

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.2810, -16.1880,
18.0520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	343169
RGB	52, 49, 105
RGB Percent	20%, 19%, 41%
CMY	0.7960, 0.8078, 0.5883
CMYK	0.50, 0.53, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	243°, 36%, 30%
HSV	243°, 53%, 41%
XYZ	5.0634, 3.9462, 13.8520
YIQ	56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

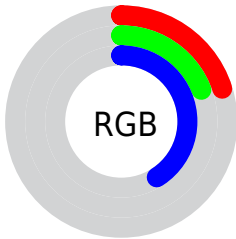
Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 49, 105
Decimal	3420521
CIE _{Lab}	23.49, 17.91, -32.50
CIE _{LCh}	23, 37.105, 298.857
Yxy	3.9462, 0.2215, 0.1726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281610601 (0xFF343169)
YUV	56.2810, 24.0185, -3.7544
Hunter-Lab	19.8651, 10.7335, -27.4375

Details

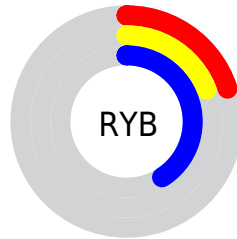
The YIQ color **56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **97.7190, 16.1880, -18.0520**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.1610, -15.7300, 20.7660**, and **9.4440, -18.2050, 16.0590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.4210, -19.3980, 21.1620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420**.

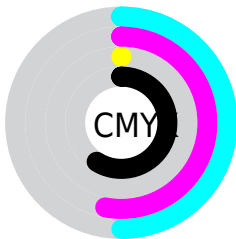
Distribution



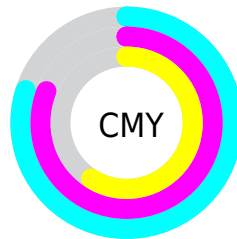
- Red (20%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520 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 56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.2810, -16.1880,
18.0520

■ 56.2810, -16.1880,
18.0520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.3300, -17.8840,
15.7480

■ 104.1610,
-15.7300, 20.7660

■ 9.4440, -18.2050,
16.0590

■ 129.9870,
-15.1800, 21.8120

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 156.2150,
-15.8220, 22.4340

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 183.0410,
-15.2720, 23.4800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 209.5590,
-11.0990, 19.4370

■ 234.6660, -1.5150,

10.9410

■ 56.2810, -16.1880,
18.0520

■ 56.2810, -16.1880,
18.0520

■ 47.4210, -19.3980,
21.1620

■ 65.1410, -12.9780,
14.9420

■ 37.9740, -22.3330,
24.7950

■ 74.5880, -10.0430,
11.3090

■ 29.1140, -25.5430,
27.9050

■ 83.4480, -6.8330,
8.1990

■ 19.6670, -28.4780,
31.5380

■ 92.8950, -3.8980,
4.5660

■ 13.7640, -30.1290,
33.9270

■ 101.7550, -0.6880,
1.4560

■ 111.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 120.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 129.2100, 7.7960,
-9.1320

■ 138.0700, 11.0060,
-12.2420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.9880, -52.4520, 3.4520



56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



56.5470, 15.5380, 26.7860

Triad

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



56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



52.9060, 41.1270, -1.9530



46.0720, -36.0340, -18.7700

Complementary

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



56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



97.7190, 16.1880, -18.0520

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.



41.5920, -26.1750, -26.7430



56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



52.6280, 26.8700, -13.4020

Square

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



56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



52.5280, 42.9120, 15.2640



48.9520, 7.9820, -23.5220



49.2640, -45.0220, -10.0620

Rectangle

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



56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



54.0880, 30.0720, 27.7040



48.9520, 7.9820, -23.5220



44.9320, -32.8240, -21.8800

Sweetspot

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



56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



118.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



86.4950, -32.5510, -10.3030



57.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520



61.2280, -25.8640, 28.2160



64.6530, 0.5000, 23.9880



48.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



15.1320, -33.9810, 37.6590



31.8170, -70.8970, 78.9510

Inverse Universe

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



71.7860, 16.3630, 28.3550



85.7740, 25.8050, 44.4690



89.3470, -0.5000, -23.9880



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



47.6370, 34.1010, 59.3250



99.7030, 71.5480, 124.0920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520 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 56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.2810, -16.1880,

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

56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520

Protanopia

50.5170, -37.6440, 10.4200

Deuteranopia

44.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000



Tritanopia

53.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520

Protanomaly

52.4040, -29.8960, 13.1760

Deuteranomaly

49.0070, -36.2680, 7.5080

Tritanomaly

54.4470, -14.2600, 5.1320

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.9920, -5.5490, 6.9550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520 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(52, 49, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 49, 105)  
}
```

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(52, 49, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 49, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520 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(52, 49, 105) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 49, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 49, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 49, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 49, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 49,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.2810, -16.1880, 18.0520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 49, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 49,  
105) }
```

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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