

# Converting Colors

YIQ(53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(53.6570, 46.2620,  
-1.4020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	612A00
RGB	97, 42, 0
RGB Percent	38%, 16%, 0%
CMY	0.6195, 0.8354, 0.9998
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 1.00, 0.62
HSL	26°, 100%, 19%
HSV	26°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	5.7601, 4.1973, 0.5081
YIQ	53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

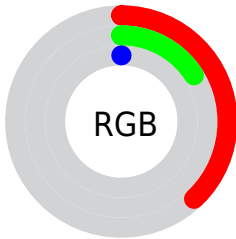
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	97, 74, 0
Decimal	6367744
CIELab	24.31, 22.63, 34.65
CIELCh	24, 41.387, 56.849
Yxy	4.1973, 0.5504, 0.4011
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284557824 (0xFF612A00)
YUV	53.6570, -26.4529, 38.0118
Hunter-Lab	20.4872, 14.3333, 12.8705

# Details

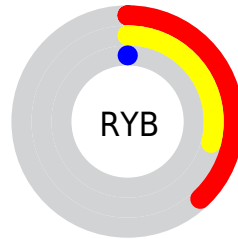
The YIQ color **53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **43.3430, -46.2620, 1.4020**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.3480, 51.6260, 0.5060**, and **13.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.7320, 41.6770, -0.9070**.

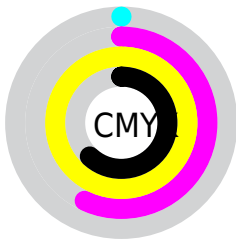
# Distribution



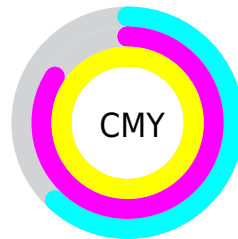
- Red (38%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (62%)




- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020 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 53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 53.6570, 46.2620,  
-1.4020


 53.6570, 46.2620,  
-1.4020

 252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860


 32.6700, 36.2200,  
4.3800


 103.3480, 51.6260,  
0.5060


 13.1560, 26.2240,  
9.3280

 129.4300, 54.3310,  
1.0430

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 155.5120, 57.0360,  
1.5800

 183.1810, 59.4660,  
1.5940

 206.1800, 52.0390,  
-1.4730

 225.6940, 35.6720,

-7.7200

■ 245.9090, 18.7090,  
-14.1790

■ 53.6570, 46.2620,  
-1.4020

■ 57.7320, 41.6770,  
-0.9070

■ 62.2800, 37.1380,  
-1.2460

■ 66.9420, 32.2780,  
-1.2740

■ 71.0170, 27.6930,  
-0.7790

■ 75.6790, 22.8330,  
-0.8070

■ 79.6400, 18.5690,  
-0.6230

■ 84.3020, 13.7090,  
-0.6510

■ 88.3770, 9.1240,  
-0.1560

■ 92.9250, 4.5850,  
-0.4950

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.8000, 48.1380, 19.6740



53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020



54.7100, 29.5750, -12.8650

# Triad

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



53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020



47.7190, -36.5380, -20.6500



57.2850, -22.0110, 18.9570

# Complementary

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



53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020



43.3430, -46.2620, 1.4020

# 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.



50.6610, -55.8450, 4.3710



53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020



51.3670, -46.8100, -10.6980

# Square

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



53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020



42.8970, -25.7160, -29.5560



53.0430, -54.2850, -1.8770



58.2420, 15.0790, 29.5990



# Rectangle

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



53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020



53.1380, 16.3260, -20.5540



53.0430, -54.2850, -1.8770



50.5210, -43.4670, 11.3250

# Sweetspot

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



53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020



108.3410, 17.9730, -0.8350



35.5010, 39.5150, 38.2910



53.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540



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.



53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020



69.0730, 59.6500, -1.7420



81.2460, 33.3370, -25.9830



46.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



62.2510, 53.2770, -1.8830



132.8080, 114.4400, -3.5120



# Inverse Universe

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



43.3430, -46.2620, 1.4020



55.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420



15.7540, -33.3370, 25.9830



45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



50.3360, -53.5520, 1.3600



107.1920, -114.4400, 3.5120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

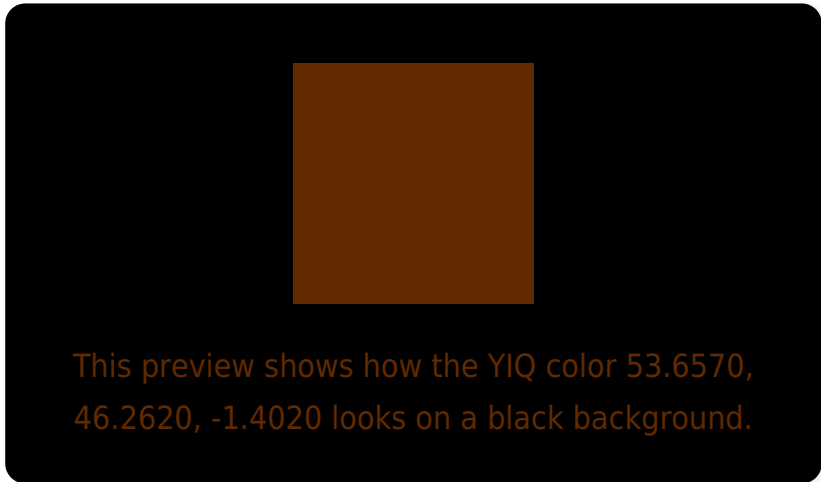
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

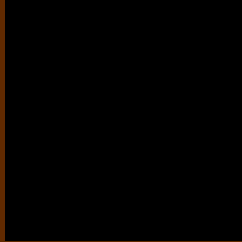
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.6570, 46.2620,

-1.4020.

# 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

53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020

### Protanopia

55.3930, 20.2220, -14.0660

### Deuteranopia

54.9980, 28.7040, -13.6000



## Tritanopia

56.9830, 34.2010, 13.4410

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020

## Protanomaly

54.8180, 29.3910, -9.5290

## Deuteranomaly

54.4550, 34.8470, -9.2890

## Tritanomaly

55.8600, 38.7410, 8.2530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020

## Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.1560, 17.0560, -0.7360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020 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(97, 42, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 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(97, 42, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 42, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020 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(97, 42, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 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(97, 42, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 42, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 42, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 42, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 42, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 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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