

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.6330, -49.4740,
15.5660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	133C8A
RGB	19, 60, 138
RGB Percent	7%, 24%, 54%
CMY	0.9255, 0.7646, 0.4591
CMYK	0.86, 0.56, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	219°, 76%, 31%
HSV	219°, 86%, 54%
XYZ	6.4678, 5.2049, 24.6837
YIQ	56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

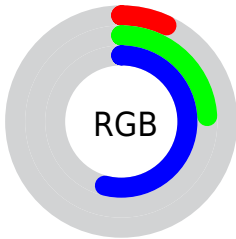
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 49, 138
Decimal	1260682
CIE _{Lab}	27.31, 17.45, -47.28
CIE _{LCh}	27, 50.392, 290.256
Yxy	5.2049, 0.1779, 0.1432
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279450762 (0xFF133C8A)
YUV	56.6330, 40.1139, -33.0041
Hunter-Lab	22.8144, 10.6790, -48.1779

Details

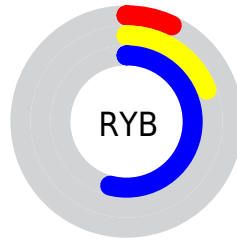
The YIQ color **56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **100.3670, 49.4740, -15.5660**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.4110, -39.8010, 21.9830**, and **21.6580, -33.4270, 16.5970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.1640, -55.3430, 17.3050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.1020, -43.6050, 13.8270**.

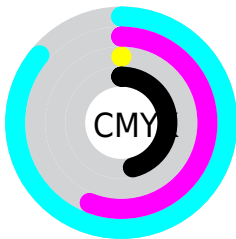
Distribution



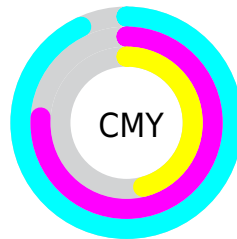
- Red (7%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660 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 56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.6330, -49.4740,
15.5660

■ 56.6330, -49.4740,
15.5660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.6610, -46.6770,
14.4350

■ 110.4110,
-39.8010, 21.9830

■ 21.6580, -33.4270,
16.5970

■ 136.9490,
-38.3800, 23.7640

■ 8.3560, -20.7730,
18.5470

■ 163.8890,
-38.1510, 25.1210

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

■ 188.7940,
-30.8140, 18.8020

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 213.3140,
-20.9550, 10.8290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 238.7200,

-10.7750, 2.5450

■ 56.6330, -49.4740,
15.5660

■ 56.6330, -49.4740,
15.5660

■ 47.1640, -55.3430,
17.3050

■ 66.1020, -43.6050,
13.8270

■ 43.9080, -57.4980,
17.8140

■ 75.5710, -37.7360,
12.0880

■ 84.7410, -32.4630,
10.1370

■ 94.2100, -26.5940,
8.3980

■ 103.6790,
-20.7250, 6.6590

■ 113.1480,
-14.8560, 4.9200

■ 122.6170, -8.9870,
3.1810

■ 131.7870, -3.7140,
1.2300

■ 141.2560, 2.1550,
-0.5090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.9250, -65.3360, 5.6720



56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660



65.0060, 10.1720, 35.9320

Triad

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



56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660



57.5770, 58.4110, 4.1950



52.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900

Complementary

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



56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660



100.3670, 49.4740, -15.5660

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.



45.8830, -23.1010, -38.4050



56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660



60.9560, 37.6900, -11.2540

Square

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



56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660



51.7620, 60.4690, 32.9890



57.8340, 14.1260, -24.7380



57.8070, -51.1650, -14.3730

Rectangle

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



56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660



58.2820, 35.9380, 42.5460



57.8340, 14.1260, -24.7380



50.5910, -33.6020, -29.8100

Sweetspot

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



56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660



146.7500, -19.4870, 6.2490



97.6310, -57.4420, -38.2900



70.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660



56.8000, -74.5090, 23.2430



37.9480, -27.4710, 40.8250



63.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



42.1640, -55.3430, 17.3050



1.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

Inverse Universe

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



59.2550, 57.7630, 37.9790



60.5890, 86.7820, 57.2300



119.0520, 27.4710, -40.8250



64.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



45.0110, 64.5020, 42.5020



1.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660 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 56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

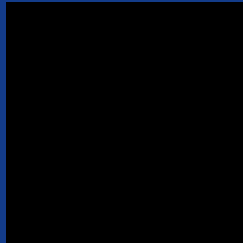
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6330, -49.4740,

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

56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660

Protanopia

51.4420, -59.4220, 8.6260

Deuteranopia

51.7380, -54.7440, 0.9360



Tritanopia

50.9280, -44.1960, -14.0200

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660

Protanomaly

53.1760, -55.6170, 11.2550

Deuteranomaly

53.6830, -52.9110, 6.2650

Tritanomaly

53.2950, -46.3070, -3.2910

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.7070, -17.9280, 5.5280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660 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(19, 60, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 60, 138)  
}
```

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(19, 60, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 60, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660 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(19, 60, 138) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 60, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 60, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 60, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 60, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 60,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 60, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 60,  
138) }
```

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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