

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.7960, -26.2690,
-14.0210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.7960, -26.2690,
-14.0210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	17493E
RGB	23, 73, 62
RGB Percent	9%, 29%, 24%
CMY	0.9099, 0.7136, 0.7570
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.15, 0.71
HSL	167°, 52%, 19%
HSV	167°, 69%, 29%
XYZ	3.6054, 5.2972, 5.3863
YIQ	56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

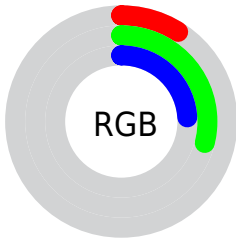
Format	Color
R_YB	23, 51, 73
Decimal	1526078
CIE Lab	27.57, -19.78, 1.69
CIE LCh	28, 19.854, 175.107
Yxy	5.2972, 0.2523, 0.3707
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279716158 (0xFF17493E)
YUV	56.7960, 2.5656, -29.6391
Hunter-Lab	23.0156, -12.3153, 2.2352

Details

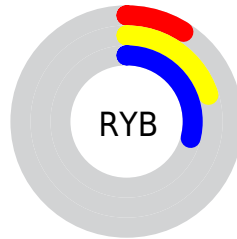
The YIQ color **56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **39.2040, 26.2690, 14.0210**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.8670, -25.0310, -14.4310**, and **19.8900, -14.6700, -9.4700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.4750, -29.7990, -16.1270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.1170, -22.7390, -11.9150**.

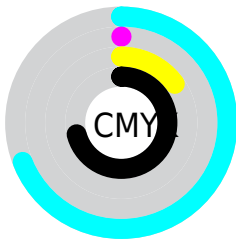
Distribution



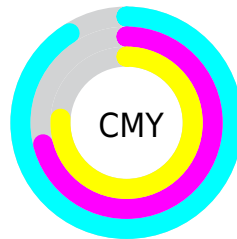
- Red (9%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210 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 56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.7960, -26.2690,
-14.0210

■ 56.7960, -26.2690,
-14.0210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.9100, -26.5900,
-13.7100

■ 105.8670,
-25.0310, -14.4310

■ 19.8900, -14.6700,
-9.4700

■ 131.5680,
-25.6270, -14.6430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 158.1550,
-25.9020, -15.1660


■ 185.1550,
-25.9020, -15.1660


■ 212.8560,
-26.4980, -15.3780


■ 239.0950,


-25.6730, -13.8090


 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520


 56.7960, -26.2690,
-14.0210


 56.7960, -26.2690,
-14.0210


 54.4750, -29.7990,
-16.1270


 59.1170, -22.7390,
-11.9150


 51.9690, -34.2460,
-18.1340


 61.6230, -18.2920,
-9.9080

 49.6480, -37.7760,
-20.2400

 63.9440, -14.7620,
-7.8020

 49.3490, -38.3720,
-20.4520

 66.1510, -10.9110,
-6.0070

 68.4720, -7.3810,
-3.9010

■ 71.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 73.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 75.6200, 4.1260,
2.3180

■ 78.1260, 8.5730,
4.3250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.1910, -8.3880, -13.1880



56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210



51.6290, -44.7920, -14.2320

Triad

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



56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210



65.8330, -9.3550, 9.8530



65.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850

Complementary

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



56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210



39.2040, 26.2690, 14.0210

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.



65.8460, 24.1610, 8.1690



56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210



67.4390, 6.5540, 13.3860

Square

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



56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210



61.5210, -26.2720, 2.5600



66.3710, 18.4290, 12.9330



63.9940, 17.3320, -5.7400

Rectangle

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



56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210



52.0680, -47.4060, -10.9100



66.3710, 18.4290, 12.9330



65.0970, 24.7120, 3.6880

Sweetspot

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



56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210



87.8630, -10.0400, -5.2720



55.9380, -6.5980, -23.6060



44.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210



69.0390, -40.4350, -21.6110



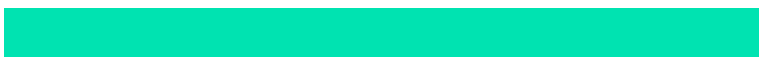
50.4190, -26.2250, -3.8010



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



67.0050, -52.2630, -27.5190



153.4270, -119.2420, -63.6740

Inverse Universe

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



39.2040, 26.2690, 14.0210



41.9610, 40.4350, 21.6110



45.5810, 26.2250, 3.8010



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



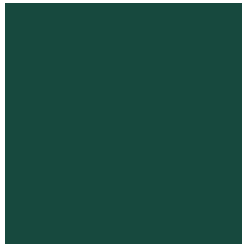
32.1090, 51.9420, 27.8300



73.5730, 119.2420, 63.6740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

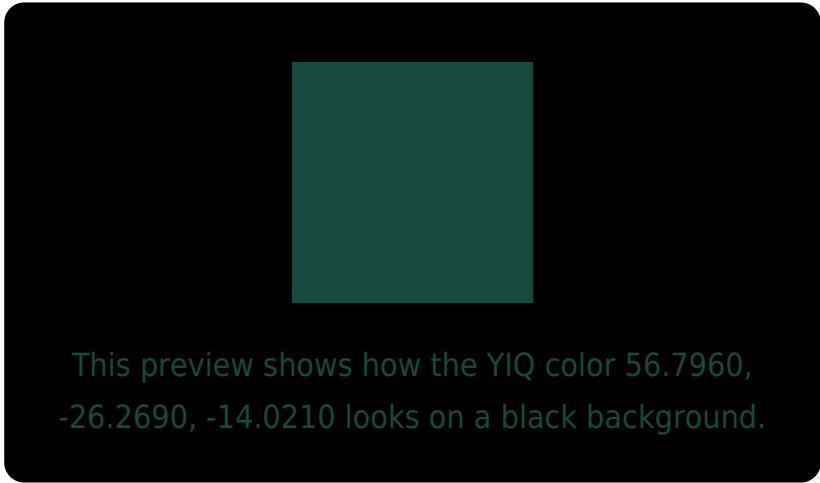
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

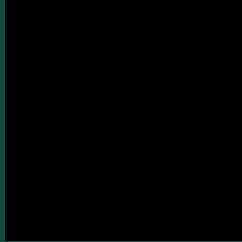
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.7960, -26.2690,

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

56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210

Protanopia

65.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

Deuteranopia

65.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



Tritanopia

59.4250, -26.3620, -6.8260

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210

Protanomaly

62.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910

Deuteranomaly

62.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

Tritanomaly

58.5450, -26.8200, -9.5400

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.1620, -9.4440, -5.0600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210 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(23, 73, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 73, 62)  
}
```

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(23, 73, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 73, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210 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(23, 73, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 73, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(23, 73, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 73, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 73, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 73, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 73, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 73,  
62) }
```

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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