

# Converting Colors

YIQ(56.6840, -21.4030,  
-47.1550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(56.6840, -21.4030,  
-47.1550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	075D00
RGB	7, 93, 0
RGB Percent	3%, 36%, 0%
CMY	0.9728, 0.6351, 1.0000
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 1.00, 0.64
HSL	116°, 100%, 18%
HSV	116°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	4.0043, 7.8797, 1.3099
YIQ	56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

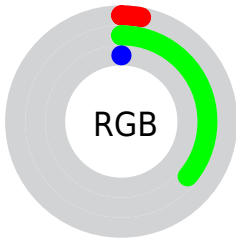
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 93, 86
Decimal	482560
CIELab	33.73, -40.38, 39.92
CIELCh	34, 56.778, 135.330
Yxy	7.8797, 0.3035, 0.5972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278672640 (0xFF075D00)
YUV	56.6840, -27.9452, -43.5729
Hunter-Lab	28.0709, -23.6612, 16.8829

# Details

The YIQ color **56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **36.3160, 21.4030, 47.1550**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.3260, -14.3430, -42.9430**, and **27.0020, -12.6500, -24.0580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480**.

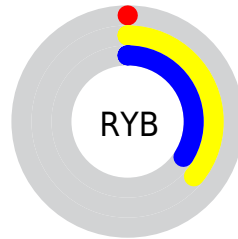
# Distribution



Red (3%)

Green (36%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (34%)

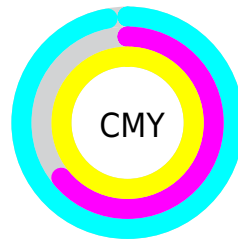


Cyan (93%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (97%)

Magenta (64%)


Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550 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 56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.6840, -21.4030,  
-47.1550

 56.6840, -21.4030,  
-47.1550


 253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430


 40.5030, -18.9750,  
-36.0870

 112.3260,  
-14.3430, -42.9430


 27.0020, -12.6500,  
-24.0580


 138.9840,  
-13.3800, -43.8760

 12.3270, -5.7750,  
-10.9830

 166.4570,  
-13.3340, -44.7100

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 194.2290,  
-12.6920, -45.3320


 222.1150,  
-12.3710, -45.6430


 233.8640, -3.7540,


-31.0980


 245.7270, 4.5420,  
-16.2420


 56.6840, -21.4030,  
-47.1550

 60.4010, -18.9280,  
-42.4480

 63.9330, -17.3700,  
-37.6420

 67.6500, -14.8950,  
-32.9350

 71.0680, -13.0160,  
-28.4400

 74.8990, -10.8620,  
-23.4220

■ 78.6160, -8.3870,  
-18.7150

■ 82.0340, -6.5080,  
-14.2200

■ 85.7510, -4.0330,  
-9.5130

■ 89.2830, -2.4750,  
-4.7070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.0320, 22.1960, -27.8200



56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550



63.2090, -44.3300, -33.6260

# Triad

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



56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550



72.4550, -78.6320, 4.3440



64.2350, 69.6830, 42.2190

# Complementary

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



56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550



36.3160, 21.4030, 47.1550

# 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.



70.3700, 47.6740, 50.1220



56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550



64.2370, -74.7820, 11.6660

# Square

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



56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550



73.2410, -72.5780, -6.2580



80.5910, 4.2110, 39.3390



71.6540, 68.6800, 10.8240



# Rectangle

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



56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550



67.3300, -54.5560, -24.5080



80.5910, 4.2110, 39.3390



63.1840, 65.6930, 48.4530

# Sweetspot

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



56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550



106.0290, -8.1120, -18.1920



77.7020, 32.0530, -24.7390



52.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550



73.1310, -27.6360, -60.8520



59.0370, -38.0940, -36.5100



44.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



66.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340



144.5010, -54.4470, -120.1350



# Inverse Universe

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



36.3160, 21.4030, 47.1550



46.8690, 27.6360, 60.8520



33.9630, 38.0940, 36.5100



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



42.7390, 24.8860, 55.6220

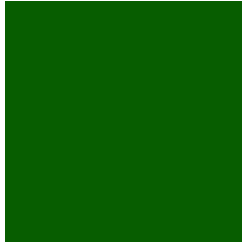


92.4990, 54.4470, 120.1350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

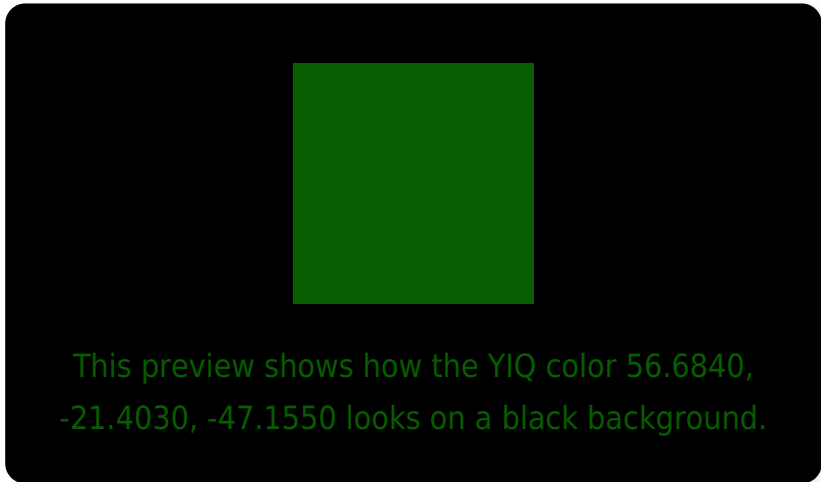
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

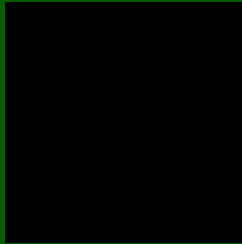
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6840, -21.4030,

-47.1550.

# 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

56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550

### Protanopia

73.8700, 31.6400, -22.7600

### Deuteranopia

76.2050, 32.5550, -11.8050



## Tritanopia

72.7450, -30.2590, -7.7870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550

## Protanomaly

67.8350, 12.3850, -31.7350

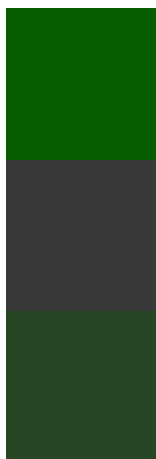
## Deuteranomaly

69.3500, 12.6130, -24.8510

## Tritanomaly

67.0420, -27.3220, -22.4740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550

## Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550 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(7, 93, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 93, 0)  
}
```

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(7, 93, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 93, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550 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(7, 93, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 93, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(7, 93, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 93, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 93, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 93, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.6840, -21.4030, -47.1550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 93, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 93,  
0) }
```

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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