

# Converting Colors

YIQ(56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(56.2310, 84.6740,  
51.3780)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A90032
RGB	169, 0, 50
RGB Percent	66%, 0%, 20%
CMY	0.3368, 0.9999, 0.8036
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.70, 0.34
HSL	342°, 100%, 33%
HSV	342°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	16.9633, 8.6782, 3.8072
YIQ	56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

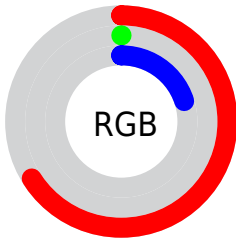
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	169, 0, 50
Decimal	11075634
CIELab	35.36, 60.14, 23.15
CIElCh	35, 64.443, 21.050
Yxy	8.6782, 0.5760, 0.2947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289265714 (0xFFA90032)
YUV	56.2310, -3.0719, 98.8984
Hunter-Lab	29.4588, 51.2330, 12.9586

# Details

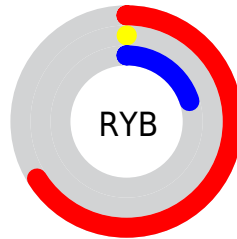
The YIQ color **56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **112.7690, -84.6740, -51.3780**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.7990, 85.4100, 38.0340**, and **33.1610, 63.3590, 24.6630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.5780, 76.1470, 46.2190**.

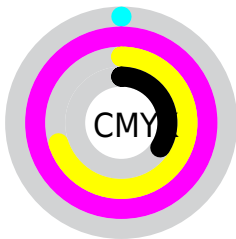
# Distribution



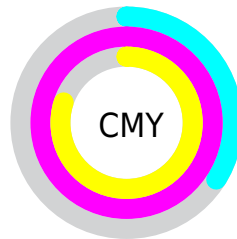
- Red (66%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (80%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780 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 56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.2310, 84.6740,  
51.3780


 56.2310, 84.6740,  
51.3780


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 44.8670, 73.5350,  
38.4870


 125.7990, 85.4100,  
38.0340


 33.1610, 63.3590,  
24.6630

 152.2610, 83.9890,  
36.2530


 23.7350, 46.7630,  
17.0590

 172.1340, 67.9890,  
28.8610

 15.1780, 29.1580,  
11.2220

 191.6480, 51.6220,  
22.6140

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 211.7490, 34.9800,  
15.8440

 231.9640, 18.0170,

9.3850

252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

56.2310, 84.6740,  
51.3780

67.5780, 76.1470,  
46.2190

78.9250, 67.6200,  
41.0600

90.2720, 59.0930,  
35.9010

101.6190, 50.5660,  
30.7420

112.9660, 42.0390,  
25.5830

■ 123.7260, 33.7870,  
20.9470

■ 134.9590, 25.5810,  
15.4770

■ 146.3060, 17.0540,  
10.3180

■ 157.6530, 8.5270,  
5.1590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.5500, 65.3230, 66.1790



56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780



73.6130, 75.9250, 6.1730

# Triad

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



56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780



58.8140, -27.8210, -51.9890



76.3820, -85.5560, 8.6840

# Complementary

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



56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780



112.7690, -84.6740, -51.3780

# 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.



79.0430, -80.6480, -3.1760



56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780



67.8710, -49.1900, -33.6540

# Square

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



56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780



73.7490, 15.5030, -33.1770



74.6140, -66.7990, -17.3830



69.4210, -72.1240, 18.5640



# Rectangle

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



56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780



78.1880, 57.5880, -8.4280



74.6140, -66.7990, -17.3830



78.2740, -85.3720, 5.3480

# Sweetspot

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



56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780



175.6010, 32.6410, 19.6890



54.5480, 16.0790, 77.5750



83.3280, 19.9880, 12.2120



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780



72.8910, 109.6590, 66.6430



70.4890, 91.3740, 18.0460



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



49.2680, 74.0840, 45.0600



6.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



# Inverse Universe

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



56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780



72.8910, 109.6590, 66.6430



98.5110, -91.3740, -18.0460



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



49.2680, 74.0840, 45.0600



6.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

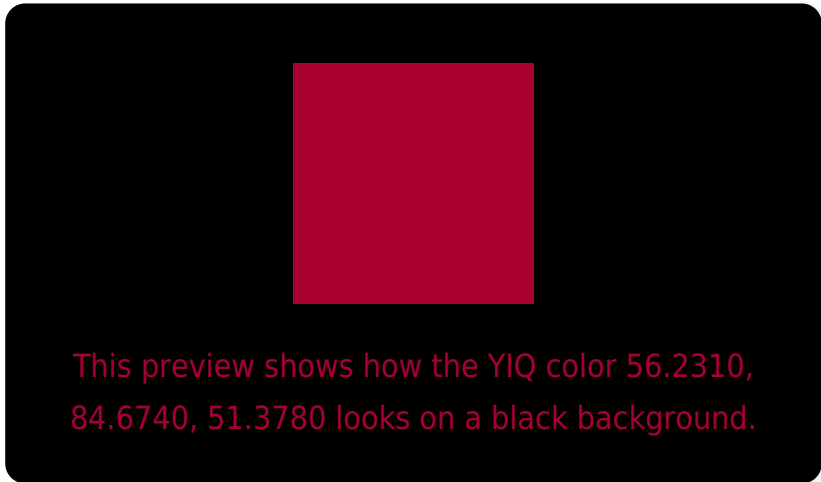
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.2310, 84.6740,



# 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

56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780

### Protanopia

85.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840

### Deuteranopia

84.6160, 27.1440, -7.3520



## Tritanopia

63.7960, 89.4920, 30.1320

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780

## Protanomaly

75.2760, 34.9340, 16.6780

## Deuteranomaly

74.2250, 48.1390, 14.1470

## Tritanomaly

61.0550, 87.5650, 37.5250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.2910, 30.5780, 18.5300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780 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(169, 0, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 0, 50)  
}
```

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(169, 0, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 0, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780 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(169, 0, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 0, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(169, 0, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 0, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 0, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 0, 50)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.2310, 84.6740, 51.3780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 0, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169, 0,  
50) }
```

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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