

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040)
contains.

YIQ(56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(56.1810, 6.7400,
-1.0040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E372F
RGB	62, 55, 47
RGB Percent	24%, 22%, 18%
CMY	0.7569, 0.7843, 0.8157
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.24, 0.76
HSL	32°, 14%, 21%
HSV	32°, 24%, 24%
XYZ	3.8661, 3.9616, 3.2511
YIQ	56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

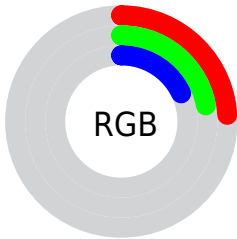
Format	Color
RYB	60, 62, 47
Decimal	4077359
CIELab	23.54, 1.51, 6.13
CIELCh	24, 6.315, 76.203
Yxy	3.9616, 0.3490, 0.3576
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282267439 (0xFF3E372F)
YUV	56.1810, -4.5262, 5.1033
Hunter-Lab	19.9038, -0.1601, 4.2482

Details

The YIQ color **56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **52.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.3660, 7.6570, -1.1030**, and **12.4370, 8.8950, -1.5130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.7360, 9.4910, -1.3010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070**.

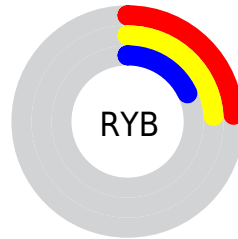
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (22%)

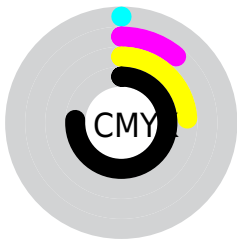
Blue (18%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (18%)

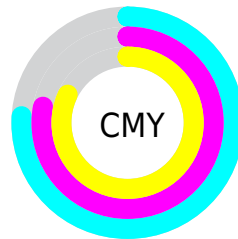


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040 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 56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.1810, 6.7400,
-1.0040

■ 56.1810, 6.7400,
-1.0040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.8820, 6.1440,
-1.2160

■ 103.3660, 7.6570,
-1.1030

■ 12.7360, 9.4910,
-1.3010

■ 128.2520, 7.9780,
-1.4140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.2520, 7.9780,
-1.4140

■ 180.6650, 8.2530,
-0.8910

■ 208.5510, 8.5740,
-1.2020

■ 236.8500, 9.1700,

-0.9900

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 56.1810, 6.7400,
-1.0040

■ 56.1810, 6.7400,
-1.0040

■ 53.7360, 9.4910,
-1.3010

■ 58.6260, 3.9890,
-0.7070

■ 51.2910, 12.2420,
-1.5980

■ 61.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 48.7320, 15.3140,
-2.2060

■ 63.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 46.2870, 18.0650,
-2.5030

■ 66.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

■ 44.4290, 20.5410,
-3.3230

■ 67.9330, -7.0610,
1.3150

■ 41.9840, 23.2920,
-3.6200

■ 70.3780, -9.8120,
1.6120

■ 39.5390, 26.0430,
-3.9170

■ 72.8230, -12.5630,
1.9090

■ 37.9090, 27.8770,
-4.1150

■ 75.3820, -15.6350,
2.5170

■ 77.8270, -18.3860,
2.8140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



55.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100

Triad

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



56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



54.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800



56.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710

Complementary

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



56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



52.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

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.



56.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750



56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



54.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010

Square

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



56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



54.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



55.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800



56.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Rectangle

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



56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



55.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350



55.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800



56.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Sweetspot

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



56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



79.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



52.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570



39.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



72.8070, 10.7290, -1.7110



60.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650



29.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



57.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220



135.6440, 99.8620, -14.6500

Inverse Universe

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



52.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



67.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



48.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



28.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



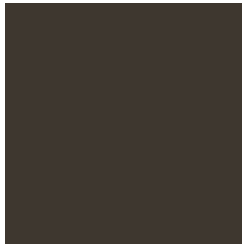
36.5440, -42.2740, 6.2220



86.3560, -99.8620, 14.6500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

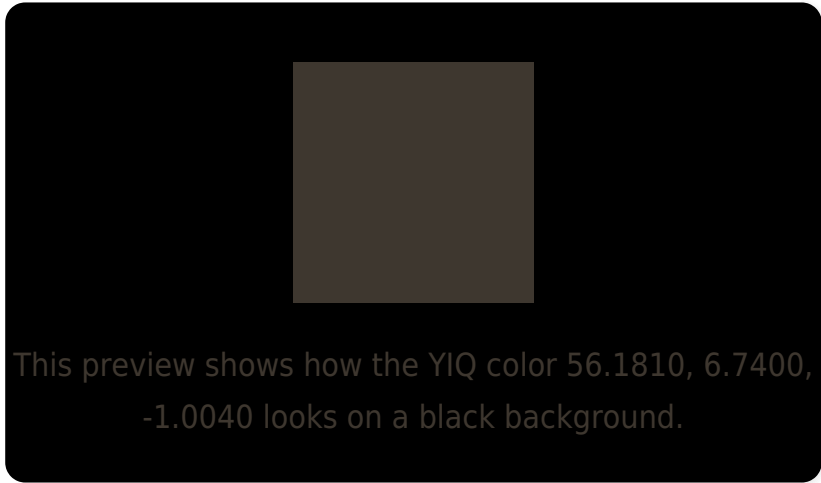
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

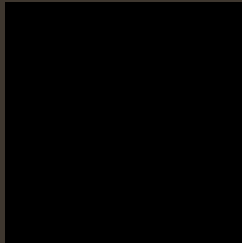
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040.



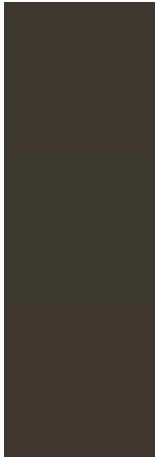
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.1810, 6.7400,

-1.0040.

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

56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040

Protanopia

55.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630

Deuteranopia

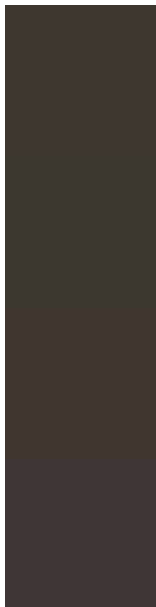
56.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550



Tritanopia

56.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040

Protanomaly

56.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

Deuteranomaly

56.1920, 8.2070, -0.0570

Tritanomaly

56.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040 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(62, 55, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 55, 47)  
}
```

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(62, 55, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 55, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040 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(62, 55, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 55, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 55, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 55, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 55, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 55, 47)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 55, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 55,  
47) }
```

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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