

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	39383E
RGB	57, 56, 62
RGB Percent	22%, 22%, 24%
CMY	0.7765, 0.7804, 0.7569
CMYK	0.08, 0.10, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	250°, 5%, 23%
HSV	250°, 10%, 24%
XYZ	3.9710, 4.0460, 5.1287
YIQ	56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	57, 56, 62
Decimal	3749950
CIE Lab	23.82, 1.85, -3.57
CIE LCh	24, 4.018, 297.353
Yxy	4.0460, 0.3021, 0.3078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281940030 (0xFF39383E)
YUV	56.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149
Hunter-Lab	20.1146, 0.0388, -1.0372

Details

The YIQ color **56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **61.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780**, and **14.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

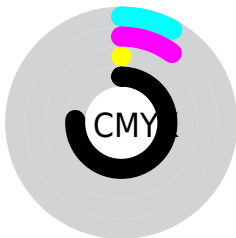
Distribution



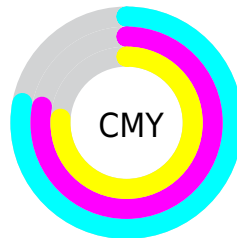
- Red (22%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780 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 56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 56.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.8690, -1.0090,
1.7670

■ 103.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 14.0970, -1.6510,
2.3890

■ 129.0970, -1.6510,
2.3890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 155.0970, -1.6510,
2.3890

■ 182.0970, -1.6510,
2.3890

■ 209.2110, -1.9720,
2.7000

■ 237.5100, -1.3760,

2.9120

■ 56.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 56.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 51.9660, -2.6600,
4.1560

■ 62.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.9490, -3.9900,
6.2340

■ 67.0170, 1.3300,
-2.0780

■ 41.3450, -5.0450,
8.8350

■ 72.6210, 2.3850,
-4.6790

■ 36.0290, -6.9710,
10.7010

■ 77.9370, 4.3110,
-6.5450

■ 31.0120, -8.3010,
12.7790

■ 82.9540, 5.6410,
-8.6230

■ 25.9950, -9.6310,
14.8570

■ 87.9710, 6.9710,
-10.7010

■ 20.9780, -10.9610,
16.9350

■ 92.9880, 8.3010,
-12.7790

■ 15.3740, -12.0160,
19.5360

■ 98.5920, 9.3560,
-15.3800

■ 10.3570, -13.3460,
21.6140

■ 103.6090, 10.6860,
-17.4580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



57.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

Triad

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



56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



56.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



55.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

Complementary

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



56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



61.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780

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.



55.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



56.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

Square

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



56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



57.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



56.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



55.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970

Rectangle

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



56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



57.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



56.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



55.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170

Sweetspot

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



56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



79.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



59.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



39.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



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.



56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



73.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



57.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



28.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



15.5000, -20.6380, 32.6260



36.3710, -49.2100, 76.8860

Inverse Universe

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



58.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



75.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



60.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



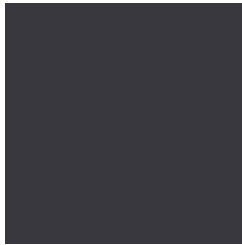
37.1120, 30.6650, 44.4970



87.4680, 72.9270, 104.5990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

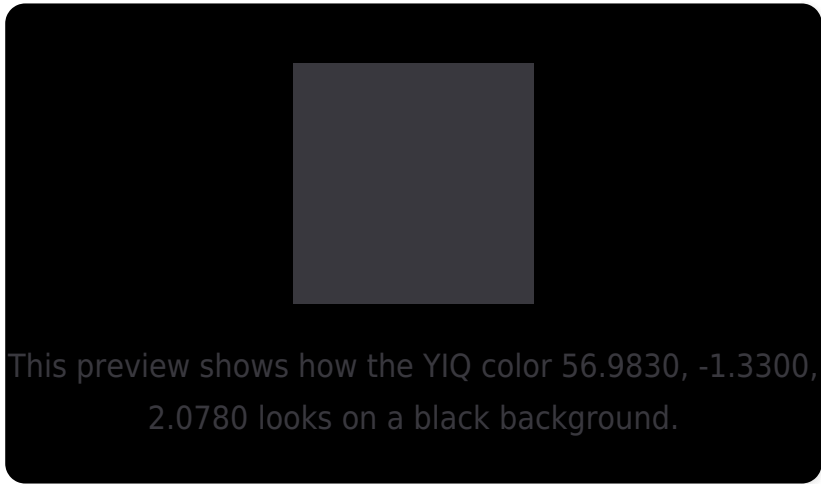
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

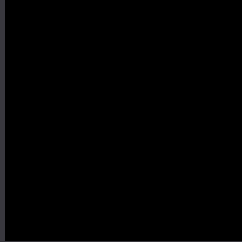
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

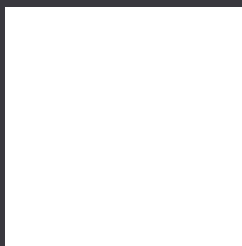
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.9830, -1.3300,

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

56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Protanopia

56.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

Deuteranopia

57.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



Tritanopia

56.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Protanomaly

56.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

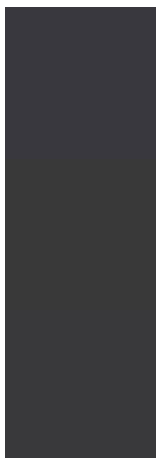
Deuteranomaly

56.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250

Tritanomaly

56.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780 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(57, 56, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 56, 62)  
}
```

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(57, 56, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 56, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780 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(57, 56, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 56, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(57, 56, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 56, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 56, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 56, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 56, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 56,  
62) }
```

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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