

# Converting Colors

YIQ(56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(56.4870, 60.4660,  
49.5700)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	91084A
RGB	145, 8, 74
RGB Percent	57%, 3%, 29%
CMY	0.4310, 0.9688, 0.7096
CMYK	0.00, 0.95, 0.49, 0.43
HSL	331°, 90%, 30%
HSV	331°, 95%, 57%
XYZ	13.0174, 6.6957, 7.0934
YIQ	56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

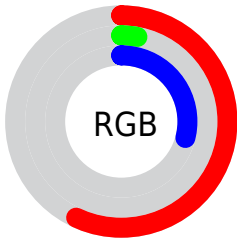
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 8, 74
Decimal	9504842
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.10, 54.70, 0.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 54.701, 0.774
Yxy	6.6957, 0.4856, 0.2498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287694922 (0xFF91084A)
YUV	56.4870, 8.6339, 77.6259
Hunter-Lab	25.8761, 44.5143, 1.8602

# Details

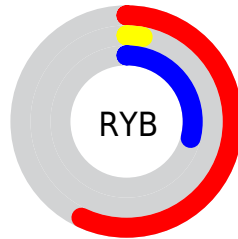
The YIQ color **56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **96.5130, -60.4660, -49.5700**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.5160, 61.5220, 41.4420**, and **29.8460, 42.4970, 28.2970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.3350, 63.9500, 52.5100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.6170, 54.0480, 44.7360**.

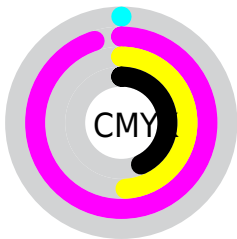
# Distribution



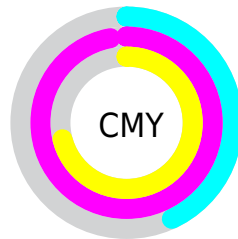
- Red (57%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (43%)




- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (71%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700 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 56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.4870, 60.4660,  
49.5700


 56.4870, 60.4660,  
49.5700


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 40.6120, 52.4440,  
40.7640


 119.5160, 61.5220,  
41.4420


 29.8460, 42.4970,  
28.2970

 147.2990, 63.6310,  
41.7670


 19.4070, 35.9430,  
14.9110

 173.0920, 59.7800,  
39.9720

 9.0840, 17.5590,  
6.6710

 192.6060, 43.4130,  
33.7250

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 212.2340, 26.7250,  
27.7890

 232.1070, 10.7250,

20.3970

249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

56.4870, 60.4660,  
49.5700

56.4870, 60.4660,  
49.5700

51.3350, 63.9500,  
52.5100

65.6170, 54.0480,  
44.7360

75.2200, 47.6760,  
39.0680

84.3500, 41.2580,  
34.2340

93.9530, 34.8860,  
28.5660

103.6700, 28.1930,  
23.2090

■ 112.6860, 22.0960,  
18.0640

■ 122.4030, 15.4030,  
12.7070

■ 131.4190, 9.3060,  
7.5620

■ 141.1360, 2.6130,  
2.2050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.8450, 27.0430, 44.0590



56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700



62.5420, 66.6600, 25.4120

# Triad

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



56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700



62.4750, 4.5910, -33.6570



68.5280, -71.7080, 0.0040

# Complementary

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



56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700



96.5130, -60.4660, -49.5700

# 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.



66.6410, -62.2610, -11.5170



56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700



55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500

# Square

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



56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700



68.8750, 33.2440, -18.7880



61.7390, -48.4580, -24.8900



64.6130, -73.0850, 8.4430



# Rectangle

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



56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700



65.9860, 64.5090, 3.8130



61.7390, -48.4580, -24.8900



68.0890, -69.0940, -3.3180

# Sweetspot

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



56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700



154.6970, 23.5630, 19.0110



44.8470, -1.6610, 57.6590



73.3920, 13.9360, 11.7600



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700



66.8850, 83.4330, 68.3690



50.1370, 81.1020, 27.9980



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.7750, 59.5950, 48.8350



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



# Inverse Universe

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



56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700



66.8850, 83.4330, 68.3690



102.8630, -81.1020, -27.9980



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.7750, 59.5950, 48.8350

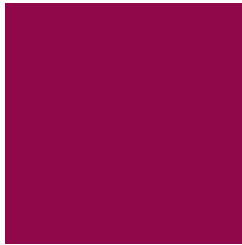


2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

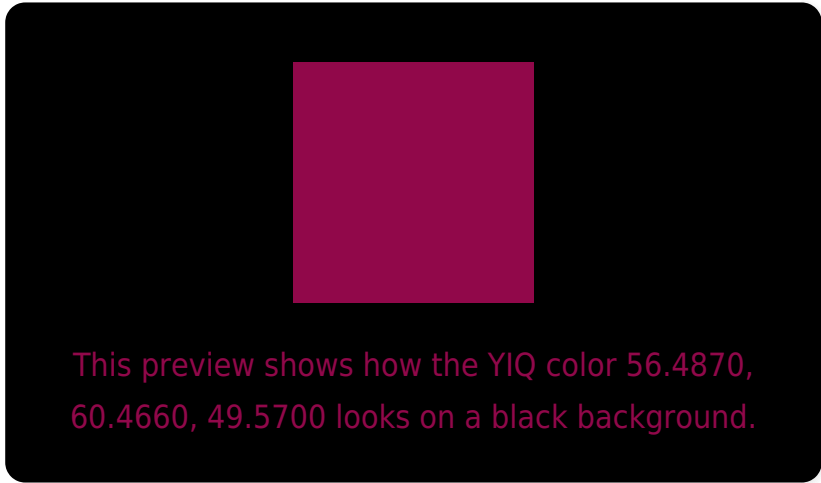
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.4870, 60.4660,



# 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

56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700

### Protanopia

75.9570, -15.6360, 8.0440

### Deuteranopia

76.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



## Tritanopia

63.7870, 67.3480, 23.9560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700

## Protanomaly

69.1720, 12.1000, 23.0120

## Deuteranomaly

68.7360, 27.8270, 18.8270

## Tritanomaly

61.2140, 65.0080, 33.3280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.3870, 21.5000, 17.8520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700 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(145, 8, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 8, 74)  
}
```

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(145, 8, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 8, 74) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700 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(145, 8, 74) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 8, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(145, 8, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 8, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 8, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 8, 74)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.4870, 60.4660, 49.5700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 8, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145, 8,  
74) }
```

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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