

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.5140, 36.3590,
-3.6490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	542C05
RGB	84, 44, 5
RGB Percent	33%, 17%, 2%
CMY	0.6705, 0.8275, 0.9802
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.94, 0.67
HSL	30°, 89%, 17%
HSV	30°, 94%, 33%
XYZ	4.5855, 3.6968, 0.6167
YIQ	51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

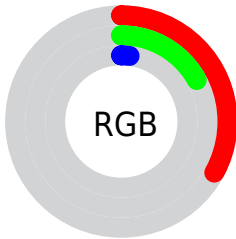
Format	Color
R_{YB}	84, 82, 5
Decimal	5516293
CIE Lab	22.64, 15.46, 30.22
CIE LCh	23, 33.941, 62.910
Yxy	3.6968, 0.5153, 0.4154
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283706373 (0xFF542C05)
YUV	51.5140, -22.9314, 28.4902
Hunter-Lab	19.2271, 8.9230, 11.5572

Details

The YIQ color **51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **37.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.9060, 41.1270, -1.9530**, and **10.4650, 20.8600, 7.4200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.1830, 38.7890, -3.6350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.7740, 32.6910, -3.2530**.

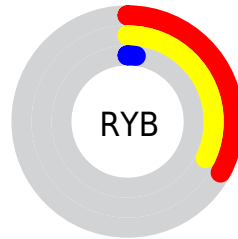
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (17%)

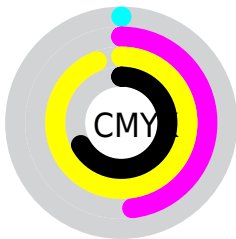
Blue (2%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (2%)

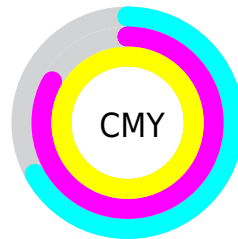


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490 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 51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.5140, 36.3590,
-3.6490

■ 51.5140, 36.3590,
-3.6490

■ 252.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

■ 30.8430, 28.2430,
0.2670

■ 99.9060, 41.1270,
-1.9530

■ 10.4650, 20.8600,
7.4200

■ 125.2760, 42.9610,
-2.1510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 151.4720, 45.3450,
-1.3030

■ 178.8420, 47.1790,
-1.5010

■ 206.3260, 48.6920,
-1.3880

■ 226.7370, 34.1130,

-6.9990

■ 246.2510, 17.7460,
-13.2460

■ 51.5140, 36.3590,
-3.6490

■ 51.5140, 36.3590,
-3.6490

■ 49.1830, 38.7890,
-3.6350

■ 54.7740, 32.6910,
-3.2530

■ 58.7350, 28.4270,
-3.0690

■ 61.9950, 24.7590,
-2.6730

■ 65.3690, 20.7700,
-1.9660

■ 68.6290, 17.1020,
-1.5700

■ 72.4760, 13.1590,
-1.6970

■ 75.8500, 9.1700,
-0.9900

■ 79.1100, 5.5020,
-0.5940

■ 82.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.5660, 39.7490, 12.0130



51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



50.8340, 23.2940, -14.6740

Triad

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



51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



45.1260, -36.1260, -17.1020



55.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930

Complementary

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



51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



37.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490

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.



44.8420, -49.1050, 3.3670



51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



47.3890, -43.8760, -8.8040

Square

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



51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



40.9880, -27.2300, -24.1420



48.2670, -49.1040, -2.1600



54.5640, 16.8680, 24.7080

Rectangle

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



51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



48.3980, 12.6580, -20.1580



48.2670, -49.1040, -2.1600



53.4220, -21.1390, 14.1650

Sweetspot

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



51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



97.0740, 14.3510, -1.2730



33.2950, 33.9230, 29.4990



47.9640, 8.8490, -0.6790



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



64.5880, 50.7100, -4.9220



74.4070, 25.6340, -24.0460



39.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



61.9190, 48.2800, -4.9360



136.2860, 106.9220, -10.4380

Inverse Universe

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



37.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490



45.4120, -50.7100, 4.9220



14.5930, -25.6340, 24.0460



38.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



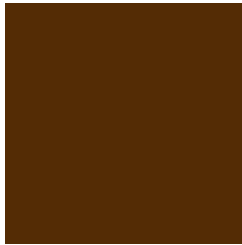
43.0810, -48.2800, 4.9360



95.7140, -106.9220, 10.4380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

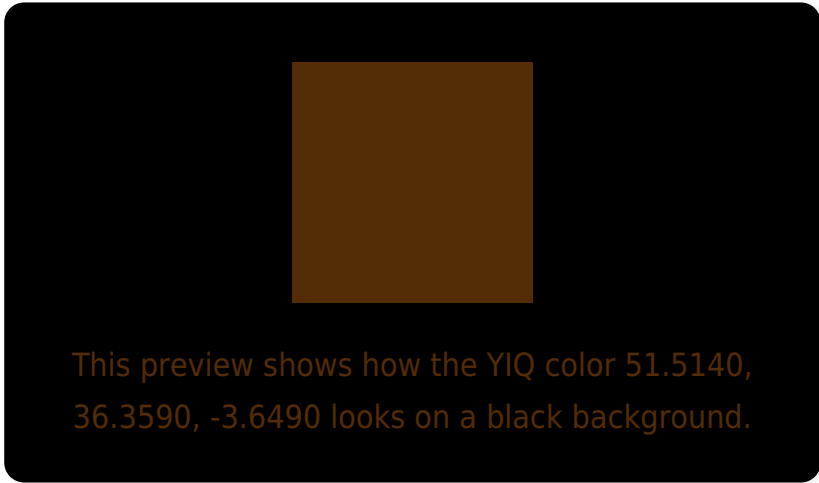
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

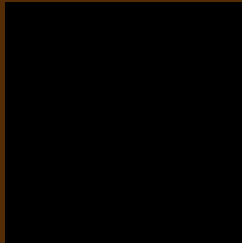
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.5140, 36.3590,

-3.6490.

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

51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490

Protanopia

51.8490, 18.9380, -12.8220

Deuteranopia

51.1550, 26.8240, -12.5680



Tritanopia

54.4980, 25.2610, 10.2610

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490

Protanomaly

51.7790, 25.1270, -9.3450

Deuteranomaly

51.1170, 29.9870, -9.3170

Tritanomaly

53.4890, 29.4800, 5.3840

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.8890, 13.4340, -1.1740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490 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(84, 44, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 44, 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(84, 44, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 44, 5) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490 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(84, 44, 5) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 44, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 44, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 44, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 44, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 44, 5) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 44, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 44,  
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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