

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.1890, 38.6520,
-6.6600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	593202
RGB	89, 50, 2
RGB Percent	35%, 20%, 1%
CMY	0.6509, 0.8040, 0.9920
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.98, 0.65
HSL	33°, 96%, 18%
HSV	33°, 98%, 35%
XYZ	5.2725, 4.4089, 0.6319
YIQ	56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

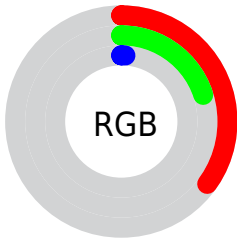
Format	Color
RYB	73, 89, 2
Decimal	5845506
CIELab	24.98, 14.05, 34.03
CIELCh	25, 36.817, 67.560
Yxy	4.4089, 0.5112, 0.4275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284035586 (0xFF593202)
YUV	56.1890, -26.7152, 28.7752
Hunter-Lab	20.9974, 8.0761, 12.9138

Details

The YIQ color **56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **34.8110, -38.6520, 6.6600**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.6950, 43.0990, -4.6530**, and **14.8840, 20.9980, 4.9180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.3740, 39.5690, -6.7590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.5630, 34.6630, -5.9530**.

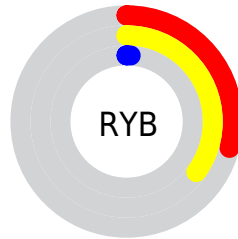
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (20%)

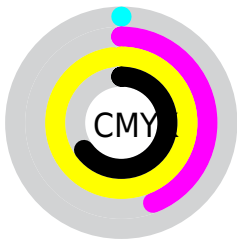
Blue (1%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (1%)

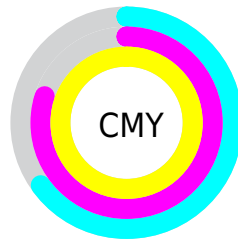


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)


Magenta (80%)


Yellow (99%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600 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 56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56.1890, 38.6520,
-6.6600


 56.1890, 38.6520,
-6.6600

 252.3780, 7.3830,
-7.1530


 35.8600, 29.5730,
-1.8110


 104.6950, 43.0990,
-4.6530


 14.8840, 20.9980,
4.9180

 130.4780, 45.2080,
-4.3280

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 157.1470, 47.6380,
-4.3140

 184.6310, 49.1510,
-4.2010

 211.2180, 48.8760,
-4.7240

 230.7320, 32.5090,

-10.9710

■ 249.0720, 16.6920,
-16.1720

■ 56.1890, 38.6520,
-6.6600

■ 56.1890, 38.6520,
-6.6600

■ 55.3740, 39.5690,
-6.7590

■ 59.5630, 34.6630,
-5.9530

■ 62.9370, 30.6740,
-5.2460

■ 66.3110, 26.6850,
-4.5390

■ 69.6850, 22.6960,
-3.8320

■ 73.0590, 18.7070,
-3.1250

■ 76.3190, 15.0390,
-2.7290

■ 79.6930, 11.0500,
-2.0220

■ 83.0670, 7.0610,
-1.3150

■ 86.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710



56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600



54.9540, 22.8360, -17.3880

Triad

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



56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600



49.7880, -40.9860, -17.1300



61.2500, -5.7350, 21.3450

Complementary

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



56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600



34.8110, -38.6520, 6.6600

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.



48.3300, -53.4150, 4.3850



56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600



52.2790, -49.3780, -8.2100

Square

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



56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600



45.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260



52.5700, -54.3310, -1.0430



59.6680, 22.5070, 27.1390

Rectangle

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



56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600



52.3220, 9.8160, -23.7200



52.5700, -54.3310, -1.0430



59.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280

Sweetspot

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



56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600



102.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290



32.4590, 39.3330, 30.5730



50.7360, 9.4910, -1.3010



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600



71.3660, 51.2150, -8.5690



77.8860, 25.5430, -27.9050



41.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



66.6260, 47.5470, -8.1730



145.9880, 104.5850, -17.6470

Inverse Universe

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



34.8110, -38.6520, 6.6600



43.0470, -50.9400, 9.0920



13.1140, -25.5430, 27.9050



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



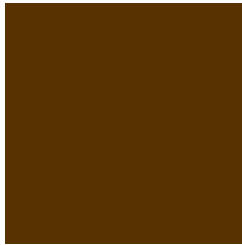
40.3740, -47.5470, 8.1730



88.4250, -104.3100, 18.1700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

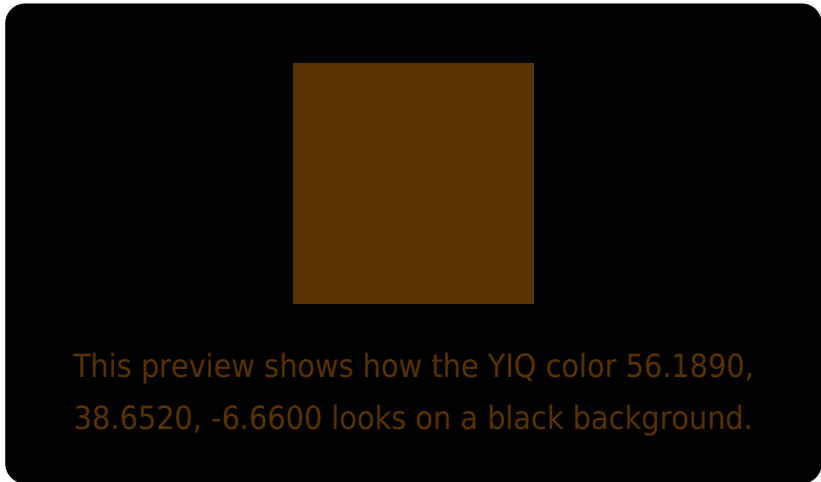
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

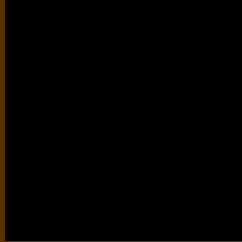
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.1890, 38.6520,

-6.6600.

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

56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600

Protanopia

56.3500, 21.7810, -14.7870

Deuteranopia

56.1830, 29.6210, -13.6990



Tritanopia

59.9110, 25.5360, 10.7840

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600

Protanomaly

56.1660, 28.2910, -11.6210

Deuteranomaly

56.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590

Tritanomaly

58.2610, 30.1220, 4.7620

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.1340, 14.1220, -2.6300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600 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(89, 50, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 50, 2)  
}
```

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(89, 50, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 50, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600 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(89, 50, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 50, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(89, 50, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 50, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 50, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 50, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.1890, 38.6520, -6.6600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 50, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 50,  
2) }
```

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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