

# Converting Colors

YIQ(37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(37.8020, 53.8240,  
15.7440)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	630D05
RGB	99, 13, 5
RGB Percent	39%, 5%, 2%
CMY	0.6116, 0.9491, 0.9802
CMYK	0.00, 0.87, 0.95, 0.61
HSL	5°, 90%, 20%
HSV	5°, 95%, 39%
XYZ	5.3223, 2.9535, 0.4348
YIQ	37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

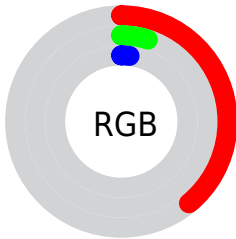
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	99, 14, 5
Decimal	6491397
CIELab	19.86, 36.73, 28.02
CIELCh	20, 46.199, 37.333
Yxy	2.9535, 0.6110, 0.3391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284681477 (0xFF630D05)
YUV	37.8020, -16.1714, 53.6706
Hunter-Lab	17.1858, 25.2049, 10.5302

# Details

The YIQ color **37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **66.1980, -53.8240, -15.7440**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.0860, 58.7760, 14.1040**, and **14.2810, 27.3700, 10.5860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.2970, 56.8040, 16.8040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.2250, 48.1390, 14.1470**.

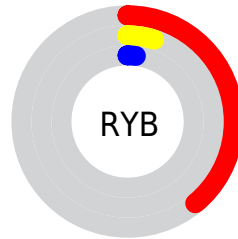
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (5%)

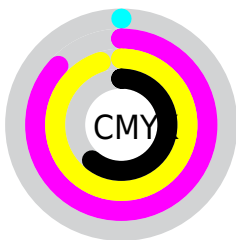
Blue (2%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (2%)

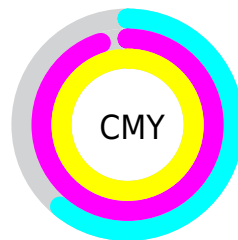


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (95%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440 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 37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



37.8020, 53.8240,  
15.7440

37.8020, 53.8240,  
15.7440

252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

21.2290, 42.3160,  
15.0520

91.0860, 58.7760,  
14.1040

14.2810, 27.3700,  
10.5860

117.3530, 62.3980,  
14.5420

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


143.4350, 65.1030,  
15.0790


171.4030, 68.1290,  
15.3050


192.9070, 57.7220,  
11.1780


212.4210, 41.3550,


4.9310


 231.9350, 24.9880,  
-1.3160


 37.8020, 53.8240,  
15.7440


 37.8020, 53.8240,  
15.7440


 34.2970, 56.8040,  
16.8040

 44.2250, 48.1390,  
14.1470

 50.6480, 42.4540,  
12.5500

 57.0710, 36.7690,  
10.9530

 63.4940, 31.0840,  
9.3560

 69.9170, 25.3990,  
7.7590

■ 76.2260, 20.0350,  
5.8510

■ 82.6490, 14.3500,  
4.2540

■ 89.6590, 8.3900,  
2.1340

■ 96.0820, 2.7050,  
0.5370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.0690, 49.4190, 35.0110



37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440



45.0520, 37.7800, -1.8680

# Triad

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



37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440



37.5000, -22.9200, -25.1600



42.5740, -50.9860, 9.9260

# Complementary

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



37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440



66.1980, -53.8240, -15.7440

# 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.



46.7000, -51.5810, 4.1870



37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440



42.7780, -35.0260, -15.0100

# Square

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



37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440



37.6450, -7.3310, -26.8430



46.5400, -45.6190, -4.7470



48.4440, -9.0370, 26.1230



# Rectangle

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



37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440



45.8390, 24.8980, -10.7020



46.5400, -45.6190, -4.7470



45.0360, -52.4070, 8.1450

# Sweetspot

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



37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440



104.5250, 20.6310, 6.0630



42.9100, 28.4180, 46.6740



49.7520, 12.5620, 3.6180



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440



44.7290, 73.2630, 21.3830



65.3910, 40.8990, -8.8370



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



38.7710, 64.2770, 19.0370



83.5000, 137.5400, 40.4200



# Inverse Universe

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



66.1980, -53.8240, -15.7440



83.2710, -73.2630, -21.3830



38.6090, -40.8990, 8.8370



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



73.2290, -64.2770, -19.0370

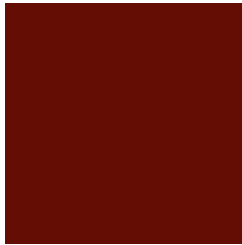


156.5000, -137.5400, -40.4200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

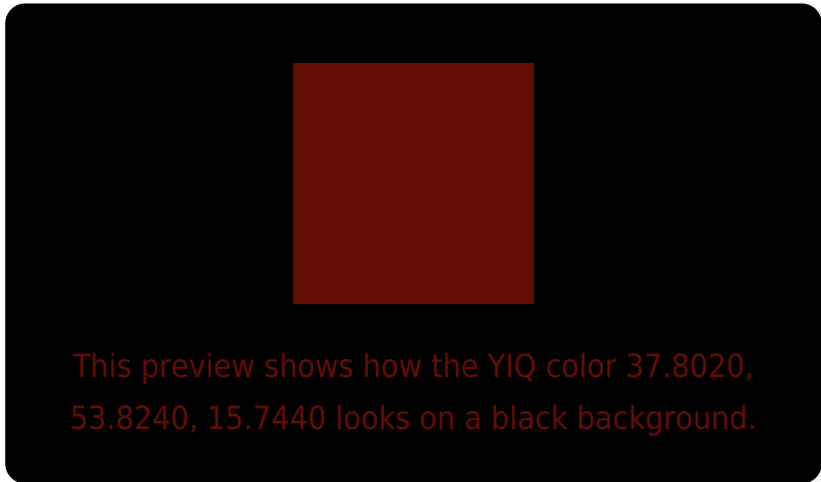
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

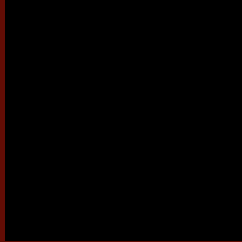
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.8020, 53.8240,



# 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

37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440

### Protanopia

48.5760, 15.4530, -10.2350

### Deuteranopia

47.3120, 24.9440, -11.5360



## Tritanopia

38.3720, 52.2190, 17.2990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440

## Protanomaly

44.5010, 29.2060, -0.6660

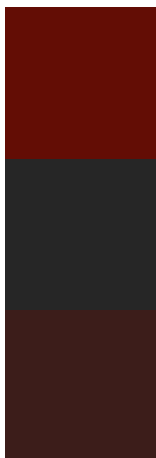
## Deuteranomaly

43.7960, 35.6250, -1.3590

## Tritanomaly

38.1440, 52.8610, 16.6770

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440

## Achromatopsia

38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

37.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440 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(99, 13, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 13, 5)  
}
```

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(99, 13, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 13, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440 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(99, 13, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 13, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 13, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 13, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 13, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 13, 5) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 37.8020, 53.8240, 15.7440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 13, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 13,  
5) }
```

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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