

Converting Colors

YIQ(54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(54.7650, 36.9100,
-8.1300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	553200
RGB	85, 50, 0
RGB Percent	33%, 20%, 0%
CMY	0.6666, 0.8040, 0.9998
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 1.00, 0.67
HSL	35°, 100%, 17%
HSV	35°, 100%, 33%
XYZ	4.8877, 4.2120, 0.5567
YIQ	54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

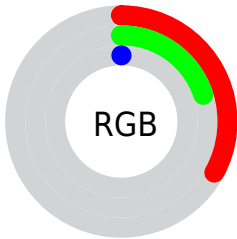
Format	Color
R_{YB}	60, 85, 0
Decimal	5583360
CIE _{Lab}	24.36, 11.97, 34.04
CIE _{LCh}	24, 36.080, 70.627
Yxy	4.2120, 0.5062, 0.4362
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283773440 (0xFF553200)
YUV	54.7650, -26.9991, 26.5161
Hunter-Lab	20.5230, 6.5960, 12.7578

Details

The YIQ color **54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **30.2350, -36.9100, 8.1300**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.3850, 41.0360, -5.8120**, and **13.9870, 19.2100, 4.2820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.5520, 33.1960, -6.9000**.

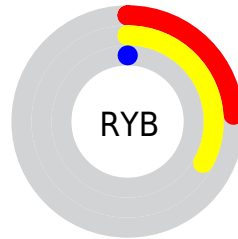
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (20%)

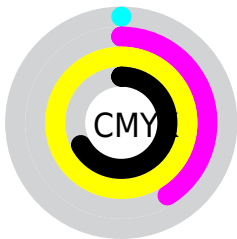
Blue (0%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (0%)

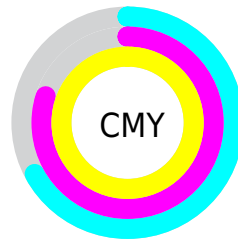


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300 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 54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 54.7650, 36.9100,
-8.1300

■ 54.7650, 36.9100,
-8.1300

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,
-7.7750

■ 34.6640, 27.1890,
-2.6590

■ 103.3850, 41.0360,
-5.8120

■ 13.9870, 19.2100,
4.2820

■ 128.7550, 42.8700,
-6.0100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 155.5380, 44.9790,
-5.6850

■ 182.3210, 47.0880,
-5.3600

■ 210.6910, 48.9220,
-5.5580

■ 230.5040, 33.1510,

-11.5930

■ 248.8440, 17.3340,
-16.7940

■ 54.7650, 36.9100,
-8.1300

■ 57.5520, 33.1960,
-6.9000

■ 60.8120, 29.5280,
-6.5040

■ 64.1860, 25.5390,
-5.7970

■ 66.8590, 22.1460,
-4.8780

■ 70.2330, 18.1570,
-4.1710

■ 72.9060, 14.7640,
-3.2520

■ 76.2800, 10.7750,
-2.5450

■ 78.9530, 7.3820,
-1.6260

■ 82.3270, 3.3930,
-0.9190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.2410, 42.0420, 9.0020



54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300



53.7580, 20.4520, -18.2360

Triad

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



54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300



48.7280, -40.7570, -15.7730



59.5170, -2.1130, 21.7830

Complementary

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



54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300



30.2350, -36.9100, 8.1300

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.



48.6080, -48.3260, 5.7700



54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300



51.1050, -48.8280, -7.1640

Square

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



54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300



44.9490, -31.4940, -23.9580



51.1680, -53.1390, -0.6190



57.7390, 23.7450, 26.7290

Rectangle

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



54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300



50.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120



51.1680, -53.1390, -0.6190



58.3630, -13.4830, 18.5890

Sweetspot

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



54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300



98.0200, 14.4430, -2.9410



29.4050, 39.4250, 28.9050



49.0240, 8.6200, -2.0360



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300



70.4580, 47.9600, -10.1520



73.2170, 23.1130, -27.9190



41.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



68.9740, 46.4470, -10.2650



151.2710, 102.1100, -22.3540

Inverse Universe

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



30.2350, -36.9100, 8.1300



38.9550, -47.6850, 10.6750



11.7830, -23.1130, 27.9190



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



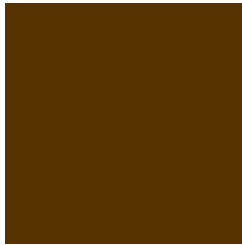
38.0260, -46.4470, 10.2650



83.7290, -102.1100, 22.3540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

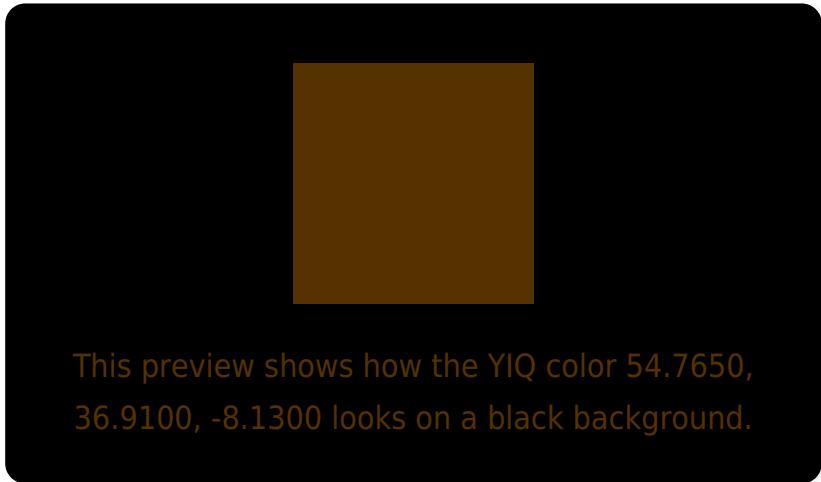
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

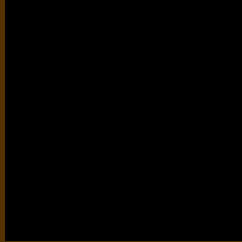
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300.

-8.1300.

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

54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300

Protanopia

55.1650, 20.8640, -14.6880

Deuteranopia

54.9980, 28.7040, -13.6000



Tritanopia

58.7150, 23.1520, 9.9360

Trichromacy



Original Color

54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300

Protanomaly

55.1550, 26.8240, -12.5680

Deuteranomaly

55.0200, 31.6380, -11.7060

Tritanomaly

56.9510, 28.0590, 3.6030

Monochromacy



Original Color

54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300 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(85, 50, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 50, 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(85, 50, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 50, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300 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(85, 50, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 50, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 50, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 50, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 50, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 50, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 54.7650, 36.9100, -8.1300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 50, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 50,  
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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