

# Converting Colors

YIQ(56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(56.3230, -17.1470,  
-3.1230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	263F46
RGB	38, 63, 70
RGB Percent	15%, 25%, 27%
CMY	0.8510, 0.7529, 0.7256
CMYK	0.46, 0.10, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	193°, 30%, 21%
HSV	193°, 46%, 27%
XYZ	3.6818, 4.4099, 6.4484
YIQ	56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

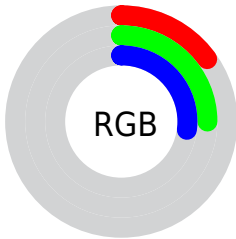
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	38, 52, 70
Decimal	2506566
CIE Lab	24.98, -7.47, -7.30
CIE LCh	25, 10.445, 224.324
Yxy	4.4099, 0.2532, 0.3033
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280696646 (0xFF263F46)
YUV	56.3230, 6.7428, -16.0693
Hunter-Lab	20.9999, -5.4543, -3.5062




# Details

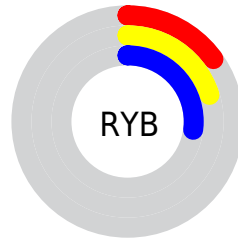
The YIQ color **56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **51.6770, 17.1470, 3.1230**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.



A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350**, and **15.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.0560, -20.7690, -3.5610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850**.

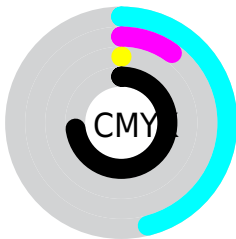
# Distribution







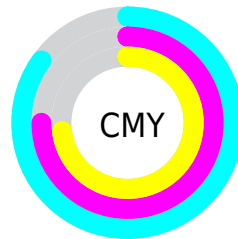
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (25%)
-  Blue (27%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (20%)
-  Blue (27%)



-  Cyan (46%)
-  Magenta (10%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (73%)



-  Cyan (85%)
-  Magenta (75%)
-  Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230 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 56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.3230, -17.1470,  
-3.1230

■ 56.3230, -17.1470,  
-3.1230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 34.0240, -17.7430,  
-3.3350

■ 104.0240,  
-17.7430, -3.3350

■ 15.4050, -14.4420,  
-2.5860

■ 129.1380,  
-18.0640, -3.0240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 154.8390,  
-18.6600, -3.2360

■ 181.9530,  
-18.9810, -2.9250

■ 209.6540,  
-19.5770, -3.1370

■ 238.2410,

-19.8520, -3.6600

252.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

56.3230, -17.1470,  
-3.1230

56.3230, -17.1470,  
-3.1230

53.0560, -20.7690,  
-3.5610

59.5900, -13.5250,  
-2.6850

50.3760, -24.6660,  
-4.5220

62.2700, -9.6280,  
-1.7240

47.1090, -28.2880,  
-4.9600

65.5370, -6.0060,  
-1.2860

44.4290, -32.1850,  
-5.9210

68.2170, -2.1090,  
-0.3250

41.1620, -35.8070,  
-6.3590

71.4840, 1.5130,  
0.1130

■ 40.2650, -37.5950,  
-6.9950

■ 74.1640, 5.4100,  
1.0740

■ 77.4310, 9.0320,  
1.5120

■ 80.1110, 12.9290,  
2.4730

■ 83.3780, 16.5510,  
2.9110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230



56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



57.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510

# Triad

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



56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



60.5220, 7.5180, 6.9260



58.4750, 5.7320, -4.7640

# Complementary

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



56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



51.6770, 17.1470, 3.1230

# 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.



59.1060, 11.3250, -1.4990



56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



60.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860

# Square

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



56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



60.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



59.9970, 13.2500, 2.1620



57.4140, -1.4660, -6.4740



# Rectangle

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



56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



59.0190, -10.1790, 2.7570



59.9970, 13.2500, 2.1620



58.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

# Sweetspot

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



56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



86.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



57.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590



42.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



70.2940, -27.3710, -5.0590



46.9310, -12.7470, 5.2450



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



57.0720, -53.2290, -10.0050



130.3640, -121.8170, -22.4970



# Inverse Universe

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



50.4180, 11.0470, 14.5590



60.8090, 17.5560, 23.2520



61.0690, 12.7470, -5.2450



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



38.4930, 33.9660, 45.2460

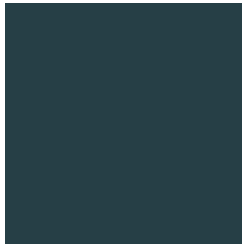


88.1650, 78.1540, 103.4820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

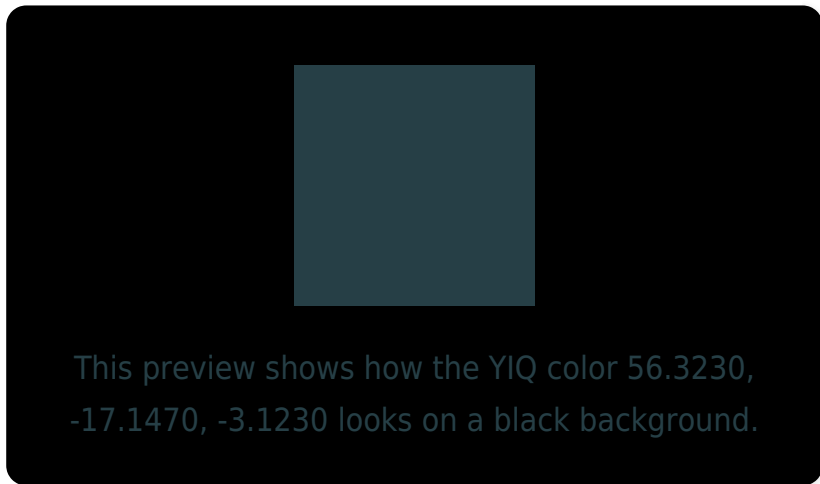
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

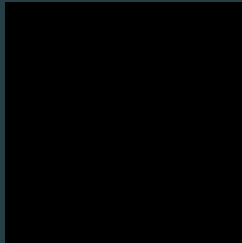
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

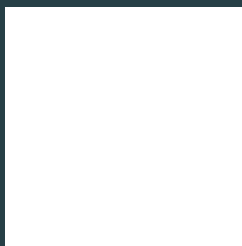
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.3230, -17.1470,

-3.1230.

# 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

56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

### Protanopia

59.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

### Deuteranopia

59.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



## Tritanopia

55.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

## Protanomaly

58.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800

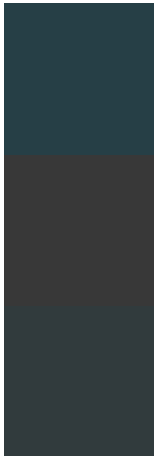
## Deuteranomaly

58.5630, -8.8950, 1.5130

## Tritanomaly

55.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230 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(38, 63, 70) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 63, 70)  
}
```

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(38, 63, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 63, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230 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(38, 63, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 63, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 63, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 63, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 63, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 63, 70)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 63, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 63,  
70) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor