

Converting Colors

YIQ(53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110)
contains.

YIQ(53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110)	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(53.9630, 18.6170,
-12.5110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	40390C
RGB	64, 57, 12
RGB Percent	25%, 22%, 5%
CMY	0.7490, 0.7765, 0.9528
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.81, 0.75
HSL	52°, 68%, 15%
HSV	52°, 81%, 25%
XYZ	3.6437, 4.0425, 0.9369
YIQ	53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

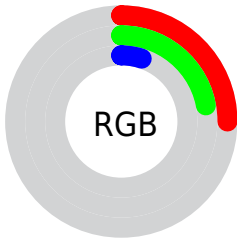
Format	Color
R_YB	20, 64, 12
Decimal	4208908
CIE Lab	23.81, -3.01, 27.65
CIE LCh	24, 27.816, 96.209
Yxy	4.0425, 0.4225, 0.4688
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282398988 (0xFF40390C)
YUV	53.9630, -20.6878, 8.8024
Hunter-Lab	20.1059, -2.8367, 11.3111

Details

The YIQ color **53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **22.0370, -18.6170, 12.5110**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970**, and **12.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.6920, 20.8180, -13.8540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.2340, 16.4160, -11.1680**.

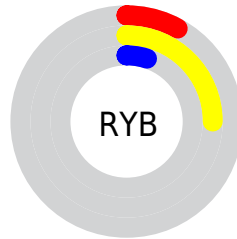
Distribution



 Red (25%)

 Green (22%)

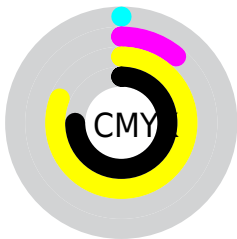
 Blue (5%)



 Red (8%)

 Yellow (25%)

 Blue (5%)

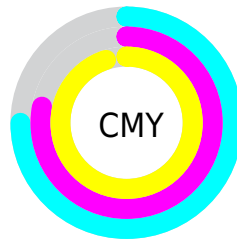


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (11%)

 Yellow (81%)

 Black (75%)



 Cyan (75%)

 Magenta (78%)

 Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110 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 53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 53.9630, 18.6170,
-12.5110

■ 53.9630, 18.6170,
-12.5110

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

■ 33.3910, 14.5360,
-10.1360

■ 101.6320, 21.0470,
-12.4970

■ 12.6920, 3.6230,
-5.0890

■ 126.8170, 21.9640,
-12.5960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.8880, 23.2020,
-13.0060

■ 179.4860, 24.3940,
-12.5820

■ 207.2580, 25.0360,
-13.2040

■ 235.4430, 25.9530,

-13.3030

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,
-13.3730

■ 53.9630, 18.6170,
-12.5110

■ 53.9630, 18.6170,
-12.5110

■ 52.6920, 20.8180,
-13.8540

■ 55.2340, 16.4160,
-11.1680

■ 51.4210, 23.0190,
-15.1970

■ 56.6190, 13.8940,
-9.5140

■ 57.8900, 11.6930,
-8.1710

■ 58.6880, 9.4460,
-5.9940

■ 59.9590, 7.2450,
-4.6510

■ 61.2300, 5.0440,
-3.3080

■ 62.6150, 2.5220,
-1.6540

■ 63.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 65.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570



53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110



51.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910

Triad

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



53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110



47.9760, -44.1510, -9.3270



57.9180, 15.6310, 19.5910

Complementary

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



53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110



22.0370, -18.6170, 12.5110

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.



57.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190



53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110



47.8110, -47.8200, -3.4040

Square

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



53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110



46.2830, -38.0060, -16.0700



52.0950, -33.7000, 5.0200



56.7530, 29.1570, 16.7490

Rectangle

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



53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110



48.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670



52.0950, -33.7000, 5.0200



58.8680, 9.9000, 18.8280

Sweetspot

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



53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110



79.9590, 7.2450, -4.6510



28.4600, 28.4240, 13.5120



41.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110



68.3090, 29.0260, -19.4380



52.6900, 5.9640, -19.9880



32.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



78.3110, 34.7120, -23.3680



180.8540, 80.1540, -53.9740

Inverse Universe

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



22.0370, -18.6170, 12.5110



18.6910, -29.0260, 19.4380



23.3100, -5.9640, 19.9880



30.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



18.6890, -34.7120, 23.3680



43.1460, -80.1540, 53.9740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

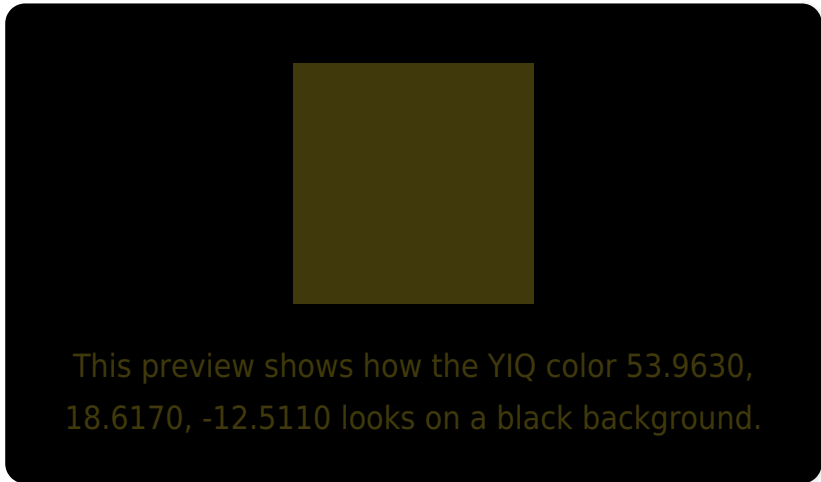
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

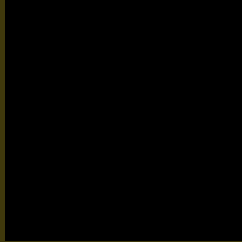
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.9630, 18.6170,

-12.5110.

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

53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110

Protanopia

53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110

Deuteranopia

54.8220, 23.5680, -8.6240



Tritanopia

57.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110

Protanomaly

53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110

Deuteranomaly

54.3980, 21.8260, -10.0940

Tritanomaly

56.1060, 11.3250, -1.4990

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110

Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.0730, 6.9240, -4.3400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110 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(64, 57, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 57, 12)  
}
```

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(64, 57, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 57, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

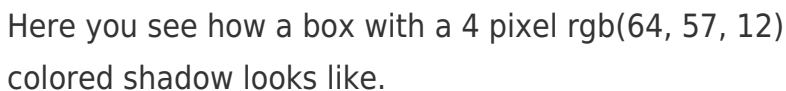
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(64, 57, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 57, 12) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 57, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 57, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 57, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 57, 12)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 57, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 57,  
12) }
```

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