

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360)
contains.

YIQ(56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360)	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(56.6620, 4.3080,
10.0360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	433145
RGB	67, 49, 69
RGB Percent	26%, 19%, 27%
CMY	0.7372, 0.8079, 0.7294
CMYK	0.03, 0.29, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	294°, 17%, 23%
HSV	294°, 29%, 27%
XYZ	4.4879, 3.8195, 6.1310
YIQ	56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

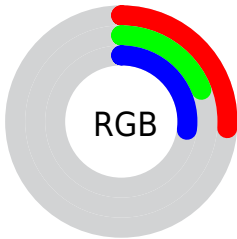
Format	Color
R_{YB}	67, 49, 69
Decimal	4403525
CIE Lab	23.07, 12.33, -9.30
CIE LCh	23, 15.449, 322.974
Yxy	3.8195, 0.3108, 0.2645
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282593605 (0xFF433145)
YUV	56.6620, 6.0826, 9.0664
Hunter-Lab	19.5434, 6.7891, -4.9195

Details

The YIQ color **56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **61.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820**, and **11.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.2540, 5.6370, 13.4850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870**.

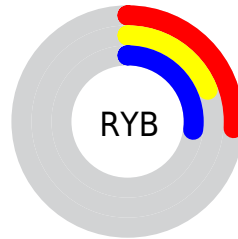
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (19%)

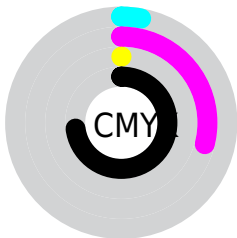
Blue (27%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (27%)

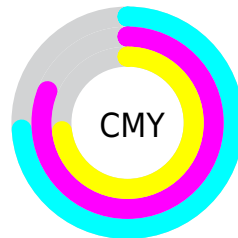


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360 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 56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.6620, 4.3080,
10.0360

■ 56.6620, 4.3080,
10.0360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.2490, 4.0330,
9.5130

■ 103.4880, 4.8580,
11.0820

■ 11.6130, 6.0040,
12.3400

■ 128.9010, 5.1330,
11.6050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.9010, 5.1330,
11.6050

■ 181.7270, 5.6830,
12.6510

■ 209.7270, 5.6830,
12.6510

■ 237.7270, 5.6830,

12.6510

■ 56.6620, 4.3080,
10.0360

■ 56.6620, 4.3080,
10.0360

■ 52.2540, 5.6370,
13.4850

■ 61.0700, 2.9790,
6.5870

■ 48.1450, 7.5620,
17.1460

■ 65.1790, 1.0540,
2.9260

■ 43.7370, 8.8910,
20.5950

■ 69.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 39.3290, 10.2200,
24.0440

■ 73.9950, -1.6040,
-3.9720

■ 35.2200, 12.1450,
27.7050

■ 77.5170, -3.2540,
-7.1100

■ 31.3990, 13.1990,
30.6310

■ 81.9250, -4.5830,
-10.5590

■ 26.9910, 14.5280,
34.0800

■ 86.3330, -5.9120,
-14.0080

■ 26.4040, 14.8030,
34.6030

■ 90.4420, -7.8370,
-17.6690

■ 94.8500, -9.1660,
-21.1180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530



56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360



56.3380, 14.0280, 10.0920

Triad

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



56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360



54.1940, 13.8930, -3.9870



47.5880, -28.3790, -8.8190

Complementary

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



56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360



61.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360

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.



49.5090, -17.9710, -10.2190



56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360



53.3670, 5.9160, -8.1000

Square

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



56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360



55.1070, 18.7520, 1.5680



51.8540, -5.8210, -10.1490



48.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610

Rectangle

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



56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360



56.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280



51.8540, -5.8210, -10.1490



48.0290, -25.3070, -9.4270

Sweetspot

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



56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360



84.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



52.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740



42.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360



69.9060, 6.7370, 15.5770



56.3480, 8.0680, 7.9720



33.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



38.1960, 21.8610, 49.8690



86.8740, 48.7170, 113.8450

Inverse Universe

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



55.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



67.6110, 17.5130, 7.5050



61.6520, -8.0680, -7.9720



33.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



30.7410, 55.7940, 24.0980



70.4950, 127.9090, 55.2770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

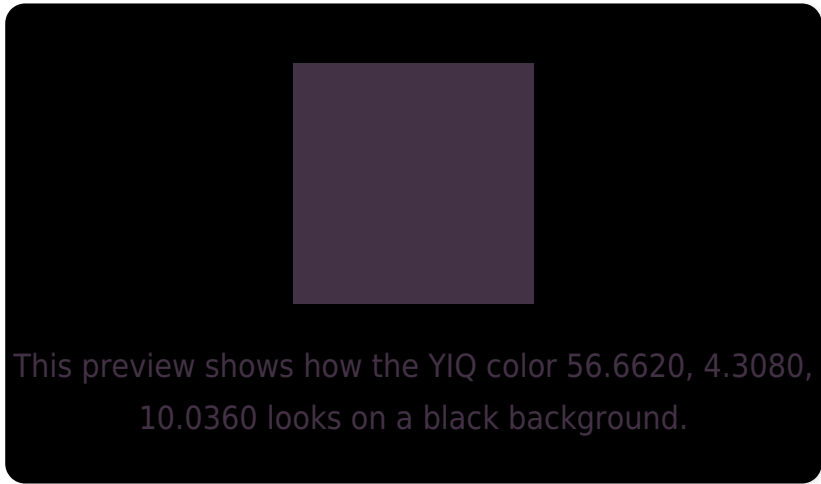
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

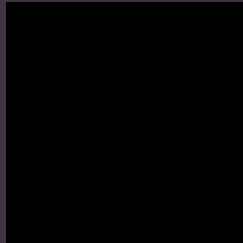
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6620, 4.3080,

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

56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360

Protanopia

55.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380

Deuteranopia

55.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540



Tritanopia

56.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360

Protanomaly

56.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450

Deuteranomaly

55.9170, -0.9640, 6.4600

Tritanomaly

56.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360 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(67, 49, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 49, 69)  
}
```

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(67, 49, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 49, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360 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(67, 49, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 49, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 49, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 49, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 49, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 49, 69)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 49, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 49,  
69) }
```

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