

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.1020, 26.3160,
7.6600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C322E
RGB	92, 50, 46
RGB Percent	36%, 20%, 18%
CMY	0.6391, 0.8040, 0.8195
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.50, 0.64
HSL	5°, 33%, 27%
HSV	5°, 50%, 36%
XYZ	6.0496, 4.7538, 3.1863
YIQ	62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

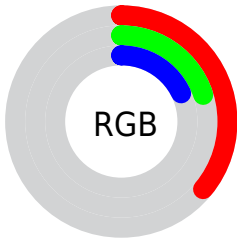
Format	Color
RYB	92, 50, 46
Decimal	6042158
CIELab	26.02, 18.51, 10.82
CIELCh	26, 21.437, 30.309
Yxy	4.7538, 0.4324, 0.3398
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284232238 (0xFF5C322E)
YUV	62.1020, -7.9383, 26.2205
Hunter-Lab	21.8031, 11.3724, 6.5975

Details

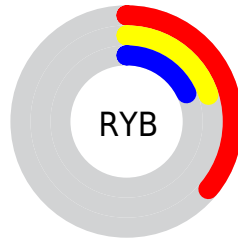
The YIQ color **62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **75.8980, -26.3160, -7.6600**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.4830, 29.6170, 8.4090**, and **16.6780, 24.5740, 6.1900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.3800, 31.4050, 9.0450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.8240, 21.2270, 6.2750**.

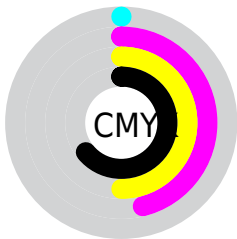
Distribution



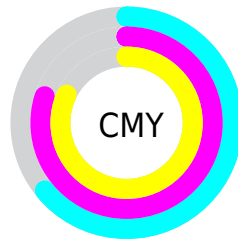
- Red (36%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600 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 62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.1020, 26.3160,
7.6600

■ 62.1020, 26.3160,
7.6600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.3190, 24.2070,
7.3350

■ 110.4830, 29.6170,
8.4090

■ 16.9770, 25.1700,
6.4020

■ 136.2660, 31.7260,
8.7340

■ 1.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 162.8640, 32.9180,
9.1580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 190.0490, 33.8350,
9.0590

■ 217.1630, 33.5140,
9.3700

■ 236.6770, 17.1470,

3.1230

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 62.1020, 26.3160,
7.6600

■ 62.1020, 26.3160,
7.6600

■ 56.3800, 31.4050,
9.0450

■ 67.8240, 21.2270,
6.2750

■ 50.0710, 36.7690,
10.9530

■ 74.1330, 15.8630,
4.3670

■ 44.2350, 42.1790,
12.0270

■ 79.9690, 10.4530,
3.2930

■ 37.9260, 47.5430,
13.9350

■ 86.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

■ 32.2040, 52.6320,
15.3200

■ 92.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 97.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 104.0310,
-10.4530, -3.2930

■ 109.8670,
-15.8630, -4.3670

■ 116.1760,
-21.2270, -6.2750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.7520, 21.7300, 13.6820



62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600



61.5760, 24.6210, -0.1710

Triad

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



62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600



56.0980, -12.5600, -14.6720



58.4610, -26.0430, 3.9170

Complementary

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



62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600



75.8980, -26.3160, -7.6600

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.



49.5890, -47.3150, -7.0510



62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600



49.2400, -36.4470, -16.7910

Square

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



62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600



58.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



49.8680, -43.9670, -12.6630



62.5560, -7.0170, 11.5350

Rectangle

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



62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600



60.6630, 19.7620, -5.7260



49.8680, -43.9670, -12.6630



55.9330, -33.4240, 0.0160

Sweetspot

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



62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600



107.9690, 10.4530, 3.2930



64.5420, 13.9340, 22.8140



53.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600



73.0500, 41.2620, 12.1260



75.6030, 19.9910, -4.3690



43.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



38.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130



82.6030, 135.7520, 39.7840

Inverse Universe

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



75.8980, -26.3160, -7.6600



94.9500, -41.2620, -12.1260



62.3970, -19.9910, 4.3690



44.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



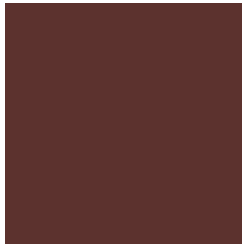
71.2400, -62.8100, -18.0900



154.3970, -135.7520, -39.7840

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

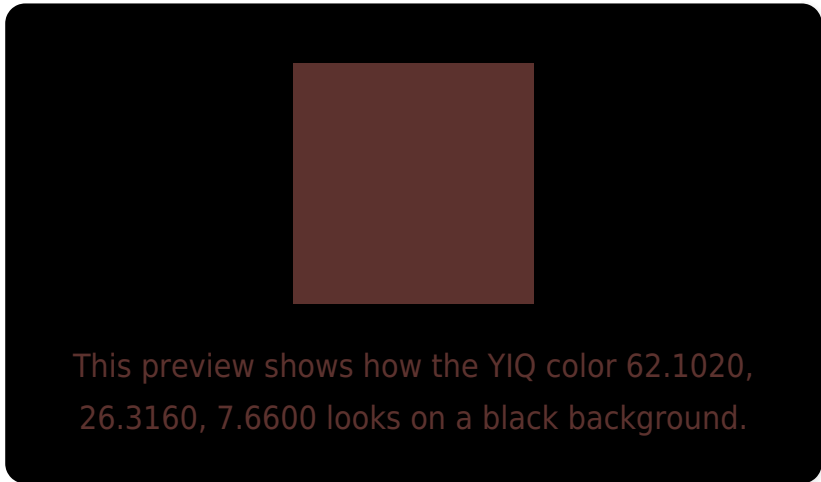
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

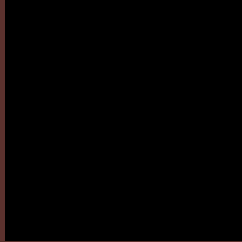
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600.



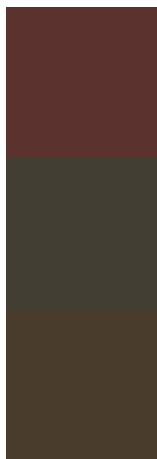
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1020, 26.3160,

7.6600.

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

62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600

Protanopia

62.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Deuteranopia

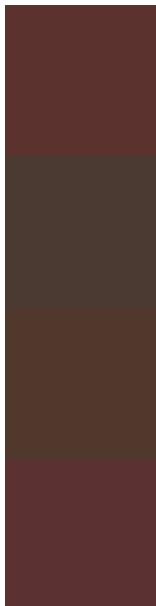
62.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



Tritanopia

62.3130, 24.3440, 10.3600

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600

Protanomaly

62.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160

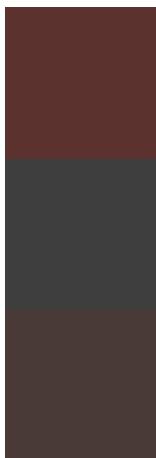
Deuteranomaly

62.2210, 18.4310, 1.8790

Tritanomaly

61.9710, 25.3070, 9.4270

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.2570, 9.5820, 2.5580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600 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(92, 50, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 50, 46)  
}
```

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(92, 50, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 50, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600 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(92, 50, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 50, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 50, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 50, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 50, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 50, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 50, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 50,  
46) }
```

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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