

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C3D41
RGB	44, 61, 65
RGB Percent	17%, 24%, 25%
CMY	0.8275, 0.7608, 0.7451
CMYK	0.32, 0.06, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	191°, 19%, 21%
HSV	191°, 32%, 25%
XYZ	3.6612, 4.2550, 5.6275
YIQ	56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

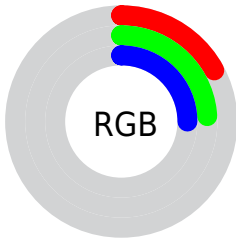
Format	Color
R_{YB}	44, 53, 65
Decimal	2899265
CIE Lab	24.50, -5.70, -4.68
CIE LCh	24, 7.369, 219.386
Yxy	4.2550, 0.2703, 0.3142
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281089345 (0xFF2C3D41)
YUV	56.3730, 4.2531, -10.8511
Hunter-Lab	20.6277, -4.4167, -1.7356

Details

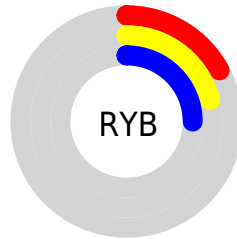
The YIQ color **56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **52.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610**, and **13.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.6930, -15.3130, -3.3210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110**.

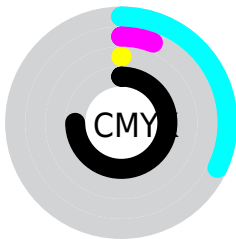
Distribution



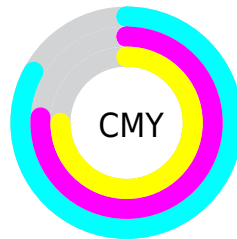
- Red (17%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600 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 56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600

■ 56.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.6720, -10.8200,
-2.1480

■ 103.1880,
-12.3330, -2.2610

■ 13.7750, -12.6080,
-2.7840

■ 128.7750,
-12.6080, -2.7840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.7750,
-12.6080, -2.7840

■ 181.5900,
-13.5250, -2.6850

■ 209.4760,
-13.2040, -2.9960

■ 237.5900,

-13.5250, -2.6850

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

56.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600

56.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600

53.6930, -15.3130,
-3.3210

58.7540, -8.1150,
-1.6110

51.3120, -18.6140,
-4.0700

61.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

48.0450, -22.2360,
-4.5080

64.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

45.6640, -25.5370,
-5.2570

67.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

42.9840, -29.4340,
-6.2180

69.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 40.6030, -32.7350,
-6.9670

■ 72.1430, 9.9030,
2.2470

■ 38.5210, -35.4400,
-7.5040

■ 75.1110, 12.9290,
2.4730

■ 77.7910, 16.8260,
3.4340

■ 80.1720, 20.1270,
4.1830

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.8030, -9.8110, -3.9150



56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



57.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560

Triad

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



56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



59.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



57.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850

Complementary

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



56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



52.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600

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.



58.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910



56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



59.1260, 8.5730, 4.3250

Square

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



56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



58.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



58.7300, 9.6280, 1.7240



57.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820

Rectangle

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



56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



58.0470, -7.3820, 1.6260



58.7300, 9.6280, 1.7240



58.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610

Sweetspot

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



56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



81.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



56.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390



40.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



70.6110, -18.0180, -3.8580



50.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



57.4310, -52.8620, -11.1500



132.3700, -121.9540, -25.5220

Inverse Universe

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



52.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



63.9450, 11.0010, 15.3930



58.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



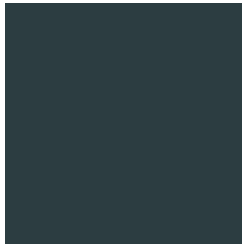
38.0090, 32.4530, 45.1330



87.7240, 75.0820, 104.0900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

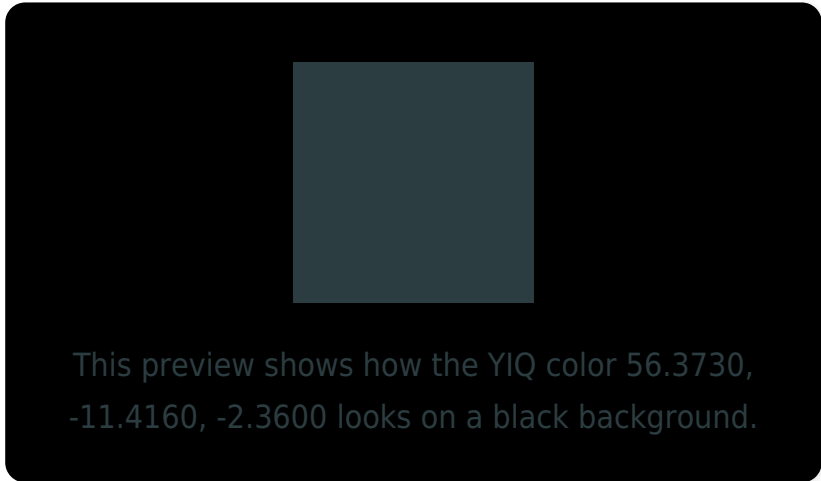
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

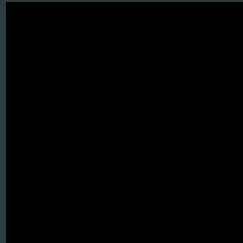
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

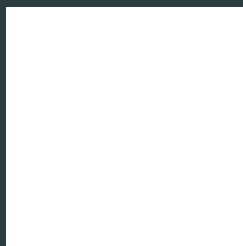
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.3730, -11.4160,

-2.3600.

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

56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600

Protanopia

58.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

Deuteranopia

58.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



Tritanopia

56.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600

Protanomaly

57.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830

Deuteranomaly

57.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400

Tritanomaly

56.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600 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(44, 61, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 61, 65)  
}
```

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(44, 61, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 61, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600 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(44, 61, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 61, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 61, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 61, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 61, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 61, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 61, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 61,  
65) }
```

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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