

# Converting Colors

YIQ(53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(53.6860, 30.1230,  
-0.7650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	522E13
RGB	82, 46, 19
RGB Percent	32%, 18%, 7%
CMY	0.6784, 0.8197, 0.9253
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.77, 0.68
HSL	26°, 62%, 20%
HSV	26°, 77%, 32%
XYZ	4.5755, 3.7946, 1.1090
YIQ	53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

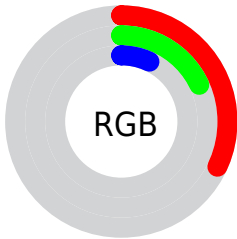
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	82, 66, 19
Decimal	5385747
CIELab	22.98, 13.87, 23.85
CIELCh	23, 27.593, 59.827
Yxy	3.7946, 0.4827, 0.4003
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283575827 (0xFF522E13)
YUV	53.6860, -17.1002, 24.8314
Hunter-Lab	19.4797, 7.8374, 10.2604

# Details

The YIQ color **53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **47.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.5510, 34.9370, 0.0970**, and **10.1660, 20.2640, 7.2080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.8390, 34.0660, -0.6380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920**.

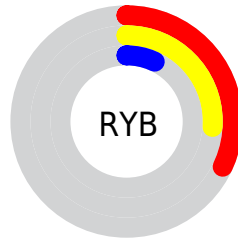
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (18%)

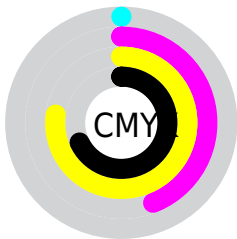
Blue (7%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (7%)

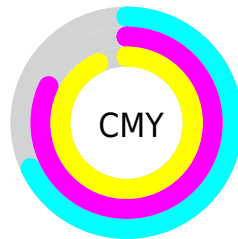


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (77%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650 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 53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.6860, 30.1230,  
-0.7650

■ 53.6860, 30.1230,  
-0.7650

■ 253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

■ 32.0170, 27.6930,  
-0.7790

■ 101.5510, 34.9370,  
0.0970

■ 10.1660, 20.2640,  
7.2080

■ 126.9210, 36.7710,  
-0.1010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 152.8180, 38.5590,  
0.5350

■ 180.1880, 40.3930,  
0.3370

■ 207.7860, 41.5850,  
0.7610

■ 229.3930, 29.3900,

-4.0020

■ 249.6080, 12.4270,  
-10.4610

■ 53.6860, 30.1230,  
-0.7650

■ 53.6860, 30.1230,  
-0.7650

■ 49.8390, 34.0660,  
-0.6380

■ 57.5330, 26.1800,  
-0.8920

■ 46.5790, 37.7340,  
-1.0340

■ 60.7930, 22.5120,  
-0.4960

■ 45.0630, 39.2470,  
-0.9210

■ 64.7540, 18.2480,  
-0.3120

■ 68.6010, 14.3050,  
-0.4390

■ 71.8610, 10.6370,  
-0.0430

■ 75.7080, 6.6940,  
-0.1700

■ 79.5550, 2.7510,  
-0.2970

■ 83.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

■ 86.7760, -5.1810,  
0.2830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.2060, 31.9550, 10.0910



53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650



52.5720, 21.2760, -11.1400

# Triad

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



53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650



44.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010



55.5820, -9.9060, 14.3340

# Complementary

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



53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650



47.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650

# 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.



45.0010, -45.2990, 0.4690



53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650



46.7050, -41.9500, -10.6700

# Square

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



53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650



45.5270, -18.3820, -19.2940



46.6540, -45.9400, -4.4360



56.6510, 12.0090, 19.1530



# Rectangle

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



53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650



51.3750, 11.4650, -15.0550



46.6540, -45.9400, -4.4360



54.0970, -18.8460, 11.1540

# Sweetspot

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



53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650



95.9320, 11.8750, -0.4530



42.0550, 25.6710, 24.8630



47.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650



62.9560, 46.8580, -1.1900



71.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780



38.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



57.8100, 50.2050, -1.2750



127.4810, 111.0470, -2.5930



# Inverse Universe

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



47.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650



53.0440, -46.8580, 1.1900



29.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780



38.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



47.1900, -50.2050, 1.2750



104.5190, -111.0470, 2.5930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

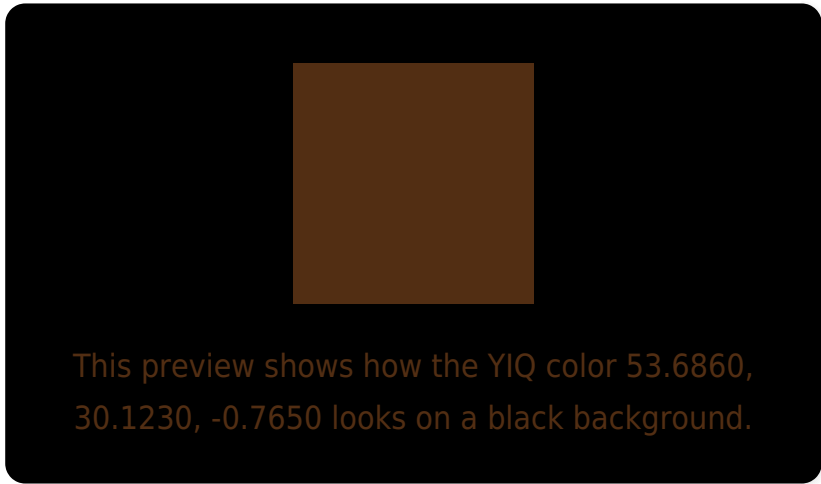
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

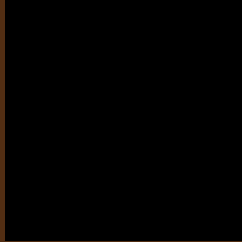
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.6860, 30.1230,

-0.7650.

# 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

53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650

### Protanopia

53.9180, 14.4900, -9.3020

### Deuteranopia

53.6800, 21.0920, -7.8040



## Tritanopia

55.3020, 22.8770, 9.4130

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650

## Protanomaly

53.5490, 20.0830, -6.0370

## Deuteranomaly

53.5280, 24.5760, -4.8640

## Tritanomaly

54.7490, 25.8120, 5.7800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650

## Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

53.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650 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(82, 46, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 46, 19)  
}
```

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(82, 46, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 46, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650 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(82, 46, 19) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 46, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 46, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 46, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 46, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 46, 19)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 46, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 46,  
19) }
```

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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