

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920)
contains.

YIQ(56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920)	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(56.6020, 30.9000,
12.6920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5E282C
RGB	94, 40, 44
RGB Percent	37%, 16%, 17%
CMY	0.6312, 0.8432, 0.8273
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.53, 0.63
HSL	356°, 40%, 26%
HSV	356°, 57%, 37%
XYZ	5.8327, 4.0796, 2.8659
YIQ	56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

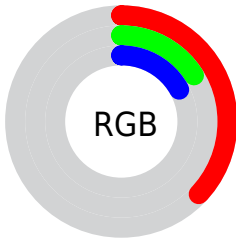
Format	Color
RYB	94, 40, 44
Decimal	6170668
CIELab	23.93, 25.09, 9.36
CIELCh	24, 26.782, 20.449
Yxy	4.0796, 0.4565, 0.3193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284360748 (0xFF5E282C)
YUV	56.6020, -6.2128, 32.7980
Hunter-Lab	20.1980, 16.2005, 5.7259

Details

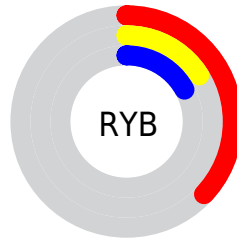
The YIQ color **56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **77.3980, -30.9000, -12.6920**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.1680, 35.1180, 13.3420**, and **13.7540, 27.4160, 9.7520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.2930, 36.2640, 14.6000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.9110, 25.5360, 10.7840**.

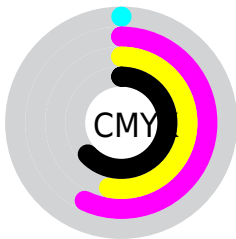
Distribution



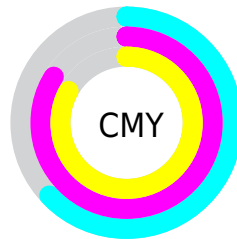
- Red (37%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920 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 56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.6020, 30.9000,
12.6920

■ 56.6020, 30.9000,
12.6920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.3460, 28.7450,
13.2010

■ 105.1680, 35.1180,
13.3420

■ 13.7540, 27.4160,
9.7520

■ 131.0650, 36.9060,
13.9780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.5490, 38.4190,
14.0910

■ 184.5600, 39.8860,
15.0380

■ 210.9510, 37.2270,
13.6670

■ 230.5790, 20.5390,

7.7310

250.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

56.6020, 30.9000,
12.6920

56.6020, 30.9000,
12.6920

50.2930, 36.2640,
14.6000

62.9110, 25.5360,
10.7840

43.5110, 41.5820,
17.3420

69.6930, 20.2180,
8.0420

37.2020, 46.9460,
19.2500

76.0020, 14.8540,
6.1340

30.3060, 52.5850,
21.6810

82.8980, 9.2150,
3.7030

28.9040, 53.7770,
22.1050

89.2070, 3.8510,
1.7950

■ 95.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 102.2980, -6.8310,
-2.8550

■ 108.6070,
-12.1950, -4.7630

■ 115.3890,
-17.5130, -7.5050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.6860, 22.0960, 18.0640



56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920



56.3920, 31.1310, 2.9950

Triad

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



56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920



50.2570, -8.7540, -17.5700



46.7510, -47.5910, -2.0470

Complementary

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



56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920



77.3980, -30.9000, -12.6920

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.



48.0730, -45.8020, -6.9380



56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920



44.4420, -34.2000, -18.9680

Square

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



56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920



53.6030, 10.8230, -14.4330



47.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710



56.5810, -17.3330, 11.2670

Rectangle

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



56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920



55.6100, 27.2810, -4.3270



47.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710



47.8110, -47.8200, -3.4040

Sweetspot

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



56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920



108.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510



61.1060, 12.4660, 27.3940



52.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



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.



56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920



63.8000, 48.1380, 19.6740



69.6470, 25.8590, -0.5810



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



33.8020, 62.9920, 25.8080



72.9150, 135.4740, 55.8420

Inverse Universe

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



56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920



63.8000, 48.1380, 19.6740



64.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



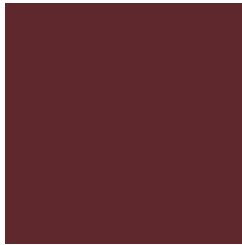
33.8020, 62.9920, 25.8080



72.9150, 135.4740, 55.8420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

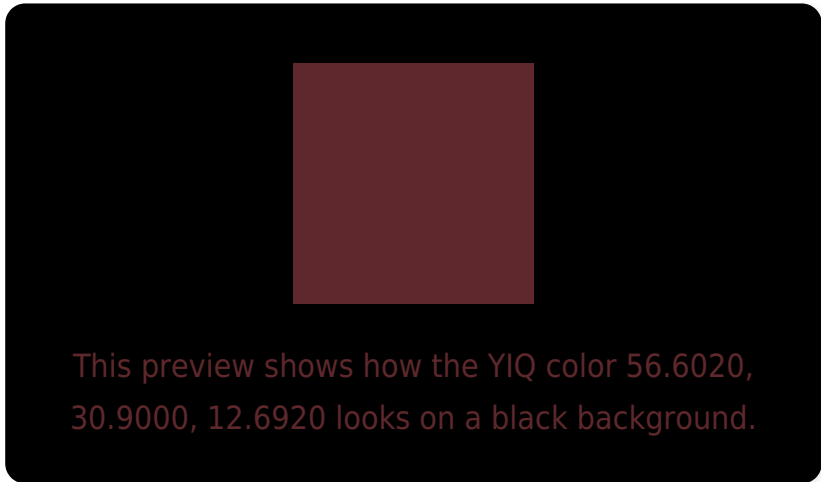
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

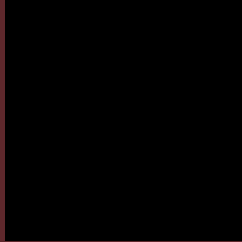
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6020, 30.9000,

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

56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920

Protanopia

57.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420

Deuteranopia

57.7040, 12.5170, -1.0750



Tritanopia

56.4880, 31.2210, 12.3810

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920

Protanomaly

57.0510, 13.1580, 3.8300

Deuteranomaly

57.5740, 18.9350, 3.7590

Tritanomaly

56.4880, 31.2210, 12.3810

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.7950, 11.0030, 4.3390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920 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(94, 40, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 40, 44)  
}
```

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(94, 40, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 40, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920 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(94, 40, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 40, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 40, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 40, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 40, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 40, 44)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 40, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 40,  
44) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet
interesting? Support Converting
Colors with the new Membership
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you
double the colors in the color bucket, and more
awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor