

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.7070, -19.0690,
-23.3650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.7070, -19.0690,
-23.3650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	184D26
RGB	24, 77, 38
RGB Percent	9%, 30%, 15%
CMY	0.9060, 0.6979, 0.8510
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.51, 0.70
HSL	136°, 53%, 20%
HSV	136°, 69%, 30%
XYZ	3.3809, 5.6444, 2.7440
YIQ	56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

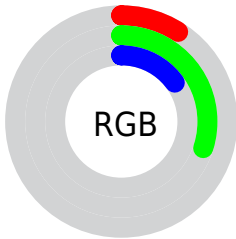
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 66, 77
Decimal	1592614
CIE _{Lab}	28.50, -27.36, 18.08
CIE _{LCh}	28, 32.796, 146.540
Yxy	5.6444, 0.2873, 0.4796
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279782694 (0xFF184D26)
YUV	56.7070, -9.2226, -28.6840
Hunter-Lab	23.7580, -16.1753, 9.7827

Details

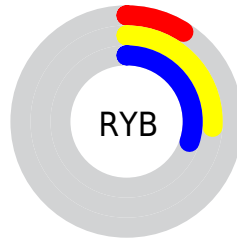
The YIQ color **56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **44.2930, 19.0690, 23.3650**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.2510, -17.7850, -24.6090**, and **19.3710, -9.0750, -17.2590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.6310, -21.9110, -26.9270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.7830, -16.2270, -19.8030**.

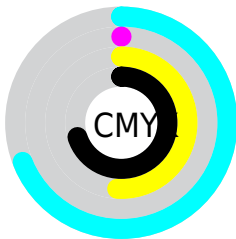
Distribution



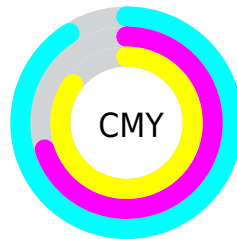
- Red (9%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650 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 56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.7070, -19.0690,
-23.3650

■ 56.7070, -19.0690,
-23.3650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.6360, -20.3070,
-22.9550

■ 106.2510,
-17.7850, -24.6090

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 132.0230,
-17.1430, -25.2310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.1970,
-17.6930, -26.2770

■ 185.1970,
-17.6930, -26.2770

■ 213.3710,
-18.2430, -27.3230

■ 236.0880,

-15.7680, -22.6160

247.9510, -7.4720,
-7.7600

56.7070, -19.0690,
-23.3650

56.7070, -19.0690,
-23.3650

53.6310, -21.9110,
-26.9270

59.7830, -16.2270,
-19.8030

50.9680, -24.4780,
-29.9660

62.4460, -13.6600,
-16.7640

47.8920, -27.3200,
-33.5280

65.5220, -10.8180,
-13.2020

47.4790, -27.5950,
-34.0510

68.5980, -7.9760,
-9.6400

71.2610, -5.4090,
-6.6010

■ 74.3370, -2.5670,
-3.0390

■ 77.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 80.3750, 3.4380,
3.7740

■ 83.1520, 5.6840,
7.1240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.6580, 8.9900, -19.7620



56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650



53.5550, -41.9480, -21.7240

Triad

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



56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650



55.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350



65.7340, 39.3360, 13.9920

Complementary

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



56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650



44.2930, 19.0690, 23.3650

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.



67.1110, 31.2650, 22.6010



56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650



68.1130, -15.7750, 16.0730

Square

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



56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650



57.6250, -56.1640, -6.3720



69.1720, 12.1000, 23.0120



65.6330, 37.6420, 0.6340

Rectangle

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



56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650



55.6070, -47.7260, -16.1260



69.1720, 12.1000, 23.0120



65.7710, 37.9140, 17.7380

Sweetspot

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



56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650



91.3100, -7.1050, -8.9050



67.0710, 9.2650, -19.2390



46.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550



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.



56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650



67.6420, -29.6120, -36.0440



59.6710, -27.4150, -15.2790



36.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



62.9520, -36.7170, -44.9490



141.9640, -82.8310, -101.3190

Inverse Universe

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



44.2930, 19.0690, 23.3650



48.4720, 29.2910, 36.3550



41.3290, 27.4150, 15.2790



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



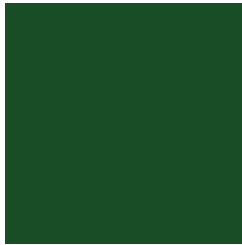
39.0480, 36.7170, 44.9490



88.0360, 82.8310, 101.3190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

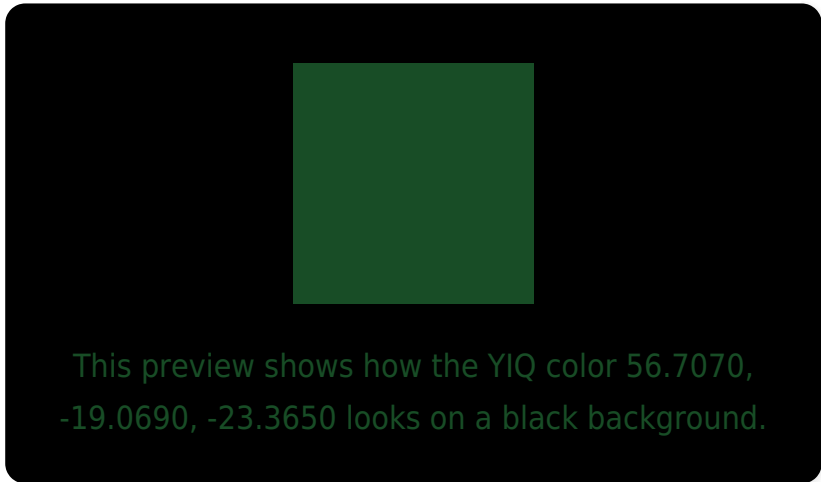
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.7070, -19.0690,

-23.3650.

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

56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650

Protanopia

65.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

Deuteranopia

66.4610, 17.5150, -3.5490



Tritanopia

62.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650

Protanomaly

62.5250, 2.2950, -14.0650

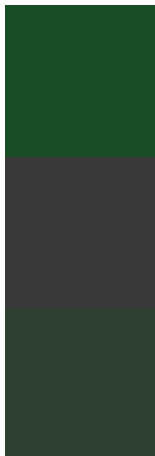
Deuteranomaly

63.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270

Tritanomaly

60.1880, -21.5010, -12.3250

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.7230, -6.8300, -8.3820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650 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(24, 77, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 77, 38)  
}
```

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(24, 77, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 77, 38) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650 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(24, 77, 38) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 77, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 77, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 77, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 77, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 77, 38)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 77, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 77,  
38) }
```

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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