

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980)
contains.

YIQ(56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980)	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(56.4230, 20.6780,
-0.2980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C3321
RGB	76, 51, 33
RGB Percent	30%, 20%, 13%
CMY	0.7019, 0.8000, 0.8705
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.57, 0.70
HSL	25°, 39%, 21%
HSV	25°, 57%, 30%
XYZ	4.4397, 4.0137, 1.9814
YIQ	56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

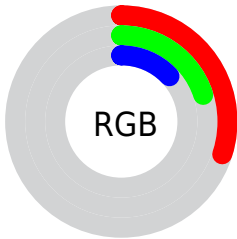
Format	Color
RYB	76, 64, 33
Decimal	4993825
CIELab	23.72, 8.88, 15.87
CIElCh	24, 18.186, 60.779
Yxy	4.0137, 0.4255, 0.3846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283183905 (0xFF4C3321)
YUV	56.4230, -11.5475, 17.1690
Hunter-Lab	20.0342, 4.4969, 8.1602




Details

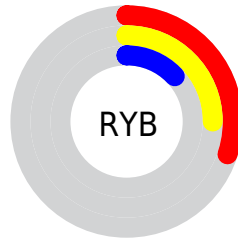
The YIQ color **56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **52.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.6900, 24.3000, 0.1400**, and **12.7910, 16.8260, 3.4340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.6830, 17.0100, 0.0980**.

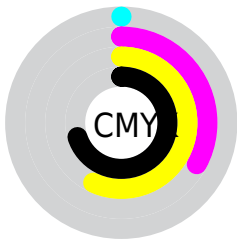
Distribution







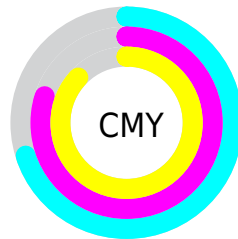
-  Red (30%)
-  Green (20%)
-  Blue (13%)






-  Red (30%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (13%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (33%)
-  Yellow (57%)
-  Black (70%)



-  Cyan (70%)
-  Magenta (80%)
-  Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980 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 56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.4230, 20.6780,
-0.2980

■ 56.4230, 20.6780,
-0.2980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.4120, 19.2110,
-1.2450

■ 103.6900, 24.3000,
0.1400

■ 12.7910, 16.8260,
3.4340

■ 128.9890, 24.8960,
0.3520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 155.1740, 25.8130,
0.2530

■ 182.3590, 26.7300,
0.1540

■ 209.8430, 28.2430,
0.2670

■ 234.8530, 22.2830,

-1.8530

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 56.4230, 20.6780,
-0.2980

■ 56.4230, 20.6780,
-0.2980

■ 53.1630, 24.3460,
-0.6940

■ 59.6830, 17.0100,
0.0980

■ 49.4300, 27.9680,
-0.2560

■ 63.4160, 13.3880,
-0.3400

■ 46.1700, 31.6360,
-0.6520

■ 66.6760, 9.7200,
0.0560

■ 42.4370, 35.2580,
-0.2140

■ 70.4090, 6.0980,
-0.3820

■ 41.5080, 36.4960,
-0.6240

■ 73.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 77.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 80.6620, -4.8600,
-0.0280

■ 83.9220, -8.5280,
0.3680

■ 87.6550, -12.1500,
-0.0700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.0090, 22.1440, 6.1760



56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980



55.6130, 14.0310, -6.4890

Triad

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



56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980



48.1380, -27.2320, -13.0880



57.5730, -5.6870, 9.4570

Complementary

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



56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980



52.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980

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.



54.6850, -20.8620, 3.6340



56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980



44.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790

Square

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



56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980



51.4620, -10.5890, -11.8450



47.9170, -36.4950, -4.9030



58.2820, 8.4340, 12.3540

Rectangle

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



56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980



54.7970, 7.5210, -9.6550



47.9170, -36.4950, -4.9030



56.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840

Sweetspot

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



56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980



91.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690



48.7070, 17.6030, 16.8910



46.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980



68.4690, 32.2320, -0.4400



68.7500, 14.9030, -11.2810



36.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



55.7390, 48.9670, -0.8650



125.1220, 110.6800, -1.4480

Inverse Universe

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



52.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980



62.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400



40.2500, -14.9030, 11.2810



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



46.2610, -48.9670, 0.8650



104.8780, -110.6800, 1.4480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

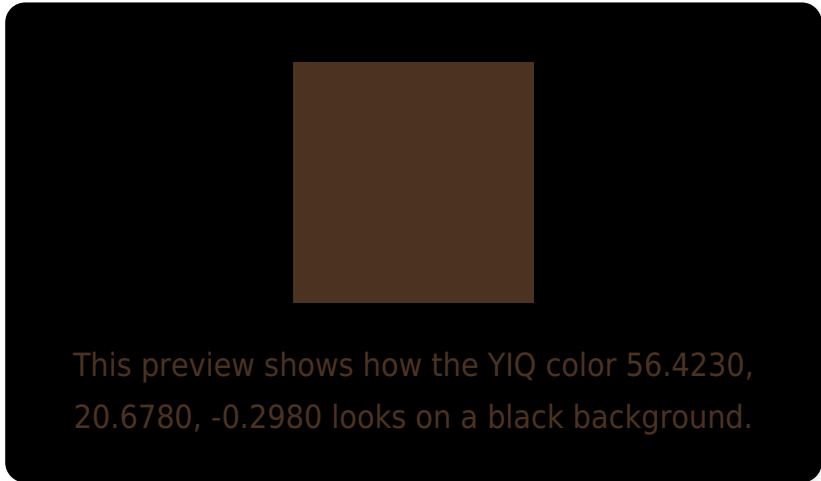
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

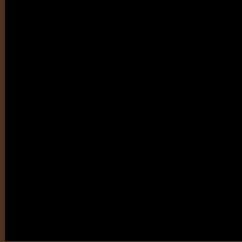
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980.



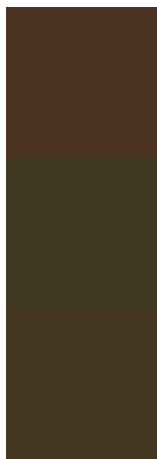
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.4230, 20.6780,

-0.2980.

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

56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980

Protanopia

55.9870, 10.0420, -5.7820

Deuteranopia

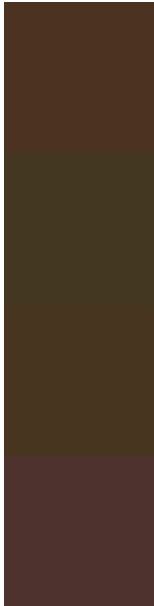
55.9770, 16.0020, -3.6620



Tritanopia

57.7140, 15.7250, 6.8690

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980

Protanomaly

56.1940, 13.8930, -3.9870

Deuteranomaly

56.2870, 18.0650, -2.5030

Tritanomaly

57.5030, 17.6970, 4.1690

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980 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(76, 51, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 51, 33)  
}
```

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(76, 51, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 51, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980 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(76, 51, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 51, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 51, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 51, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 51, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 51, 33)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 51, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 51,  
33) }
```

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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