

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.4820, 39.3850,
-3.4230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C3007
RGB	92, 48, 7
RGB Percent	36%, 19%, 3%
CMY	0.6391, 0.8118, 0.9724
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.92, 0.64
HSL	29°, 86%, 19%
HSV	29°, 92%, 36%
XYZ	5.5105, 4.4042, 0.7620
YIQ	56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

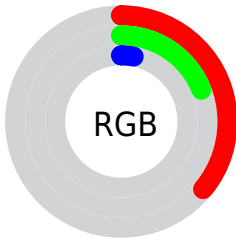
Format	Color
RYB	92, 86, 7
Decimal	6041607
CIELab	24.97, 16.94, 32.14
CIELCh	25, 36.336, 62.205
Yxy	4.4042, 0.5161, 0.4125
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284231687 (0xFF5C3007)
YUV	56.4820, -24.3946, 31.1493
Hunter-Lab	20.9861, 10.1441, 12.5374

Details

The YIQ color **56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **42.5180, -39.3850, 3.4230**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.7600, 44.4740, -2.0380**, and **14.6070, 23.3360, 6.6000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.3360, 42.7320, -3.5080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.4430, 35.1210, -3.2390**.

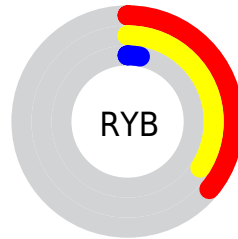
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (19%)

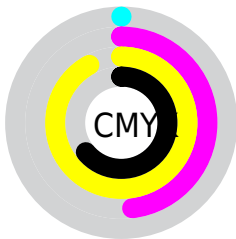
Blue (3%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (3%)

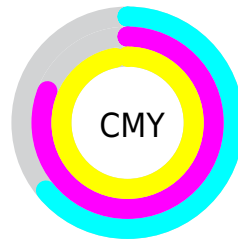


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (97%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230 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 56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.4820, 39.3850,
-3.4230

■ 56.4820, 39.3850,
-3.4230

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 34.9960, 32.1860,
0.3940

■ 105.7600, 44.4740,
-2.0380

■ 14.6070, 23.3360,
6.6000

■ 130.8420, 47.1790,
-1.5010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.6250, 49.2880,
-1.1760

■ 184.9950, 51.1220,
-1.3740

■ 210.3860, 48.4630,
-2.7450

■ 229.9000, 32.0960,

-8.9920

■ 249.5280, 15.4080,
-14.9280

■ 56.4820, 39.3850,
-3.4230

■ 56.4820, 39.3850,
-3.4230

■ 53.3360, 42.7320,
-3.5080

■ 60.4430, 35.1210,
-3.2390

■ 64.4040, 30.8570,
-3.0550

■ 67.8920, 26.5470,
-2.0370

■ 71.8530, 22.2830,
-1.8530

■ 75.8140, 18.0190,
-1.6690

■ 79.7750, 13.7550,
-1.4850

■ 83.1490, 9.7660,
-0.7780

■ 87.2240, 5.1810,
-0.2830

■ 91.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.4740, 43.0040, 13.5960



56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230



55.8620, 26.0910, -15.8050

Triad

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



56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230



49.2180, -39.3810, -18.6850



60.2600, -11.6950, 19.2250

Complementary

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



56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230



42.5180, -39.3850, 3.4230

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.



49.3900, -53.6440, 3.0280



56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230



51.7090, -47.7730, -9.7650

Square

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



56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230



44.7380, -29.5220, -26.6580



52.8150, -53.6430, -2.4990



60.1020, 18.2890, 26.4890

Rectangle

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



56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230



53.4150, 13.9880, -22.2360



52.8150, -53.6430, -2.4990



57.9810, -24.2110, 14.7730

Sweetspot

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



56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230



105.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



37.5450, 36.2150, 32.0150



52.1490, 9.7660, -0.7780



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230



69.9260, 55.5700, -4.8940



80.5490, 28.1100, -24.8660



44.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



64.0010, 50.9850, -4.3990



137.7810, 109.9020, -9.3780

Inverse Universe

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



42.5180, -39.3850, 3.4230



50.0740, -55.5700, 4.8940



18.4510, -28.1100, 24.8660



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



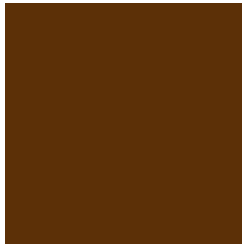
45.9990, -50.9850, 4.3990



99.2190, -109.9020, 9.3780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

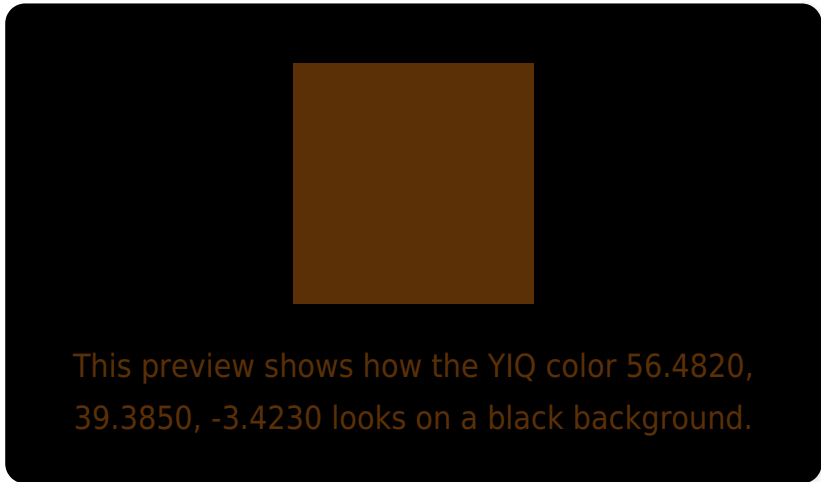
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

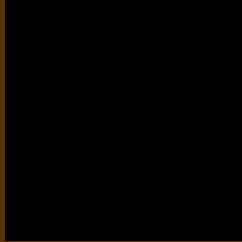
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.4820, 39.3850,

-3.4230.

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

56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230

Protanopia

56.8060, 20.4970, -13.5430

Deuteranopia

56.1830, 29.6210, -13.6990



Tritanopia

59.9930, 28.2410, 11.3210

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230

Protanomaly

57.0350, 27.2820, -9.8540

Deuteranomaly

56.5580, 33.0590, -9.9250

Tritanomaly

58.5710, 32.1850, 5.9210

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.0740, 14.3510, -1.2730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230 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(92, 48, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 48, 7)  
}
```

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(92, 48, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 48, 7) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230 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(92, 48, 7) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 48, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 48, 7)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 48, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 48, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 48, 7) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 48, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 48,  
7) }
```

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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