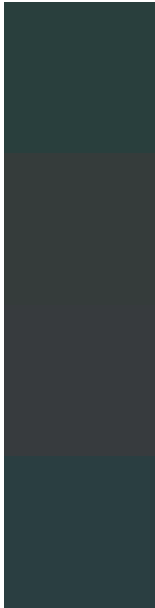
59.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



Tritanopia

56.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860

Protanomaly

57.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950

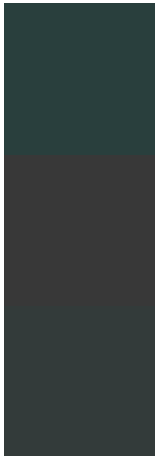
Deuteranomaly

58.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850

Tritanomaly

56.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860 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, 63, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 63, 61)  
}
```

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, 63, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 63, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860 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, 63, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 63, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(41, 63, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 63, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 63, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 63, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 63, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 63,  
61) }
```

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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