

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.7140, 6.5570,
-3.1950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D392C
RGB	61, 57, 44
RGB Percent	24%, 22%, 17%
CMY	0.7608, 0.7765, 0.8274
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.28, 0.76
HSL	46°, 16%, 21%
HSV	46°, 28%, 24%
XYZ	3.8423, 4.1001, 2.9727
YIQ	56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

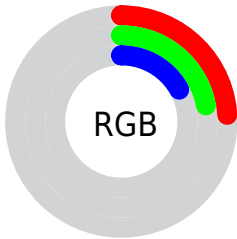
Format	Color
RYB	49, 61, 44
Decimal	4012332
CIELab	24.00, -0.81, 8.74
CIElCh	24, 8.780, 95.297
Yxy	4.1001, 0.3520, 0.3756
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282202412 (0xFF3D392C)
YUV	56.7140, -6.2680, 3.7588
Hunter-Lab	20.2487, -1.5638, 5.4699

Details

The YIQ color **56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **48.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940**, and **13.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.4430, 8.7580, -4.5380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520**.

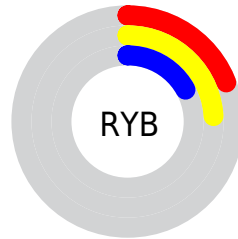
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (22%)

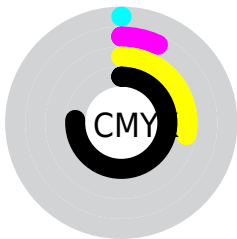
Blue (17%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (17%)

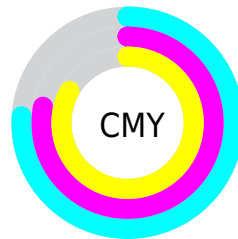


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950 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 56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.7140, 6.5570,
-3.1950

■ 56.7140, 6.5570,
-3.1950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.4150, 5.9610,
-3.4070

■ 103.8990, 7.4740,
-3.2940

■ 13.6000, 6.8780,
-3.5060

■ 128.7850, 7.7950,
-3.6050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.7850, 7.7950,
-3.6050

■ 181.6710, 8.1160,
-3.9160

■ 208.9700, 8.7120,
-3.7040

■ 237.5570, 8.4370,

-4.2270

254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 56.7140, 6.5570,
-3.1950

■ 56.7140, 6.5570,
-3.1950

■ 55.4430, 8.7580,
-4.5380

■ 57.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

■ 53.5850, 11.2340,
-5.3580

■ 59.8430, 1.8800,
-1.0320

■ 52.3140, 13.4350,
-6.7010

■ 61.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 50.4560, 15.9110,
-7.5210

■ 62.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 49.1850, 18.1120,
-8.8640

■ 64.3570, -5.3190,
2.7850

■ 47.2130, 20.9090,
-9.9950

■ 66.2150, -7.7950,
3.6050

■ 45.9420, 23.1100,
-11.3380

■ 67.4860, -9.9960,
4.9480

■ 45.8280, 23.4310,
-11.6490

■ 68.7570, -12.1970,
6.2910

■ 70.6150, -14.6730,
7.1110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.4480, 10.3620, -0.5660



56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950



56.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030

Triad

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



56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950



54.7640, -14.0750, -3.7310



58.3260, 5.1340, 6.0780

Complementary

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



56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950



48.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950

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.



57.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950



55.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820

Square

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



56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950



54.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730



56.6880, -7.7490, 2.7710



57.8380, 9.4440, 5.0600

Rectangle

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



56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950



55.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530



56.6880, -7.7490, 2.7710



58.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530

Sweetspot

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



56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950



77.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



49.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



39.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



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.



56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950



72.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480



57.8660, 3.0730, -6.1350



30.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



70.3700, 36.2240, -17.7280



166.1680, 85.5620, -41.8460

Inverse Universe

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



48.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



59.4860, -9.9960, 4.9480



47.1340, -3.0730, 6.1350



28.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



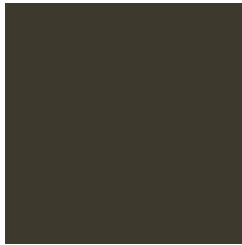
23.6300, -36.2240, 17.7280



55.8320, -85.5620, 41.8460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

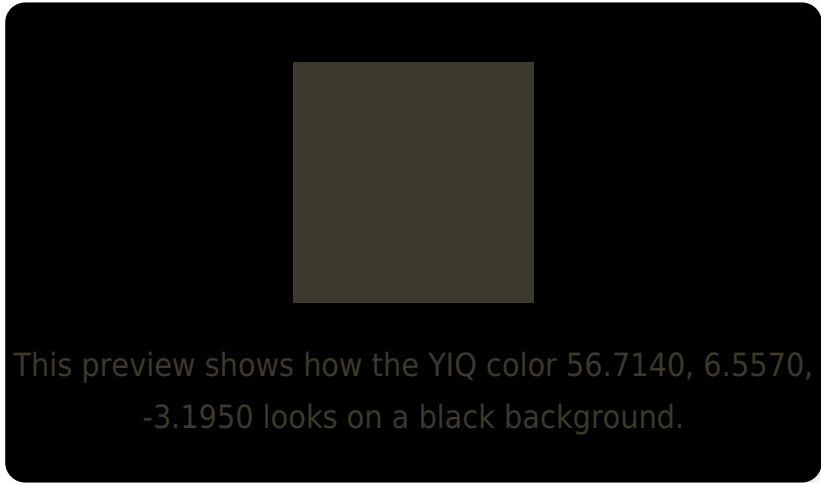
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

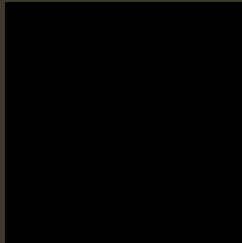
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950.



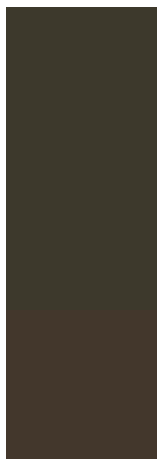
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.7140, 6.5570,

-3.1950.

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

56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Protanopia

56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Deuteranopia

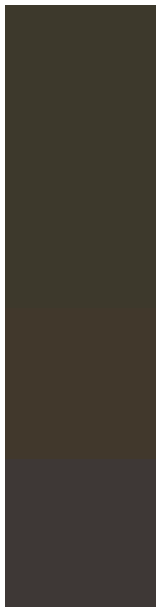
57.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770



Tritanopia

57.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Protanomaly

56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Deuteranomaly

57.3230, 9.2160, -1.8240

Tritanomaly

57.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950 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(61, 57, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 57, 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(61, 57, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 57, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950 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(61, 57, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 57, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 57, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 57, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 57, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 57, 44)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 57, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 57,  
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](#).

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