

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.4760, -13.2040,
-2.9960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A3E42
RGB	42, 62, 66
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 26%
CMY	0.8353, 0.7568, 0.7412
CMYK	0.36, 0.06, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	190°, 22%, 21%
HSV	190°, 36%, 26%
XYZ	3.6604, 4.3313, 5.7952
YIQ	56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

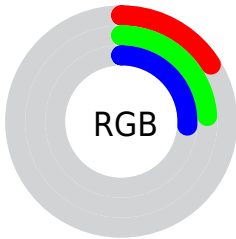
Format	Color
RYB	42, 53, 66
Decimal	2768450
CIELab	24.74, -6.74, -4.99
CIELCh	25, 8.392, 216.515
Yxy	4.3313, 0.2655, 0.3142
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280958530 (0xFF2A3E42)
YUV	56.4760, 4.6953, -12.6955
Hunter-Lab	20.8119, -5.0261, -1.9413




Details

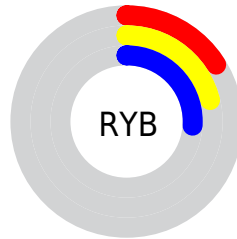
The YIQ color **56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **51.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200**, and **14.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350**.

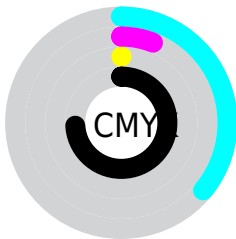
Distribution







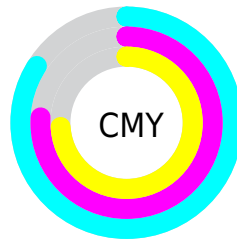
-  Red (16%)
-  Green (24%)
-  Blue (26%)






-  Red (16%)
-  Yellow (21%)
-  Blue (26%)



-  Cyan (36%)
-  Magenta (6%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (74%)



-  Cyan (84%)
-  Magenta (76%)
-  Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960 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 56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.4760, -13.2040,
-2.9960

■ 56.4760, -13.2040,
-2.9960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.4760, -13.2040,
-2.9960

■ 103.8780,
-14.3960, -3.4200

■ 14.3620, -12.8830,
-3.3070

■ 128.8780,
-14.3960, -3.4200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.9920,
-14.7170, -3.1090

■ 181.6930,
-15.3130, -3.3210

■ 209.6930,
-15.3130, -3.3210

■ 237.6930,

-15.3130, -3.3210

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

56.4760, -13.2040,
-2.9960

56.4760, -13.2040,
-2.9960

53.7960, -17.1010,
-3.9570

59.1560, -9.3070,
-2.0350

51.4150, -20.4020,
-4.7060

61.5370, -6.0060,
-1.2860

48.7350, -24.2990,
-5.6670

64.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

46.3540, -27.6000,
-6.4160

66.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

43.6740, -31.4970,
-7.3770

69.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

■ 40.4070, -35.1190,
-7.8150

■ 72.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 39.8090, -36.3110,
-8.2390

■ 74.9260, 12.0120,
2.5720

■ 77.6060, 15.9090,
3.5330

■ 79.9870, 19.2100,
4.2820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.0910, -10.6820, -4.6500



56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960



57.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810

Triad

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



56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960



59.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



58.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070

Complementary

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



56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960



51.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960

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.



59.1490, 9.7660, -0.7780



56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960



59.8380, 9.4440, 5.0600

Square

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



56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960



59.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920



59.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



57.7240, 0.5970, -5.3150

Rectangle

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



56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960



57.9760, -8.6200, 2.0360



59.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



58.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600

Sweetspot

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



56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960



82.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



56.5440, -7.8840, -11.3080



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.



56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960



71.5290, -20.7230, -4.3950



49.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



58.6050, -53.4120, -12.1960



135.3050, -123.3290, -28.1370

Inverse Universe

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



51.4560, 7.8840, 11.3080



63.8960, 12.6970, 17.6970



58.5680, 9.9040, -3.2800



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



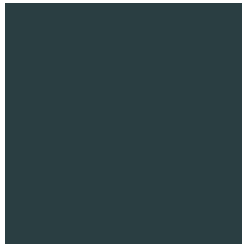
38.2370, 31.8110, 45.7550



88.2940, 73.4770, 105.6450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

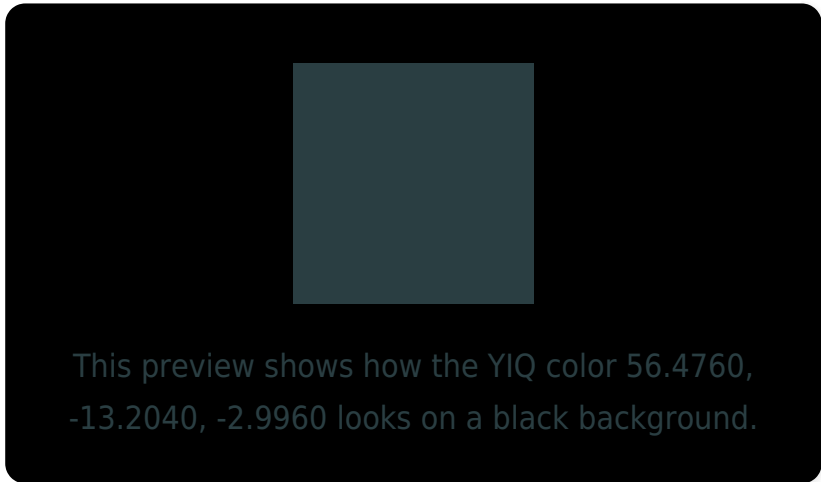
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

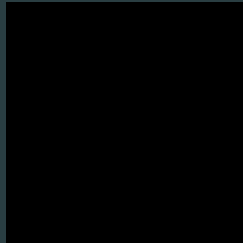
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

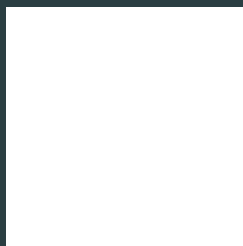
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.4760, -13.2040,

-2.9960.

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

56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960

Protanopia

58.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

Deuteranopia

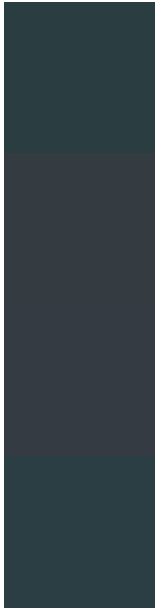
59.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



Tritanopia

56.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960

Protanomaly

57.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

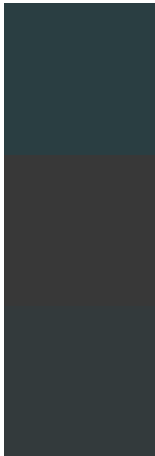
Deuteranomaly

58.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160

Tritanomaly

56.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960 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(42, 62, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 62, 66)  
}
```

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(42, 62, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 62, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960 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(42, 62, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 62, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 62, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 62, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 62, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 62, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 62, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 62,  
66) }
```

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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