

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.6420, -19.3030,
2.9130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	283C53
RGB	40, 60, 83
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 33%
CMY	0.8432, 0.7647, 0.6746
CMYK	0.52, 0.28, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	212°, 35%, 24%
HSV	212°, 52%, 33%
XYZ	4.0514, 4.3077, 8.7967
YIQ	56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

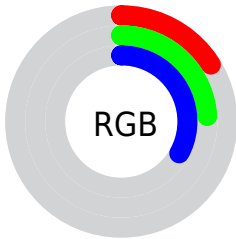
Format	Color
R_{YB}	40, 54, 83
Decimal	2636883
CIE Lab	24.66, -0.61, -16.35
CIE LCh	25, 16.362, 267.848
Yxy	4.3077, 0.2362, 0.2511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280826963 (0xFF283C53)
YUV	56.6420, 12.9945, -14.5950
Hunter-Lab	20.7550, -1.4775, -10.6006




Details

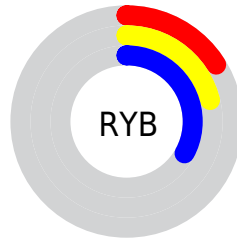
The YIQ color **56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **66.3580, 19.3030, -2.9130**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.2830, -19.6700, 4.0580**, and **14.8980, -17.1480, 2.4040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.9020, -22.9710, 3.3090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.3820, -15.6350, 2.5170**.

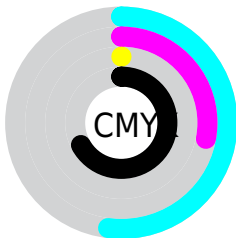
Distribution







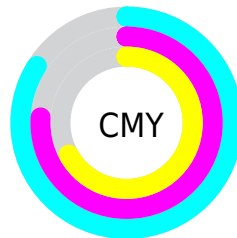
-  Red (16%)
-  Green (24%)
-  Blue (33%)






-  Red (16%)
-  Yellow (21%)
-  Blue (33%)



-  Cyan (52%)
-  Magenta (28%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (67%)



-  Cyan (84%)
-  Magenta (76%)
-  Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130 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 56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.6420, -19.3030,
2.9130

■ 56.6420, -19.3030,
2.9130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.9300, -20.1740,
2.1780

■ 104.2830,
-19.6700, 4.0580

■ 14.8980, -17.1480,
2.4040

■ 129.3970,
-19.9910, 4.3690

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 155.5110,
-20.3120, 4.6800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 182.5110,
-20.3120, 4.6800

■ 210.3260,
-21.2290, 4.7790

■ 236.6160,

-16.4140, 0.1140

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

56.6420, -19.3030,
2.9130

56.6420, -19.3030,
2.9130

51.9020, -22.9710,
3.3090

61.3820, -15.6350,
2.5170

46.2760, -26.9600,
4.0160

67.0080, -11.6460,
1.8100

41.5360, -30.6280,
4.4120

71.7480, -7.9780,
1.4140

36.2090, -34.0210,
5.3310

77.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

32.3550, -37.3680,
5.4160

81.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 87.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080

■ 92.1810, 6.7400,
-1.0040

■ 96.9210, 10.4080,
-1.4000

■ 102.5470, 14.3970,
-2.1070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.2660, -30.1680, -3.9280



56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



59.6330, -5.9160, 8.1000

Triad

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



56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



59.6390, 20.3100, 6.3740



54.9570, -7.6090, -10.7850

Complementary

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



56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



66.3580, 19.3030, -2.9130

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.



56.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470



56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



58.4660, 19.1190, 0.4230

Square

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



56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



59.8220, 15.5410, 10.2050



57.6670, 13.9390, -4.8210



52.1280, -21.2720, -10.9680

Rectangle

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



56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



60.2920, 2.4740, 10.2340



57.6670, 13.9390, -4.8210



55.2240, -3.9870, -10.3470

Sweetspot

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



56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



96.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030



67.8630, -19.2080, -15.3360



47.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



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.



56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



66.7210, -29.7110, 4.3130



45.2010, -13.2070, 13.5850



38.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



40.7330, -47.1800, 7.0280



89.8440, -104.1720, 15.6680

Inverse Universe

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



55.1370, 19.2080, 15.3360



64.2680, 29.3850, 23.6330



77.7990, 13.2070, -13.5850



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



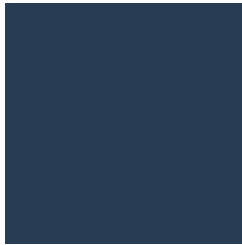
36.9810, 46.8510, 37.4990



81.6800, 103.6040, 82.7720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

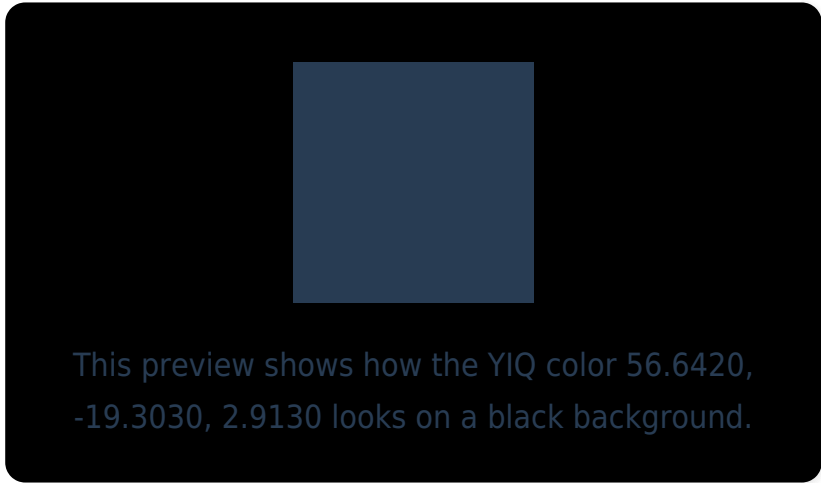
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

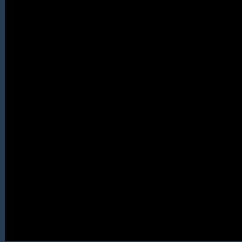
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

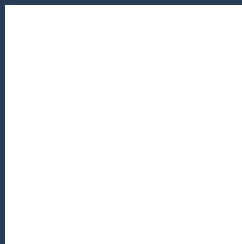
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6420, -19.3030,

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

56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

Protanopia

58.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690

Deuteranopia

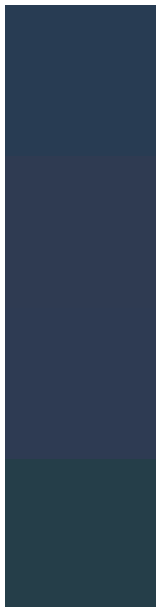
58.1590, -13.3890, 5.8670



Tritanopia

55.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

Protanomaly

58.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090

Deuteranomaly

57.8490, -15.4520, 4.7080

Tritanomaly

55.7790, -18.4310, -1.8790

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130 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(40, 60, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 60, 83)  
}
```

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(40, 60, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 60, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130 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(40, 60, 83) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 60, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 60, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 60, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 60, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 60, 83)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 60, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 60,  
83) }
```

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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