

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860)
contains.

YIQ(51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860)	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(51.5640, 42.0900,
-2.8860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A2A00
RGB	90, 42, 0
RGB Percent	35%, 16%, 0%
CMY	0.6470, 0.8354, 0.9998
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 1.00, 0.65
HSL	28°, 100%, 18%
HSV	28°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	5.0462, 3.8294, 0.4746
YIQ	51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

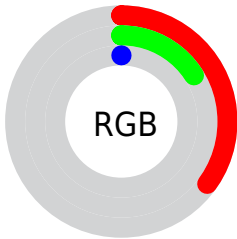
Format	Color
RYB	90, 79, 0
Decimal	5908992
CIELab	23.10, 19.39, 33.04
CIElCh	23, 38.307, 59.589
Yxy	3.8294, 0.5397, 0.4096
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284099072 (0xFF5A2A00)
YUV	51.5640, -25.4211, 33.7084
Hunter-Lab	19.5688, 11.7839, 12.2601

Details

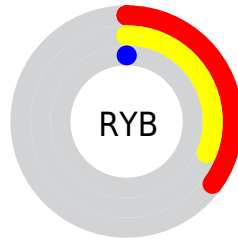
The YIQ color **51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **38.4360, -42.0900, 2.8860**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.3690, 47.1330, -0.6670**, and **11.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.5250, 37.8260, -2.7020**.

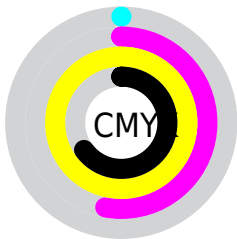
Distribution



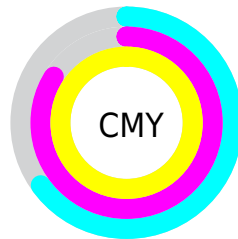
- Red (35%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860 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 51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.5640, 42.0900,
-2.8860

■ 51.5640, 42.0900,
-2.8860

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 30.8760, 32.6440,
3.1080

■ 100.3690, 47.1330,
-0.6670

■ 11.6610, 23.2440,
8.2680

■ 126.1520, 49.2420,
-0.3420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.8210, 51.6720,
-0.3280

■ 179.6040, 53.7810,
-0.0030

■ 205.5930, 52.3140,
-0.9500

■ 225.1070, 35.9470,

-7.1970

■ 245.2080, 19.3050,
-13.9670

■ 51.5640, 42.0900,
-2.8860

■ 55.5250, 37.8260,
-2.7020

■ 59.4860, 33.5620,
-2.5180

■ 62.8600, 29.5730,
-1.8110

■ 66.8210, 25.3090,
-1.6270

■ 70.7820, 21.0450,
-1.4430

■ 74.7430, 16.7810,
-1.2590

■ 78.7040, 12.5170,
-1.0750

■ 82.0780, 8.5280,
-0.3680

■ 86.0390, 4.2640,
-0.1840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.5390, 44.3790, 16.2110



51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



52.3290, 26.2740, -13.6140

Triad

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



51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



46.0720, -36.0340, -18.7700



55.6940, -15.9130, 18.5750

Complementary

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



51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



38.4360, -42.0900, 2.8860

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.



47.5150, -52.4980, 4.2860



51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



49.3780, -45.3430, -9.7510

Square

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



51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



41.4780, -25.8540, -27.0540



50.0110, -51.2590, -1.6510



55.3730, 16.0880, 27.8320

Rectangle

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



51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



49.8820, 14.1710, -20.0450



50.0110, -51.2590, -1.6510



51.9200, -31.4090, 13.0630

Sweetspot

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



51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



102.4440, 16.1850, -1.4710



32.6100, 37.5900, 34.6300



49.5620, 10.0410, -0.2550



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860



67.2680, 54.6070, -3.9610



77.3920, 29.9900, -25.8980



43.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



62.8270, 51.5350, -3.3530



136.0200, 110.7270, -7.8090

Inverse Universe

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



38.4360, -42.0900, 2.8860



50.3190, -54.8820, 3.4380



13.1950, -30.2650, 25.3750



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



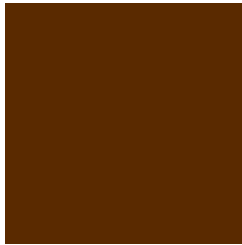
47.1730, -51.5350, 3.3530



101.5670, -111.0020, 7.2860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

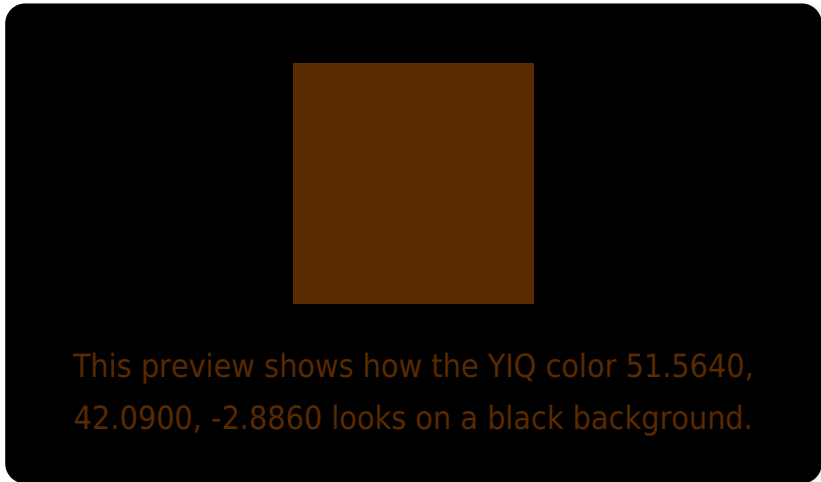
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

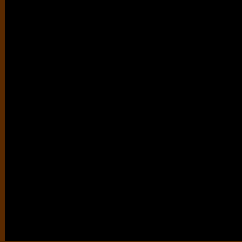
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.5640, 42.0900,

-2.8860.

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

51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860

Protanopia

52.6210, 19.5800, -13.4440

Deuteranopia

52.3400, 27.7410, -12.6670



Tritanopia

54.8900, 30.0290, 11.9570

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860

Protanomaly

52.3340, 27.8780, -9.6420

Deuteranomaly

52.0850, 33.0130, -9.0910

Tritanomaly

53.7670, 34.5690, 6.7690

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.6720, 15.5430, -0.8490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860 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(90, 42, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 42, 0)  
}
```

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(90, 42, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 42, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860 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(90, 42, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 42, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 42, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 42, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 42, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 42, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.5640, 42.0900, -2.8860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 42, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 42,  
0) }
```

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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