

# Converting Colors

YIQ(56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(56.6030, -32.7350,  
-6.9670)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	154651
RGB	21, 70, 81
RGB Percent	8%, 27%, 32%
CMY	0.9177, 0.7254, 0.6825
CMYK	0.74, 0.14, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	191°, 59%, 20%
HSV	191°, 74%, 32%
XYZ	3.9840, 5.1356, 8.5589
YIQ	56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

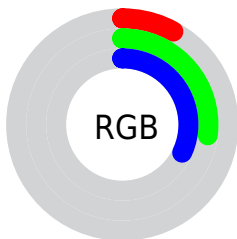
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 48, 81
Decimal	1394257
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.12, -12.17, -11.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 16.627, 222.971
Yxy	5.1356, 0.2254, 0.2905
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279584337 (0xFF154651)
YUV	56.6030, 12.0277, -31.2238
Hunter-Lab	22.6618, -8.2775, -6.5294

# Details

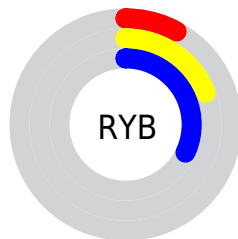
The YIQ color **56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **45.3970, 32.7350, 6.9670**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.9130, -30.6720, -5.8080**, and **19.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.6240, -37.2280, -8.1400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.5820, -28.2420, -5.7940**.

# Distribution



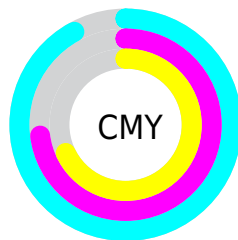
- Red (8%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670 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 56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.6030, -32.7350,  
-6.9670

■ 56.6030, -32.7350,  
-6.9670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 34.7880, -31.8180,  
-7.0660

■ 105.9130,  
-30.6720, -5.8080

■ 19.9530, -18.9810,  
-2.9250

■ 131.9130,  
-30.6720, -5.8080

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420

■ 158.6140,  
-31.2680, -6.0200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 185.7280,  
-31.5890, -5.7090

■ 213.4290,  
-32.1850, -5.9210

■ 240.6480,

-28.6080, -10.1760

249.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

56.6030, -32.7350,  
-6.9670

56.6030, -32.7350,  
-6.9670

53.6240, -37.2280,  
-8.1400

59.5820, -28.2420,  
-5.7940

50.0580, -41.4460,  
-8.7900

63.1480, -24.0240,  
-5.1440

47.9760, -44.1510,  
-9.3270

66.1270, -19.5310,  
-3.9710

69.6930, -15.3130,  
-3.3210

72.6720, -10.8200,  
-2.1480

■ 76.5370, -6.0060,  
-1.2860

■ 79.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

■ 83.0820, 2.7050,  
0.5370

■ 86.0610, 7.1980,  
1.7100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.7190, -27.3700, -10.5860



56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670



60.1250, -25.2170, -0.0410

# Triad

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



56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670



65.6090, 11.8270, 11.4350



62.6340, 9.5380, -7.6620

# Complementary

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



56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670



45.3970, 32.7350, 6.9670

# 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.



63.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670



65.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520

# Square

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



56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670



65.9220, 0.6400, 10.4320



64.8300, 21.0900, 3.2500



60.8930, -1.5570, -10.3330



# Rectangle

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



56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670



62.9520, -17.2400, 4.0720



64.8300, 21.0900, 3.2500



63.5420, 12.7930, -6.0790

# Sweetspot

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



56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670



95.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610



57.3600, -19.7100, -28.2700



48.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670



67.2140, -50.7530, -10.8250



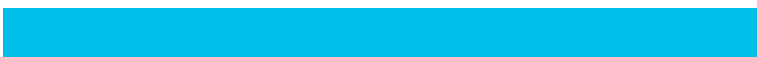
39.5800, -24.7600, 8.2000



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



61.8650, -57.0800, -11.8000



137.9780, -126.7220, -27.2180



# Inverse Universe

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



44.5260, 20.0310, 27.9590



48.4710, 31.0320, 43.3520



62.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



41.0850, 35.2950, 48.6950

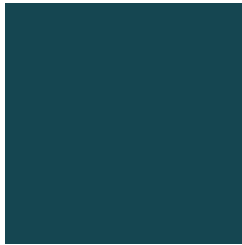


91.0280, 77.2820, 108.2740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670 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 56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

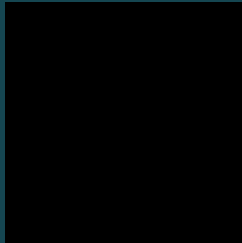
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

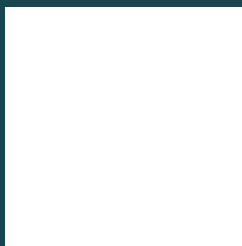
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6030, -32.7350,

-6.9670.

# 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

56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670

### Protanopia

63.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

### Deuteranopia

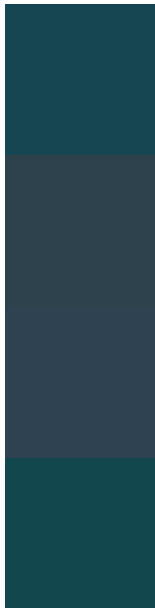
64.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840



## Tritanopia

55.5380, -34.1100, -9.5820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670

## Protanomaly

61.3880, -15.7720, -0.5080

## Deuteranomaly

61.8440, -17.0560, 0.7360

## Tritanomaly

55.9510, -33.8350, -9.0590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670

## Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

57.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670 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(21, 70, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 70, 81)  
}
```

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(21, 70, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 70, 81) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670 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(21, 70, 81) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 70, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 70, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 70, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 70, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 70, 81)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.6030, -32.7350, -6.9670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 70, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 70,  
81) }
```

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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