

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.3600, -0.2330,
20.7510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	452B5C
RGB	69, 43, 92
RGB Percent	27%, 17%, 36%
CMY	0.7293, 0.8314, 0.6393
CMYK	0.25, 0.53, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	272°, 36%, 26%
HSV	272°, 53%, 36%
XYZ	5.2507, 3.7656, 10.5730
YIQ	56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

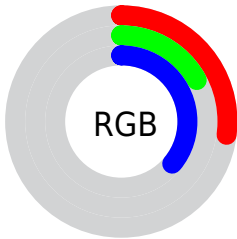
Format	Color
R_{YB}	69, 43, 92
Decimal	4533084
CIE _{Lab}	22.88, 22.84, -24.89
CIE _{LCh}	23, 33.781, 312.537
Yxy	3.7656, 0.2680, 0.1922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282723164 (0xFF452B5C)
YUV	56.3600, 17.5705, 11.0853
Hunter-Lab	19.4051, 14.3406, -18.7211

Details

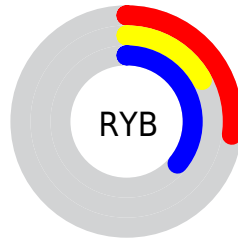
The YIQ color $[56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333366 . A complement of this color would be $[78.6400, 0.2330, -20.7510]$, and the grayscale version is $[56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[104.1260, 0.5460, 23.1540]$, and $[13.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[49.8810, -0.1420, 24.6100]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[62.8390, -0.3240, 16.8920]$.

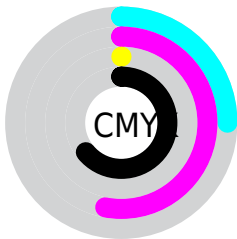
Distribution



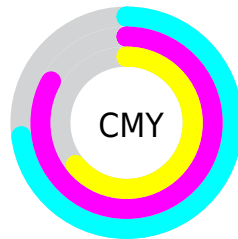
- Red (27%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510 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 56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.3600, -0.2330,
20.7510

■ 56.3600, -0.2330,
20.7510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.8330, -0.1870,
19.9170

■ 104.1260, 0.5460,
23.1540

■ 13.0180, 0.7300,
19.8180

■ 129.5390, 0.8210,
23.6770

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 156.0660, 0.7750,
24.5110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 182.5930, 0.7290,
25.3450

■ 210.8920, 1.3250,
25.5570

■ 235.6290, 9.0750,

17.2590

252.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

56.3600, -0.2330,
20.7510

56.3600, -0.2330,
20.7510

49.8810, -0.1420,
24.6100

62.8390, -0.3240,
16.8920

43.1030, -0.6470,
28.2570

69.6170, 0.1810,
13.2450

36.0370, -0.2810,
32.6390

76.6830, -0.1850,
8.8630

29.5580, -0.1900,
36.4980

83.1620, -0.2760,
5.0040

25.1390, -0.3280,
39.0000

89.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 96.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

■ 102.8980, 0.0470,
-6.3610

■ 110.2630, 0.2770,
-10.5310

■ 116.7420, 0.1860,
-14.3900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.9360, -37.5060, 7.9180



56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510



54.2720, 23.5620, 24.5380

Triad

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



56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510



51.7970, 33.8840, -8.3560



46.1520, -39.0150, -14.3030

Complementary

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



56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510



78.6400, 0.2330, -20.7510

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.



42.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660



56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510



50.5020, 18.2970, -17.7270

Square

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



56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510



52.3330, 38.7870, 7.4190



46.3620, -4.8560, -22.1360



48.1870, -46.1230, -6.6270

Rectangle

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



56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510



52.7800, 33.6950, 22.6150



46.3620, -4.8560, -22.1360



45.1260, -36.1260, -17.1020

Sweetspot

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



56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510



106.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290



62.6740, -22.3290, 2.6870



53.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510



64.0370, -0.2810, 32.6390



63.1230, 13.7960, 25.3160



42.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



29.8820, -0.7420, 46.5060



64.6920, -0.9810, 100.4190

Inverse Universe

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



60.2730, 21.8210, 17.5410



70.1270, 34.3360, 27.5200



71.8770, -13.7960, -25.3160



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



38.7040, 49.1890, 39.1810



83.5170, 105.6210, 84.7650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

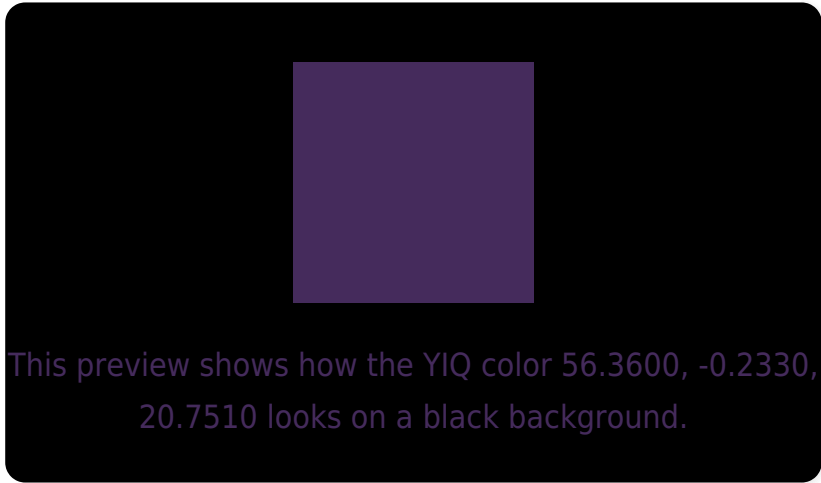
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

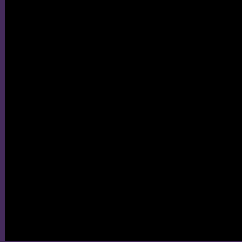
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.3600, -0.2330,

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

56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510

Protanopia

51.7090, -29.4370, 10.3630

Deuteranopia

52.7110, -23.7510, 6.4330



Tritanopia

55.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510

Protanomaly

53.0910, -18.7090, 14.1790

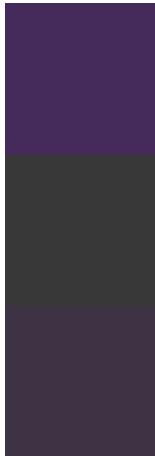
Deuteranomaly

54.3640, -15.2240, 11.5920

Tritanomaly

56.0640, 3.1160, 9.6120

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.0420, 0.1820, 7.7180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510 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(69, 43, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 43, 92)  
}
```

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(69, 43, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 43, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510 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(69, 43, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 43, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 43, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 43, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 43, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 43, 92)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 43, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 43,  
92) }
```

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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