

# Converting Colors

YIQ(56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(56.0590, 18.7070,  
-3.1250)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	48351E
RGB	72, 53, 30
RGB Percent	28%, 21%, 12%
CMY	0.7176, 0.7922, 0.8823
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.58, 0.72
HSL	33°, 41%, 20%
HSV	33°, 58%, 28%
XYZ	4.1805, 4.0174, 1.7850
YIQ	56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

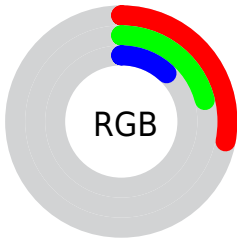
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	65, 72, 30
Decimal	4732190
CIELab	23.73, 5.25, 17.69
CIELCh	24, 18.454, 73.471
Yxy	4.0174, 0.4188, 0.4024
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282922270 (0xFF48351E)
YUV	56.0590, -12.8471, 13.9803
Hunter-Lab	20.0433, 2.1541, 8.7503

# Details

The YIQ color **56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **45.9410, -18.7070, 3.1250**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990**, and **13.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.5000, 21.7790, -3.7330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.6180, 15.6350, -2.5170**.

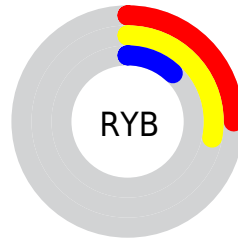
# Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (21%)

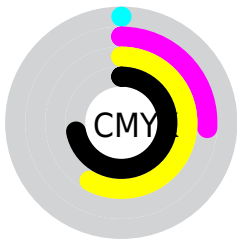
Blue (12%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (12%)

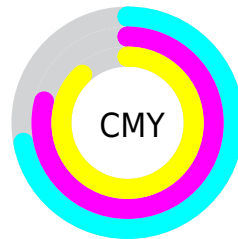


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (58%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250 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 56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.0590, 18.7070,  
-3.1250

■ 56.0590, 18.7070,  
-3.1250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 34.2330, 18.1570,  
-4.1710

■ 103.0270, 21.7330,  
-2.8990

■ 13.0570, 13.0210,  
0.8050

■ 128.2120, 22.6500,  
-2.9980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 154.3970, 23.5670,  
-3.0970

■ 181.5820, 24.4840,  
-3.1960

■ 209.1800, 25.6760,  
-2.7720

■ 235.5710, 23.0170,

-4.1430

252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

56.0590, 18.7070,  
-3.1250

56.0590, 18.7070,  
-3.1250

53.5000, 21.7790,  
-3.7330

58.6180, 15.6350,  
-2.5170

50.3540, 25.1260,  
-3.8180

61.7640, 12.2880,  
-2.4320

47.6810, 28.5190,  
-4.7370

64.4370, 8.8950,  
-1.5130

45.1220, 31.5910,  
-5.3450

66.9960, 5.8230,  
-0.9050

44.4210, 32.1870,  
-5.1330

69.5550, 2.7510,  
-0.2970

■ 72.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 75.2600, -3.6680,  
0.3960

■ 77.9330, -7.0610,  
1.3150

■ 80.4920, -10.1330,  
1.9230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.7270, 22.8780, 3.8860



56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250



54.9930, 9.9050, -8.8070

# Triad

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



56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250



45.5330, -35.7140, -13.5540



58.4490, 0.5940, 11.2660

# Complementary

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



56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250



45.9410, -18.7070, 3.1250

# 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.



56.0880, -14.6270, 6.2770



56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250



45.5310, -41.4000, -9.6240

# Square

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



56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250



50.2270, -17.2370, -12.5090



50.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150



58.6200, 13.2940, 12.3820



# Rectangle

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



56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250



53.6330, 2.1110, -10.7290



50.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150



57.5840, -4.2200, 10.4040

# Sweetspot

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



56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250



88.0670, 7.0610, -1.3150



44.8380, 18.6120, 15.1240



44.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



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.



56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250



68.8660, 29.4360, -4.8360



66.9130, 12.8860, -13.2740



34.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



61.2990, 44.1540, -7.2540



140.6610, 101.1920, -16.7280



# Inverse Universe

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



45.9410, -18.7070, 3.1250



53.1340, -29.4360, 4.8360



35.0870, -12.8860, 13.2740



33.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



37.7010, -44.1540, 7.2540

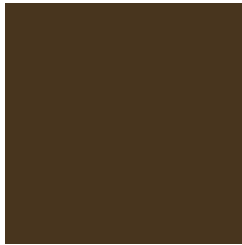


86.3390, -101.1920, 16.7280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

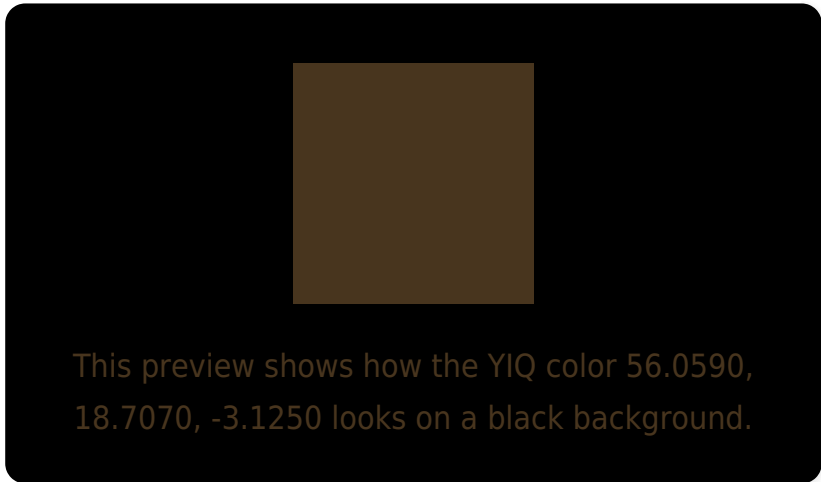
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

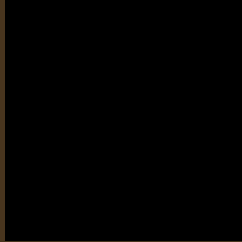
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250.



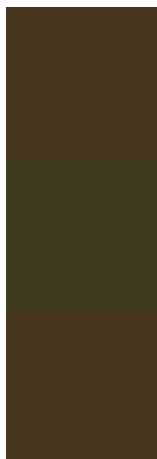
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.0590, 18.7070,

-3.1250.

# 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

56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250

### Protanopia

55.5310, 11.3260, -7.0260

### Deuteranopia

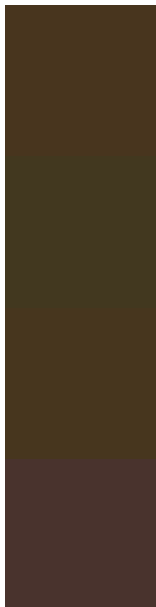
56.0480, 17.2400, -4.0720



## Tritanopia

57.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250

## Protanomaly

56.1400, 13.9850, -5.6550

## Deuteranomaly

56.3470, 17.8360, -3.8600

## Tritanomaly

56.8940, 15.0380, 2.7980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250 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(72, 53, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 53, 30)  
}
```

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(72, 53, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 53, 30) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250 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(72, 53, 30) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 53, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(72, 53, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 53, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 53, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 53, 30)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 53, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 53,  
30) }
```

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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