

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.6950, -35.9900,
-8.5500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	114852
RGB	17, 72, 82
RGB Percent	7%, 28%, 32%
CMY	0.9334, 0.7176, 0.6786
CMYK	0.79, 0.12, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	189°, 66%, 19%
HSV	189°, 79%, 32%
XYZ	4.0710, 5.3652, 8.7960
YIQ	56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

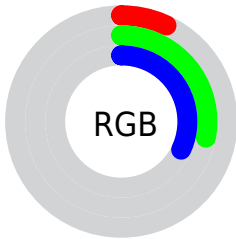
Format	Color
R_{YB}	17, 47, 82
Decimal	1132626
CIE _{Lab}	27.75, -13.64, -11.03
CIE _{LCh}	28, 17.539, 218.947
Yxy	5.3652, 0.2233, 0.2943
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279322706 (0xFF114852)
YUV	56.6950, 12.4754, -34.8125
Hunter-Lab	23.1629, -9.1629, -6.3010

Details

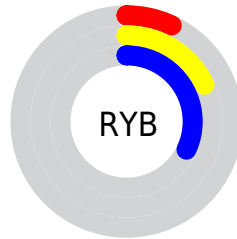
The YIQ color **56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **42.3050, 35.9900, 8.5500**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.1900, -33.0100, -7.4900**, and **21.2410, -19.8520, -3.6600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.7160, -40.4830, -9.7230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.6740, -31.4970, -7.3770**.

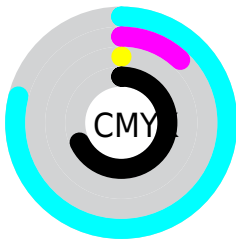
Distribution



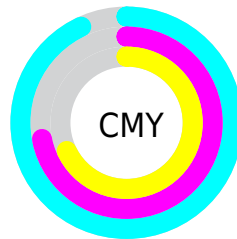
- Red (7%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500 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 56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.6950, -35.9900,
-8.5500

■ 56.6950, -35.9900,
-8.5500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.4890, -32.4140,
-7.2780

■ 107.1900,
-33.0100, -7.4900

■ 21.2410, -19.8520,
-3.6600

■ 132.6030,
-32.7350, -6.9670

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 159.3040,
-33.3310, -7.1790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 186.4180,
-33.6520, -6.8680

■ 215.0050,
-33.9270, -7.3910

■ 240.3490,

-29.2040, -10.3880

249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

56.6950, -35.9900,
-8.5500

56.6950, -35.9900,
-8.5500

53.7160, -40.4830,
-9.7230

59.6740, -31.4970,
-7.3770

50.7370, -44.9760,
-10.8960

63.2400, -27.2790,
-6.7270

49.8510, -45.2970,
-10.5850

66.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420

69.4970, -17.6970,
-4.1690

72.4760, -13.2040,
-2.9960

■ 76.0420, -8.9860,
-2.3460

■ 79.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 82.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 85.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.8930, -27.9200, -11.6320



56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



60.9180, -29.0680, -1.8360

Triad

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



56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



67.7230, 11.5060, 11.7460



64.4170, 11.6470, -7.3370

Complementary

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



56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



42.3050, 35.9900, 8.5500

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.



65.2980, 19.5320, -1.5560



56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



66.8610, 19.8050, 10.0210

Square

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



56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



67.1390, -1.4690, 10.1070



65.9550, 22.2360, 4.5080



62.8500, 0.0020, -11.0540

Rectangle

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



56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



63.5710, -20.5410, 3.3230



65.9550, 22.2360, 4.5080



64.9120, 14.6270, -6.2770

Sweetspot

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



56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



96.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200



56.2950, -21.0850, -30.8850



47.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230



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.



56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500



67.6970, -56.6670, -13.7790



37.9110, -27.1900, 8.1860



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



64.2130, -58.1800, -13.8920



142.0870, -128.6470, -30.8790

Inverse Universe

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



42.7050, 21.0850, 30.8850



45.4160, 32.8650, 48.6810



61.0890, 27.1900, -8.1860



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



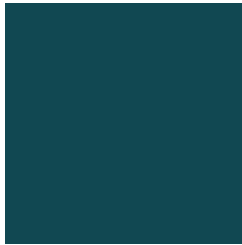
41.5410, 34.0110, 49.9390



91.8260, 75.0350, 110.4510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

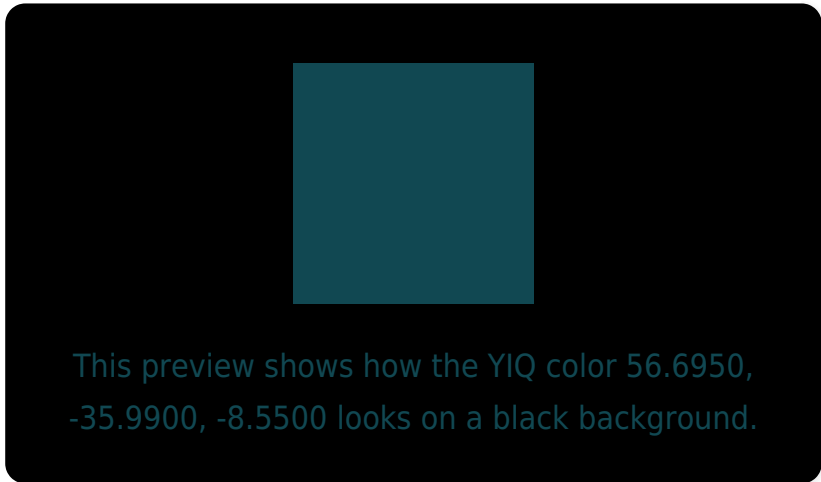
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

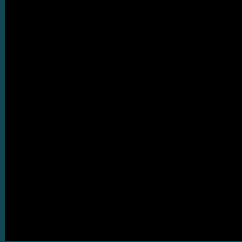
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6950, -35.9900,

-8.5500.

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

56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500

Protanopia

65.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080

Deuteranopia

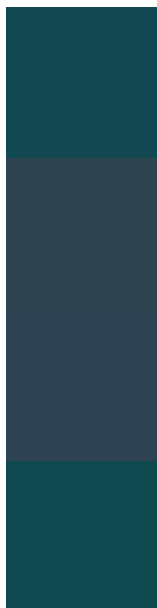
65.6820, -7.6120, 5.7960



Tritanopia

55.7440, -37.6860, -10.8540

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500

Protanomaly

62.6760, -16.6430, -1.2430

Deuteranomaly

62.5450, -17.6520, 0.5240

Tritanomaly

56.1570, -37.4110, -10.3310

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500 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(17, 72, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 72, 82)  
}
```

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(17, 72, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 72, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500 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(17, 72, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 72, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 72, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 72, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 72, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 72, 82)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 72, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 72,  
82) }
```

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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