

# Converting Colors

YIQ(56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(56.3880, 18.6180,  
-18.0380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3F3F05
RGB	63, 63, 5
RGB Percent	25%, 25%, 2%
CMY	0.7530, 0.7529, 0.9803
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.92, 0.75
HSL	60°, 85%, 13%
HSV	60°, 92%, 25%
XYZ	3.8544, 4.6225, 0.8335
YIQ	56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

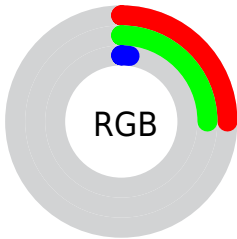
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	5, 63, 5
Decimal	4144901
CIE Lab	25.63, -7.66, 32.27
CIE LCh	26, 33.166, 103.358
Yxy	4.6225, 0.4140, 0.4965
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282334981 (0xFF3F3F05)
YUV	56.3880, -25.3343, 5.7987
Hunter-Lab	21.5000, -5.6246, 12.7514

# Details

The YIQ color **56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **11.6120, -18.6180, 18.0380**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.2850, 20.4060, -17.4020**, and **16.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.8180, 20.2230, -19.5930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.0720, 16.6920, -16.1720**.

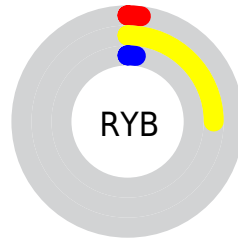
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (25%)

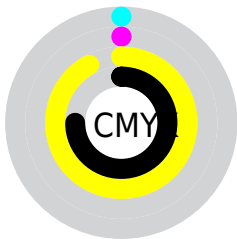
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (2%)

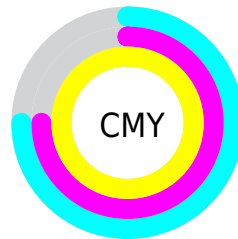


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (75%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380 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 56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.3880, 18.6180,  
-18.0380


 56.3880, 18.6180,  
-18.0380

 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090


 36.0270, 12.5650,  
-12.9630


 104.2850, 20.4060,  
-17.4020


 16.5020, 1.1020,  
-8.9620

 130.0570, 21.0480,  
-18.0240

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 156.2420, 21.9650,  
-18.1230

 183.3130, 23.2030,  
-18.5330

 211.1990, 23.5240,  
-18.8440

 239.3840, 24.4410,

-18.9430

■ 249.5280, 15.4080,  
-14.9280

■ 56.3880, 18.6180,  
-18.0380

■ 56.3880, 18.6180,  
-18.0380

■ 55.8180, 20.2230,  
-19.5930

■ 57.0720, 16.6920,  
-16.1720

■ 57.8700, 14.4450,  
-13.9950

■ 58.5540, 12.5190,  
-12.1290

■ 59.2380, 10.5930,  
-10.2630

■ 60.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

■ 60.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

■ 61.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

■ 62.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

■ 62.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.1390, 32.9210, -7.4230



56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380



53.1770, -5.7730, -22.0370

# Triad

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



56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380



52.5070, -50.0200, -7.5880



61.1580, 23.8830, 24.2270

# Complementary

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



56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380



11.6120, -18.6180, 18.0380

# 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.



62.6590, 0.3630, 20.9630



56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380



51.7550, -53.4140, -1.1420

# Square

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



56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380



51.0590, -43.1870, -15.7870



57.0290, -33.3340, 9.4020



59.2270, 36.6300, 18.9820



# Rectangle

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



56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380



45.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260



57.0290, -33.3340, 9.4020



62.0370, 16.9140, 23.8740

# Sweetspot

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



56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380



79.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530



22.3420, 34.5680, 12.2960



39.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540



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.



56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380



72.6520, 26.3220, -25.5020



47.7170, 1.3340, -24.1860



30.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



83.2840, 30.1740, -29.2340



196.6920, 71.2620, -69.0420



# Inverse Universe

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



11.6120, -18.6180, 18.0380



9.3480, -26.3220, 25.5020



20.2830, -1.3340, 24.1860



28.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



10.7160, -30.1740, 29.2340

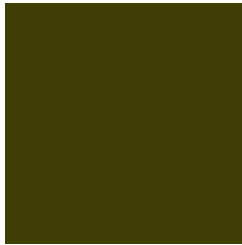


25.3080, -71.2620, 69.0420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

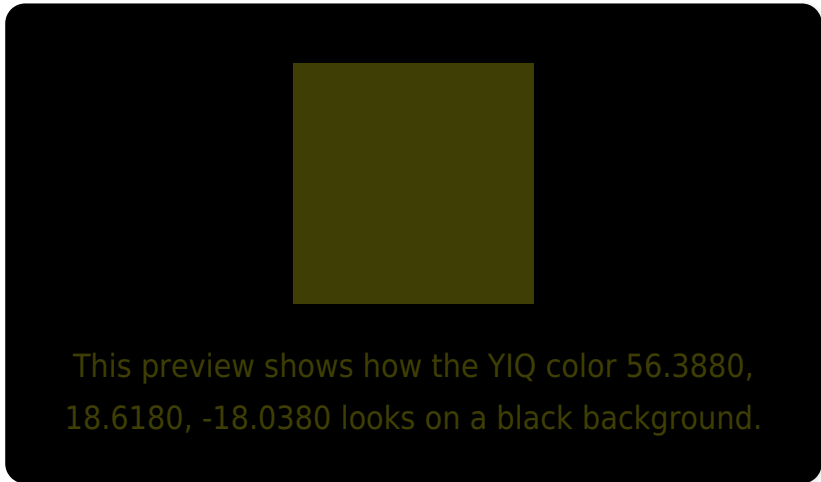
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

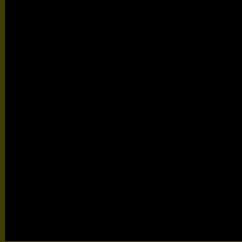
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380.

-18.0380.

# 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

56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380

### Protanopia

56.8940, 23.0650, -16.0310

### Deuteranopia

58.3230, 26.4110, -10.5890



## Tritanopia

61.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380

## Protanomaly

56.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780

## Deuteranomaly

57.7740, 23.5230, -13.3170

## Tritanomaly

59.7420, 9.3540, -4.3260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.4920, 7.0620, -6.8420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380 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(63, 63, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 63, 5)  
}
```

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(63, 63, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 63, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380 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(63, 63, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 63, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 63, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 63, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 63, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 63, 5) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 63, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 63,  
5) }
```

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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