

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180)
contains.

YIQ(56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

YIQ(56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E3638
RGB	62, 54, 56
RGB Percent	24%, 21%, 22%
CMY	0.7568, 0.7882, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.10, 0.76
HSL	345°, 7%, 23%
HSV	345°, 13%, 24%
XYZ	4.0198, 3.9479, 4.2920
YIQ	56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	62, 54, 56
Decimal	4077112
CIELab	23.50, 3.95, 0.03
CIELCh	23, 3.953, 0.502
Yxy	3.9479, 0.3279, 0.3220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282267192 (0xFF3E3638)
YUV	56.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183
Hunter-Lab	19.8693, 1.3419, 1.1011

Details

The YIQ color **56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **59.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300**, and **13.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.5280, 7.3810, 3.9010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350**.

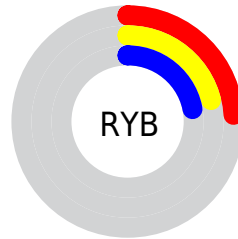
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (21%)

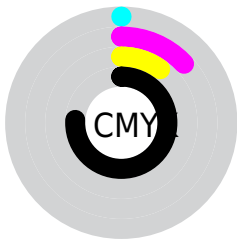
Blue (22%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (22%)

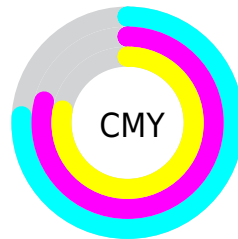


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180 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 56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.6200, 4.1260,
2.3180

■ 56.6200, 4.1260,
2.3180

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.3210, 3.5300,
2.1060

■ 103.9190, 4.7220,
2.5300

■ 13.3320, 4.9970,
3.0530

■ 128.9190, 4.7220,
2.5300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.3320, 4.9970,
3.0530

■ 181.3320, 4.9970,
3.0530

■ 209.2180, 5.3180,
2.7420

■ 237.2180, 5.3180,

2.7420

■ 56.6200, 4.1260,
2.3180

■ 56.6200, 4.1260,
2.3180

■ 52.5280, 7.3810,
3.9010

■ 60.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 48.5500, 10.3150,
5.7950

■ 64.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

■ 43.8710, 13.8450,
7.9010

■ 69.3690, -5.5930,
-3.2650

■ 39.7790, 17.1000,
9.4840

■ 73.4610, -8.8480,
-4.8480

■ 35.8010, 20.0340,
11.3780

■ 77.4390, -11.7820,
-6.7420

■ 31.7090, 23.2890,
12.9610

■ 81.5310, -15.0370,
-8.3250

■ 27.6170, 26.5440,
14.5440

■ 85.6230, -18.2920,
-9.9080

■ 23.0520, 29.7530,
16.9610

■ 90.1880, -21.5010,
-12.3250

■ 20.3620, 31.8160,
18.1200

■ 94.2800, -24.7560,
-13.9080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



56.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850

Triad

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



56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



55.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



55.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400

Complementary

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



56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



59.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

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.



55.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



55.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

Square

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



56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



55.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420



55.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



55.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300

Rectangle

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



56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



56.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



55.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



54.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

Sweetspot

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



56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



79.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



56.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



39.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



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.



56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



73.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



57.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



30.8420, 48.3200, 27.3920



72.7620, 114.3360, 64.4800

Inverse Universe

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



56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



73.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



58.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



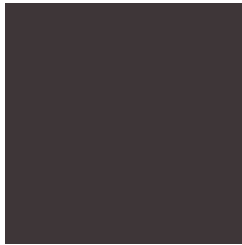
30.8420, 48.3200, 27.3920



72.7620, 114.3360, 64.4800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

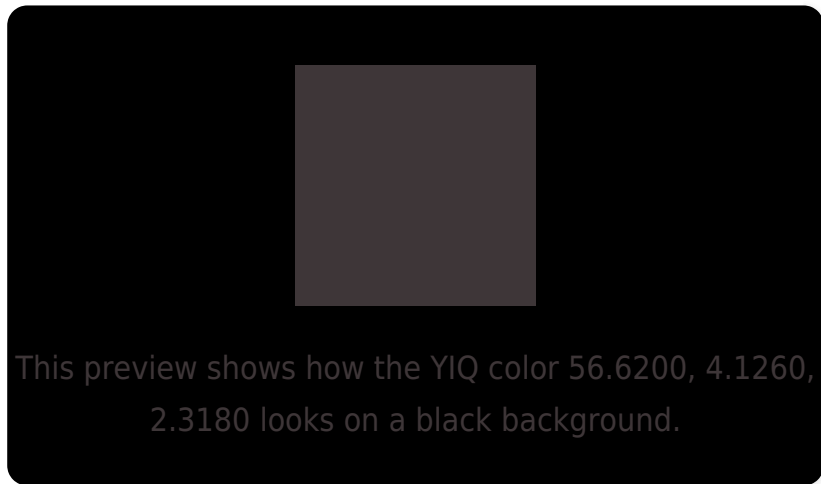
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

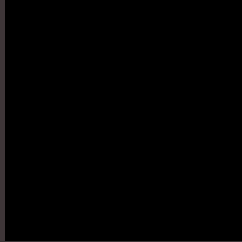
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180.

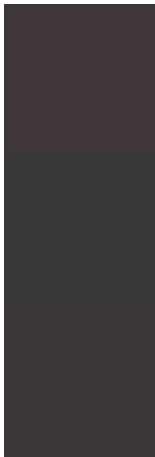


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180.

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

56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

Protanopia

56.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Deuteranopia

56.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



Tritanopia

56.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

Protanomaly

56.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700

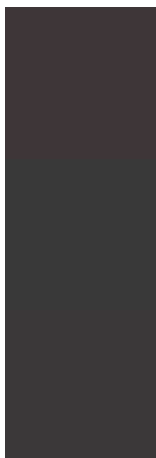
Deuteranomaly

56.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060

Tritanomaly

56.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180 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(62, 54, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 54, 56)  
}
```

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(62, 54, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 54, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180 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(62, 54, 56) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 54, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 54, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 54, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 54, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 54, 56)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 54, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 54,  
56) }
```

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