

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.5720, -31.4500,
-13.7380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.5720, -31.4500,
-13.7380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	124A44
RGB	18, 74, 68
RGB Percent	7%, 29%, 27%
CMY	0.9295, 0.7097, 0.7335
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.08, 0.71
HSL	174°, 61%, 18%
HSV	174°, 76%, 29%
XYZ	3.7416, 5.4459, 6.3179
YIQ	56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

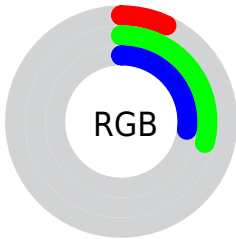
Format	Color
R_{YB}	18, 48, 74
Decimal	1198660
CIE Lab	27.97, -19.43, -1.62
CIE LCh	28, 19.501, 184.764
Yxy	5.4459, 0.2413, 0.3512
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279388740 (0xFF124A44)
YUV	56.5720, 5.6340, -33.8276
Hunter-Lab	23.3365, -12.2196, 0.2840

Details

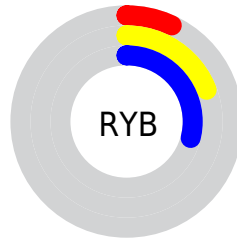
The YIQ color **56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **35.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.3550, -29.3410, -13.4130**, and **21.0470, -16.5500, -8.4380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.3650, -35.3010, -15.5330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.7790, -27.5990, -11.9430**.

Distribution



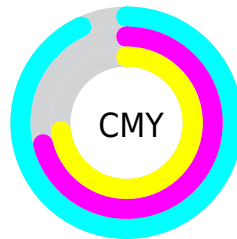
- Red (7%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380 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 56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.5720, -31.4500,
-13.7380

■ 56.5720, -31.4500,
-13.7380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.1810, -28.7910,
-12.3670

■ 106.3550,
-29.3410, -13.4130

■ 21.0470, -16.5500,
-8.4380

■ 132.2410,
-29.0200, -13.7240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.9420,
-29.6160, -13.9360

■ 185.6430,
-30.2120, -14.1480

■ 214.2300,
-30.4870, -14.6710

■ 239.4090,

-29.4330, -11.7450

■ 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 56.5720, -31.4500,
-13.7380

■ 56.5720, -31.4500,
-13.7380

■ 54.3650, -35.3010,
-15.5330

■ 58.7790, -27.5990,
-11.9430

■ 51.8590, -39.7480,
-17.5400

■ 61.2850, -23.1520,
-9.9360

■ 50.9620, -41.5360,
-18.1760

■ 63.3780, -18.9800,
-8.4520

■ 65.8840, -14.5330,
-6.4450

■ 68.0910, -10.6820,
-4.6500

■ 70.2980, -6.8310,
-2.8550

■ 72.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 74.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 77.4030, 6.2350,
2.6430

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.5540, -13.8440, -13.4280



56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



52.6120, -46.1220, -12.1540

Triad

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



56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



67.4100, -3.6700, 11.4500



65.9670, 21.9620, -1.5420

Complementary

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



56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



35.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380

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.



66.6780, 24.5740, 6.1900



56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



67.8910, 11.0930, 13.7250

Square

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



56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



64.6250, -20.6330, 4.9910



67.3990, 21.2260, 11.8020



64.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340

Rectangle

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



56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



55.8130, -42.1340, -7.3340



67.3990, 21.2260, 11.8020



66.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850

Sweetspot

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



56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



90.0800, -12.1490, -5.5970



52.9650, -11.2280, -27.8040



43.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



69.5480, -49.2380, -21.7660



44.9290, -27.6010, -0.8890



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.2480, -57.2610, -25.0450



158.3800, -129.0550, -56.5350

Inverse Universe

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



35.4280, 31.4500, 13.7380



36.3380, 49.5590, 21.4550



47.0710, 27.6010, 0.8890



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



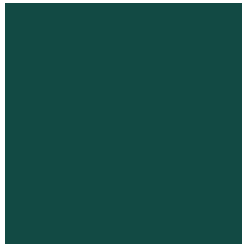
31.7520, 57.2610, 25.0450



71.6200, 129.0550, 56.5350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

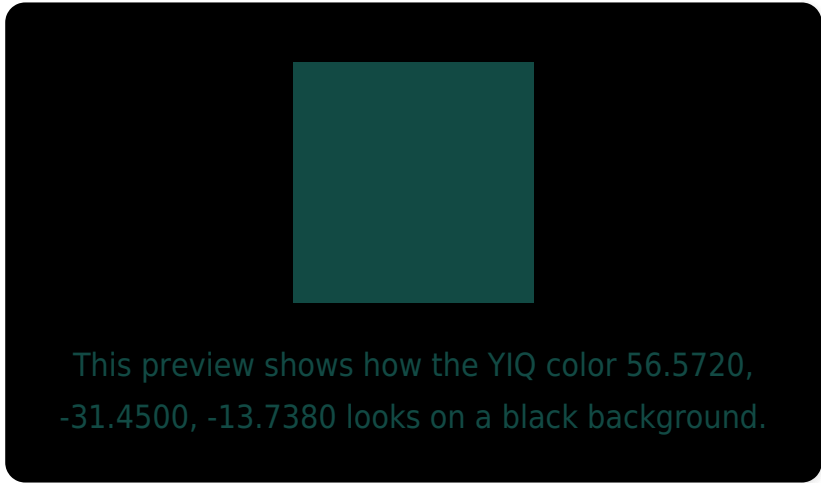
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

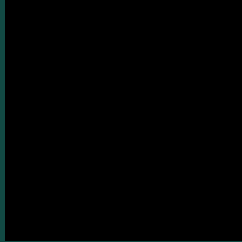
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.5720, -31.4500,

-13.7380.

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

56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380

Protanopia

66.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Deuteranopia

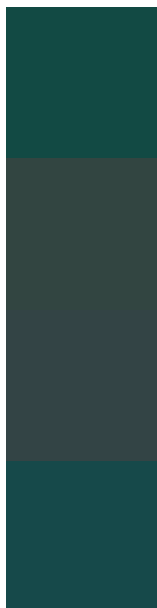
66.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



Tritanopia

58.6310, -29.9380, -8.0980

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380

Protanomaly

62.8630, -10.0400, -5.2720

Deuteranomaly

63.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930

Tritanomaly

57.8650, -30.7170, -10.5010

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380 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(18, 74, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 74, 68)  
}
```

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(18, 74, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 74, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380 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(18, 74, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 74, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(18, 74, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 74, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 74, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 74, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 74, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 74,  
68) }
```

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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