

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.3630, -3.1740,
57.5460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59149E
RGB	89, 20, 158
RGB Percent	35%, 8%, 62%
CMY	0.6507, 0.9217, 0.3805
CMYK	0.44, 0.87, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	270°, 78%, 35%
HSV	270°, 87%, 62%
XYZ	10.5445, 5.0939, 32.7615
YIQ	56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

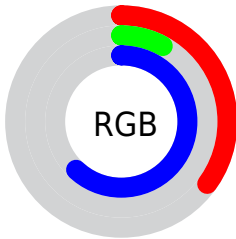
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 20, 158
Decimal	5837982
CIE _{Lab}	27.00, 54.90, -59.88
CIE _{LCh}	27, 81.241, 312.518
Yxy	5.0939, 0.2179, 0.1052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284028062 (0xFF59149E)
YUV	56.3630, 50.1070, 28.6226
Hunter-Lab	22.5696, 43.8984, -70.2650

Details

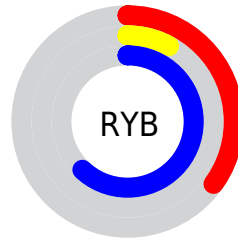
The YIQ color **56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **121.6370, 3.1740, -57.5460**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.0750, -2.3030, 58.2810**, and **20.0430, -17.6130, 38.3790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.5790, -3.5420, 64.2180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.1470, -2.8060, 50.8740**.

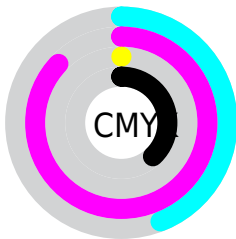
Distribution



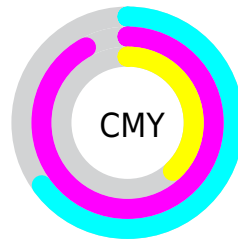
- Red (35%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460 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 56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.3630, -3.1740,
57.5460

■ 56.3630, -3.1740,
57.5460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 32.8740, -6.2910,
53.4610

■ 112.0750, -2.3030,
58.2810

■ 20.0430, -17.6130,
38.3790

■ 139.6020, -2.3490,
59.1150

■ 9.1200, -25.6800,
24.8800

■ 165.2020, 4.5290,
55.6090

■ 9.3190, -19.3510,
14.8010

■ 189.7220, 14.3880,
47.6360

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 212.7360, 19.8000,
37.6560


■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770


■ 229.1720, 12.1000,


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,


23.0120


0.0000


 246.1950, 4.1250,
7.8450


 56.3630, -3.1740,
57.5460


 56.3630, -3.1740,
57.5460


 44.5790, -3.5420,
64.2180


 68.1470, -2.8060,
50.8740

 41.6330, -3.6340,
65.8860

 79.9310, -2.4380,
44.2020

 91.1280, -1.7950,
38.0530

 102.9120, -1.4270,
31.3810

 114.6960, -1.0590,
24.7090

■ 126.1810, -1.2870,
17.8250

■ 137.9650, -0.9190,
11.1530

■ 149.1620, -0.2760,
5.0040

■ 160.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.4020, -79.1400, 24.5720



56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460



56.5920, 56.3370, 63.8330

Triad

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



56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460



59.2940, 51.7180, -1.1620



60.1550, -52.2650, -16.4650

Complementary

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



56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460



121.6370, 3.1740, -57.5460

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.



51.2290, -29.8870, -36.5670



56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460



57.5350, 13.5300, -24.9500

Square

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



56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460



43.3550, 86.4200, 30.7400



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



67.4680, -71.4790, 1.3610

Rectangle

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



56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460



55.8050, 77.2460, 53.8380



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



57.6470, -45.2030, -23.3070

Sweetspot

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



56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460



167.2290, -1.2420, 22.5180



76.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310



80.5460, -1.0570, 13.6550



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460



54.3950, -5.0590, 86.2130



76.9940, 37.9500, 72.1740



73.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



37.5310, -3.5870, 59.5250



4.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

Inverse Universe

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



69.1280, 60.0990, 50.7150



73.6350, 90.3090, 75.9170



101.0060, -37.9500, -72.1740



73.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



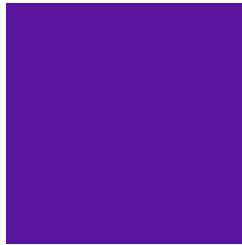
50.8510, 62.4370, 52.3970



5.3970, 6.3720, 5.6680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

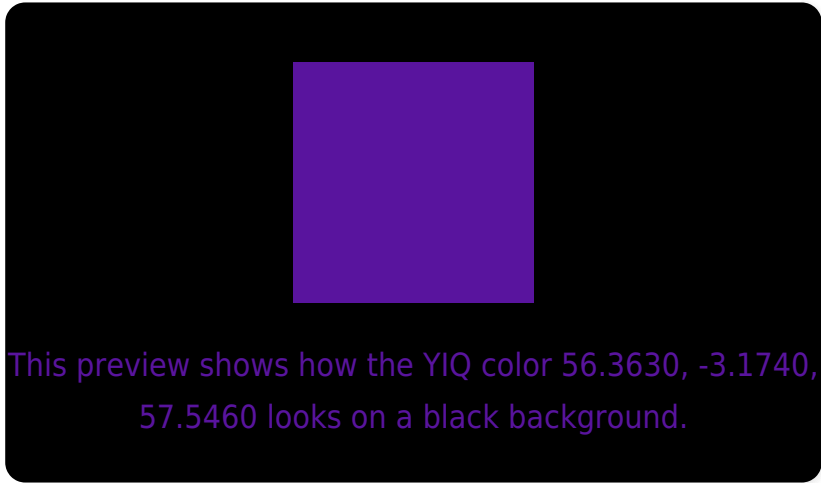
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

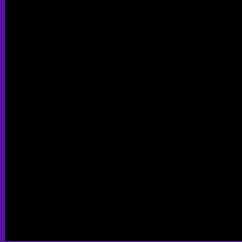
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.3630, -3.1740,

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

56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460

Protanopia

52.0290, -59.6970, 8.1030

Deuteranopia

52.3250, -55.0190, 0.4130



Tritanopia

65.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460

Protanomaly

53.2310, -39.1140, 26.0540

Deuteranomaly

53.7380, -36.4080, 21.0640

Tritanomaly

62.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.1750, -1.1500, 20.8500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460 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(89, 20, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 20, 158)  
}
```

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(89, 20, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 20, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460 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(89, 20, 158) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 20, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 20, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 20, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 20, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 20,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.3630, -3.1740, 57.5460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 20, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 20,  
158) }
```

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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