

# Converting Colors

YIQ(56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(56.4390, -55.3400,  
0.7240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	044777
RGB	4, 71, 119
RGB Percent	2%, 28%, 47%
CMY	0.9844, 0.7215, 0.5336
CMYK	0.97, 0.40, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	205°, 94%, 24%
HSV	205°, 97%, 47%
XYZ	5.6305, 5.8660, 18.2676
YIQ	56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

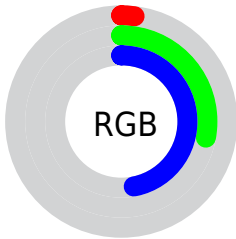
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	4, 46, 119
Decimal	280439
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.07, 0.64, -32.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	29, 32.603, 271.120
Yxy	5.8660, 0.1892, 0.1971
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278470519 (0xFF044777)
YUV	56.4390, 30.8426, -45.9890
Hunter-Lab	24.2199, -0.8878, -27.7651

# Details

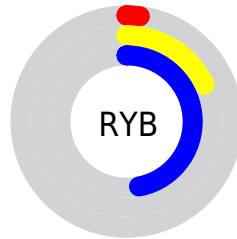
The YIQ color **56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **66.5610, 55.3400, -0.7240**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.8860, -43.2370, 7.1550**, and **24.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.0690, -57.1740, 0.9220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.9620, -49.5630, 0.6530**.

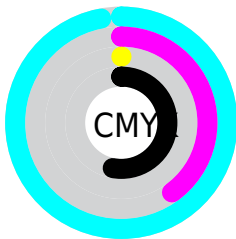
# Distribution



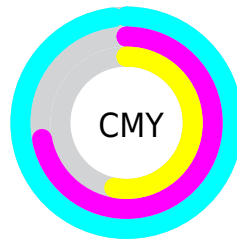
- Red (2%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240 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 56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.4390, -55.3400,  
0.7240

■ 56.4390, -55.3400,  
0.7240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 39.4790, -43.6490,  
3.6070

■ 111.8860,  
-43.2370, 7.1550

■ 24.4160, -30.1700,  
7.1260

■ 138.5980,  
-42.3660, 7.8900

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,  
12.5250

■ 165.1250,  
-42.4120, 8.7240

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

■ 192.5380,  
-42.1370, 9.2470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 217.3460,  
-33.1490, 0.5390

■ 243.0400,

-23.8400, -8.4800

252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

56.4390, -55.3400,  
0.7240

56.4390, -55.3400,  
0.7240

54.0690, -57.1740,  
0.9220

62.9620, -49.5630,  
0.6530

69.4850, -43.7860,  
0.5820

76.0080, -38.0090,  
0.5110

82.5310, -32.2320,  
0.4400

88.7550, -27.0510,  
0.1570

■ 95.2780, -21.2740,  
0.0860

■ 101.8010,  
-15.4970, 0.0150

■ 108.3240, -9.7200,  
-0.0560

■ 114.8470, -3.9430,  
-0.1270

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.9670, -57.1270, -5.4390



56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240



69.5050, -11.0070, 17.7690

# Triad

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



56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240



67.5660, 39.7490, 12.0130



56.6570, -24.8000, -24.1280

# Complementary

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



56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240



66.5610, 55.3400, -0.7240

# 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.



63.2770, 5.6890, -20.5110



56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240



66.9810, 36.5420, -1.4580

# Square

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



56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240



68.0680, 32.8240, 21.8800



65.7310, 25.0820, -14.0380



55.4130, -44.4240, -20.9040



# Rectangle

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



56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240



70.6060, 7.8820, 22.3620



65.7310, 25.0820, -14.0380



59.9420, -12.4210, -22.7010

# Sweetspot

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



56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240



131.0930, -22.1910, 0.1850



76.9770, -47.0330, -45.2170



64.1710, -13.6630, -0.1830



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240



71.2010, -75.1010, 0.9230



22.9800, -39.6650, 30.5350



55.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



55.5850, -58.6870, 0.8090



114.2020, -120.4000, 1.3920



# Inverse Universe

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



46.0230, 47.0330, 45.2170



57.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730



100.0200, 39.6650, -30.5350



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



44.5720, 49.9210, 47.9450



91.3940, 102.1340, 98.4060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

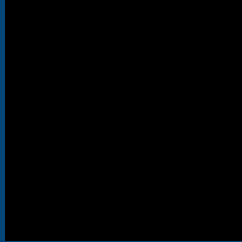
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.4390, -55.3400,



# 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

56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240

### Protanopia

67.0900, -26.1360, 11.1120

### Deuteranopia

63.0280, -40.7610, 6.3350



## Tritanopia

53.9600, -47.2220, -14.2460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240

## Protanomaly

63.0070, -36.2680, 7.5080

## Deuteranomaly

60.3370, -46.1250, 4.4270

## Tritanomaly

54.5670, -50.2490, -8.9450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

55.8760, -20.0820, 0.5100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240 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(4, 71, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 71, 119)  
}
```

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(4, 71, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 71, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240 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(4, 71, 119) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 71, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 71, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 71, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 71, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 71, 119)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 71, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 71,  
119) }
```

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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