

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770)
contains.

YIQ(52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

YIQ(52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D322D
RGB	61, 50, 45
RGB Percent	24%, 20%, 18%
CMY	0.7608, 0.8039, 0.8235
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.26, 0.76
HSL	19°, 15%, 21%
HSV	19°, 26%, 24%
XYZ	3.5391, 3.4626, 2.9654
YIQ	52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

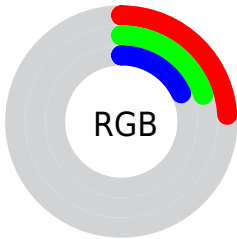
Format	Color
R_{YB}	61, 52, 45
Decimal	4010541
CIE Lab	21.81, 3.99, 5.01
CIE LCh	22, 6.411, 51.463
Yxy	3.4626, 0.3551, 0.3474
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282200621 (0xFF3D322D)
YUV	52.7190, -3.8055, 7.2624
Hunter-Lab	18.6081, 1.3845, 3.5773

Details

The YIQ color **52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **53.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010**, and **7.1430, 9.9030, 2.2470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510**.

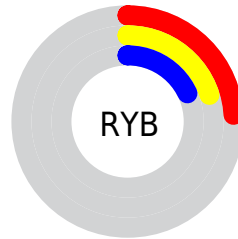
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (20%)

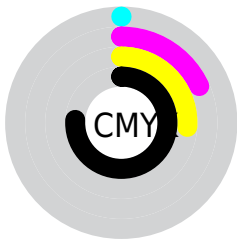
Blue (18%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (18%)

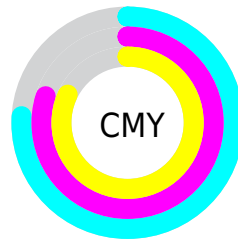


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770 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 52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.7190, 8.1610,
0.7770

■ 52.7190, 8.1610,
0.7770

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.4200, 7.5650,
0.5650

■ 99.3170, 9.3530,
1.2010

■ 7.1430, 9.9030,
2.2470

■ 124.2030, 9.6740,
0.8900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.2030, 9.6740,
0.8900

■ 176.5020, 10.2700,
1.1020

■ 204.3880, 10.5910,
0.7910

■ 232.6870, 11.1870,

1.0030

254.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 52.7190, 8.1610,
0.7770

■ 52.7190, 8.1610,
0.7770

■ 49.6870, 11.1870,
1.0030

■ 55.7510, 5.1350,
0.5510

■ 46.6550, 14.2130,
1.2290

■ 58.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

■ 43.0360, 17.5140,
1.9780

■ 62.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 40.0040, 20.5400,
2.2040

■ 65.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

■ 36.9720, 23.5660,
2.4300

■ 68.5800, -7.5650,
-0.5650

■ 33.8260, 26.9130,
2.3450

■ 71.6120, -10.5910,
-0.7910

■ 30.7940, 29.9390,
2.5710

■ 74.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170

■ 29.3920, 31.1310,
2.9950

■ 78.2630, -16.9180,
-1.7660

■ 81.2950, -19.9440,
-1.9920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



51.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160

Triad

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



52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



50.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



52.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

Complementary

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



52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



53.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770

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.



51.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

Square

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



52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



50.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



50.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



53.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720

Rectangle

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



52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



51.5720, 4.0810, -2.3750



50.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



52.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630

Sweetspot

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



52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



75.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



51.0380, 6.0050, 6.8130



38.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



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.



52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



66.2850, 12.3790, 1.4270



57.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



45.1290, 48.0490, 4.7610



106.8810, 113.3370, 10.9770

Inverse Universe

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



53.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770



67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



48.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070



29.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



48.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610



115.1190, -113.3370, -10.9770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

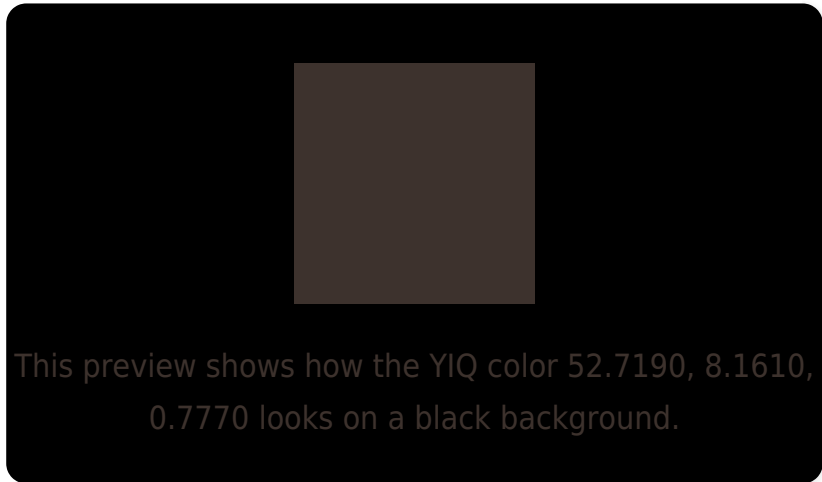
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

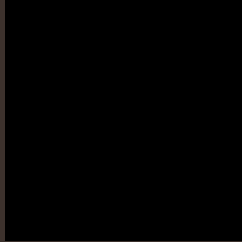
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770.

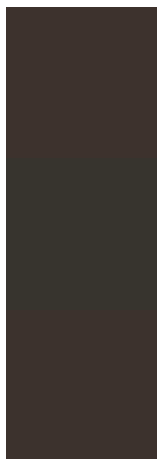


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770.

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

52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770

Protanopia

52.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300

Deuteranopia

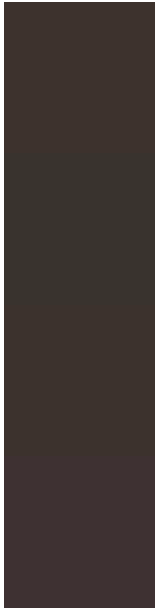
52.4200, 7.5650, 0.5650



Tritanopia

53.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770

Protanomaly

52.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830

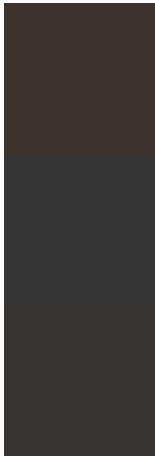
Deuteranomaly

52.4200, 7.5650, 0.5650

Tritanomaly

53.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770 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, 50, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 50, 45)  
}
```

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, 50, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 50, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770 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, 50, 45) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 50, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(61, 50, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 50, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 50, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 50, 45)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 50, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 50,  
45) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor