

# Converting Colors

YIQ(53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(53.3660, 16.8250,  
8.9610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4B2B32
RGB	75, 43, 50
RGB Percent	29%, 17%, 20%
CMY	0.7058, 0.8314, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.33, 0.71
HSL	347°, 27%, 23%
HSV	347°, 43%, 29%
XYZ	4.3427, 3.4539, 3.4572
YIQ	53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

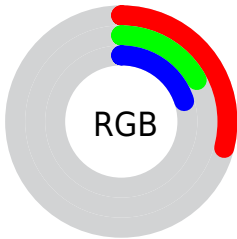
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	75, 43, 50
Decimal	4926258
CIE Lab	21.78, 15.92, 1.80
CIE LCh	22, 16.019, 6.458
Yxy	3.4539, 0.3859, 0.3069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283116338 (0xFF4B2B32)
YUV	53.3660, -1.6594, 18.9730
Hunter-Lab	18.5846, 9.1873, 1.9800

# Details

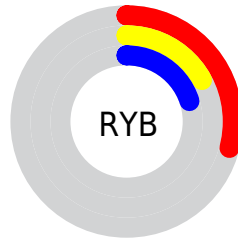
The YIQ color **53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **64.6340, -16.8250, -8.9610**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.5620, 19.2090, 9.8090**, and **10.2090, 18.7050, 7.9290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.9860, 20.9510, 11.2790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660**.

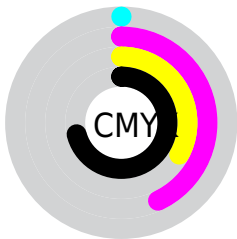
# Distribution



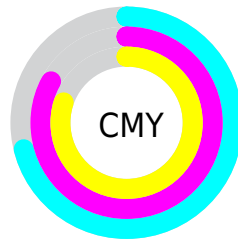
- Red (29%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610 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 53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.3660, 16.8250,  
8.9610

■ 53.3660, 16.8250,  
8.9610

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 31.7680, 15.6330,  
8.5370

■ 100.5620, 19.2090,  
9.8090

■ 10.2090, 18.7050,  
7.9290

■ 125.8610, 19.8050,  
10.0210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 151.5730, 20.6760,  
10.7560

■ 178.7580, 21.5930,  
10.6570

■ 206.0570, 22.1890,  
10.8690

■ 232.0780, 17.6960,

9.6960

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

53.3660, 16.8250,  
8.9610

53.3660, 16.8250,  
8.9610

47.9860, 20.9510,  
11.2790

58.1590, 12.9740,  
7.1660

43.1930, 24.8020,  
13.0740

63.5390, 8.8480,  
4.8480

37.8130, 28.9280,  
15.3920

68.3320, 4.9970,  
3.0530

33.1340, 32.4580,  
17.4980

73.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

27.7540, 36.5840,  
19.8160

78.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

■ 24.2490, 39.5640,  
20.8760

■ 83.7710, -6.7850,  
-3.6890

■ 89.1510, -10.9110,  
-6.0070

■ 93.9440, -14.7620,  
-7.8020

■ 99.3240, -18.8880,  
-10.1200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.5270, 9.1220, 10.8980



53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610



52.9870, 19.2100, 4.2820

# Triad

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



53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610



50.0890, 0.8270, -9.4850



46.9890, -27.8300, -2.2460

# Complementary

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



53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610



64.6340, -16.8250, -8.9610

# 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.



43.3640, -33.5600, -8.5360



53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610



47.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120

# Square

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



53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610



51.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920



45.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830



50.8490, -15.4520, 4.7080



# Rectangle

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



53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610



52.5800, 18.7980, 0.7340



45.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830



45.5540, -31.0390, -4.6630

# Sweetspot

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



53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610



88.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



54.1230, 4.6280, 15.2520



43.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610



63.2040, 26.2690, 14.0210



57.8510, 16.5970, 2.0770



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.0060, 53.7300, 28.4660



74.4700, 121.0300, 64.3100



# Inverse Universe

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



53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610



63.2040, 26.2690, 14.0210



60.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.0060, 53.7300, 28.4660

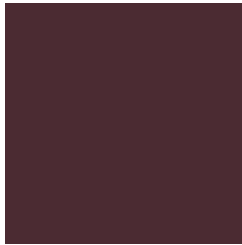


74.4700, 121.0300, 64.3100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

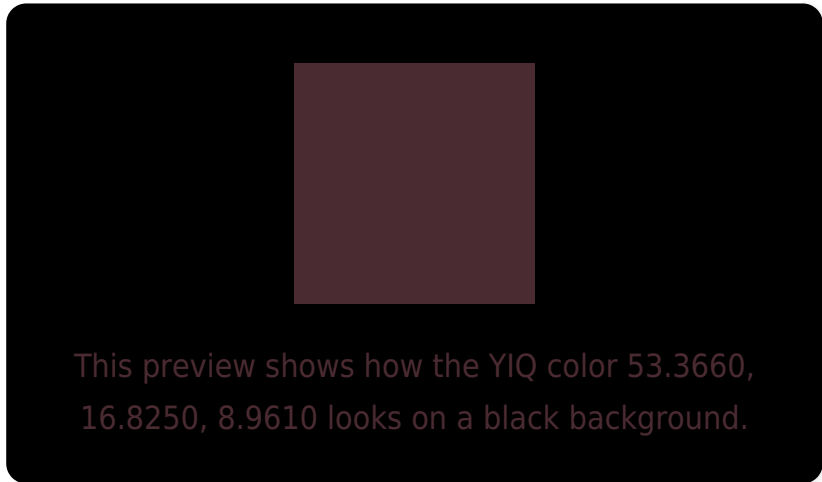
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

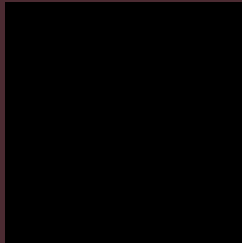
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.3660, 16.8250,



# 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

53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610

### Protanopia

52.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

### Deuteranopia

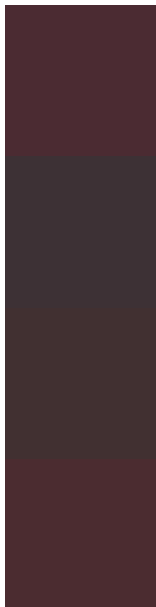
53.1640, 5.4100, 1.0740



## Tritanopia

53.6110, 17.5130, 7.5050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610

## Protanomaly

53.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880

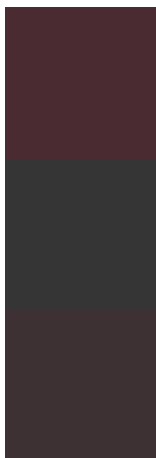
## Deuteranomaly

53.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150

## Tritanomaly

53.7250, 17.1920, 7.8160

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610

## Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

52.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610 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(75, 43, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 43, 50)  
}
```

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(75, 43, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 43, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610 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(75, 43, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 43, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(75, 43, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 43, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 43, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 43, 50)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 43, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 43,  
50) }
```

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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