

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.7050, -24.7550,
-19.4350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.7050, -24.7550,
-19.4350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	154C33
RGB	21, 76, 51
RGB Percent	8%, 30%, 20%
CMY	0.9178, 0.7019, 0.8001
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.33, 0.70
HSL	153°, 57%, 19%
HSV	153°, 72%, 30%
XYZ	3.4916, 5.5699, 4.0207
YIQ	56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

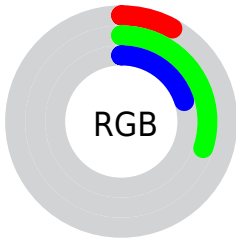
Format	Color
R_YB	21, 57, 76
Decimal	1395763
CIE Lab	28.30, -24.74, 9.78
CIE LCh	28, 26.600, 158.429
Yxy	5.5699, 0.2669, 0.4258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279585843 (0xFF154C33)
YUV	56.7050, -2.8126, -31.3133
Hunter-Lab	23.6007, -14.8931, 6.4196

Details

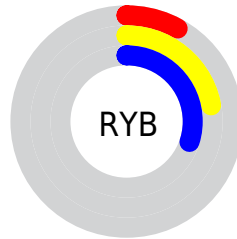
The YIQ color **56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **40.2950, 24.7550, 19.4350**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.9610, -22.6000, -19.9440**, and **19.3540, -10.4050, -15.1810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.9710, -28.5600, -22.0640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.4390, -20.9500, -16.8060**.

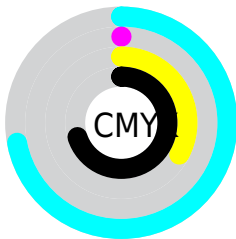
Distribution



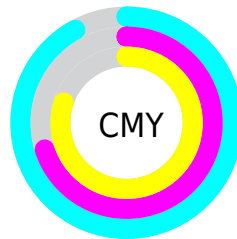
- Red (8%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350 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 56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.7050, -24.7550,
-19.4350

■ 56.7050, -24.7550,
-19.4350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.5310, -24.2050,
-18.3890

■ 105.9610,
-22.6000, -19.9440

■ 19.3540, -10.4050,
-15.1810

■ 132.1350,
-23.1500, -20.9900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.1350,
-23.1500, -20.9900


■ 185.4230,
-24.0210, -21.7250


■ 213.3090,
-23.7000, -22.0360


■ 237.2000,


-21.7750, -18.3750


 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640


 56.7050, -24.7550,
-19.4350


 56.7050, -24.7550,
-19.4350


 53.9710, -28.5600,
-22.0640


 59.4390, -20.9500,
-16.8060


 51.4220, -31.4480,
-24.7920

 61.9880, -18.0620,
-14.0780

 49.2860, -34.0610,
-26.9970

 64.7220, -14.2570,
-11.4490

 67.2710, -11.3690,
-8.7210

 70.0050, -7.5640,
-6.0920

■ 72.8530, -4.0800,
-3.1520

■ 75.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 78.1360, 2.6130,
2.2050

■ 80.5710, 5.8220,
4.6220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040



56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350



53.4070, -44.2870, -17.8790

Triad

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



56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350



64.0850, -27.7400, 7.1400



66.3970, 32.7350, 6.9670

Complementary

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



56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350



40.2950, 24.7550, 19.4350

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.



67.2260, 29.2030, 15.9150



56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350



68.6430, -2.7080, 16.0440

Square

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



56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350



54.8210, -53.7800, -5.5240



68.5760, 16.5940, 18.6580



65.6210, 28.7480, -3.3800

Rectangle

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



56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350



55.0030, -48.7810, -13.5250



68.5760, 16.5940, 18.6580



66.5050, 32.5510, 10.3030

Sweetspot

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



56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350



91.5810, -9.3060, -7.5620



61.0590, 0.3710, -23.2530



46.4290, -5.8220, -4.6220



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350



68.8400, -38.7370, -30.3610



58.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140



36.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



66.2580, -46.0260, -35.9300



149.2600, -103.3750, -81.4150

Inverse Universe

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



40.2950, 24.7550, 19.4350



43.1600, 38.7370, 30.3610



38.6190, 32.2300, 10.6140



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



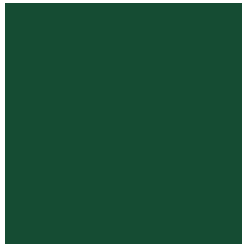
35.7420, 46.0260, 35.9300



80.6260, 103.6960, 81.1040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

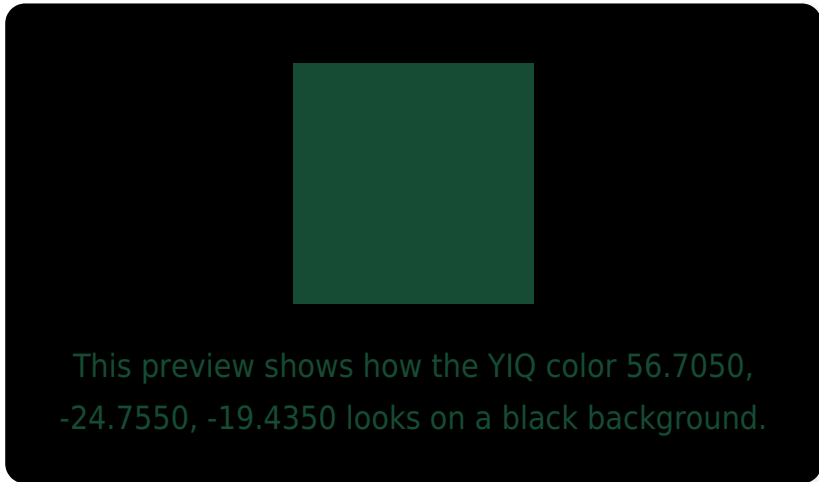
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

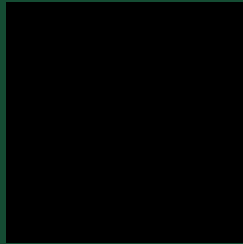
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.7050, -24.7550,

-19.4350.

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

56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350

Protanopia

66.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Deuteranopia

67.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420



Tritanopia

61.6100, -25.4450, -6.9250

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350

Protanomaly

62.4090, -3.0700, -10.4460

Deuteranomaly

63.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970

Tritanomaly

59.8610, -24.8940, -11.4060

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350 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, 76, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 76, 51)  
}
```

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, 76, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 76, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350 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, 76, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 76, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 76, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 76, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 76, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 76, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.7050, -24.7550, -19.4350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 76, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 76,  
51) }
```

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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