

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(64.4550, 17.6520,  
-0.5240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	513C2C
RGB	81, 60, 44
RGB Percent	32%, 24%, 17%
CMY	0.6823, 0.7647, 0.8274
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.46, 0.68
HSL	26°, 30%, 25%
HSV	26°, 46%, 32%
XYZ	5.4646, 5.1626, 3.0934
YIQ	64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

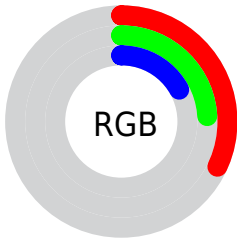
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	81, 72, 44
Decimal	5323820
CIELab	27.19, 6.80, 13.44
CIELCh	27, 15.067, 63.161
Yxy	5.1626, 0.3983, 0.3763
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283513900 (0xFF513C2C)
YUV	64.4550, -10.0843, 14.5100
Hunter-Lab	22.7213, 3.1682, 7.8328

# Details

The YIQ color **64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **60.5450, -17.6520, 0.5240**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990**, and **21.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.6080, 21.5950, -0.3970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.3020, 13.7090, -0.6510**.

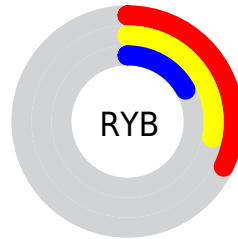
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (24%)

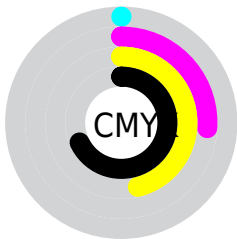
Blue (17%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (17%)

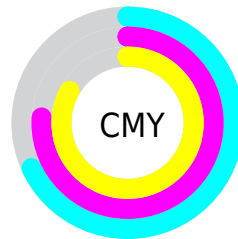


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240 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 64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.4550, 17.6520,  
-0.5240

64.4550, 17.6520,  
-0.5240

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

41.9710, 16.1390,  
-0.6370

112.2380, 19.7610,  
-0.1990

21.3300, 16.5060,  
-1.7820

138.3090, 20.9990,  
-0.6090

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

164.6080, 21.5950,  
-0.3970

191.7930, 22.5120,  
-0.4960

219.3910, 23.7040,  
-0.0720

243.4930, 14.4890,

-3.7750

254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

64.4550, 17.6520,  
-0.5240

64.4550, 17.6520,  
-0.5240

60.6080, 21.5950,  
-0.3970

68.3020, 13.7090,  
-0.6510

57.3480, 25.2630,  
-0.7930

71.5620, 10.0410,  
-0.2550

53.5010, 29.2060,  
-0.6660

75.4090, 6.0980,  
-0.3820

50.2410, 32.8740,  
-1.0620

78.6690, 2.4300,  
0.0140

46.3940, 36.8170,  
-0.9350

82.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 44.7640, 38.6510,  
-1.1330

■ 86.4770, -5.7770,  
0.0710

■ 89.7370, -9.4450,  
0.4670

■ 93.5840, -13.3880,  
0.3400

■ 96.8440, -17.0560,  
0.7360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.4000, 19.4850, 4.8050



64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



63.4710, 11.5550, -5.6690

# Triad

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



64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



58.9540, -20.7220, -9.9220



65.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250

# Complementary

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



64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



60.5450, -17.6520, 0.5240

# 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.



63.3220, -15.4060, 3.8740



64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



57.8270, -27.5540, -7.2500

# Square

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



64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



60.5870, -9.4430, -10.5870



59.9570, -24.8040, -2.0200



65.9290, 7.9300, 10.4740



# Rectangle

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



64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



62.4810, 5.5950, -7.7890



59.9570, -24.8040, -2.0200



64.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530

# Sweetspot

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



64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



98.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



57.5710, 14.9900, 14.6860



49.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280



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.



64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



79.0170, 27.6930, -0.7790



75.0210, 12.7020, -9.9380



38.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



57.8100, 50.2050, -1.2750



128.0680, 110.7720, -3.1160



# Inverse Universe

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



60.5450, -17.6520, 0.5240



72.9830, -27.6930, 0.7790



49.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380



38.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



46.6030, -49.9300, 1.7980



103.9320, -110.7720, 3.1160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

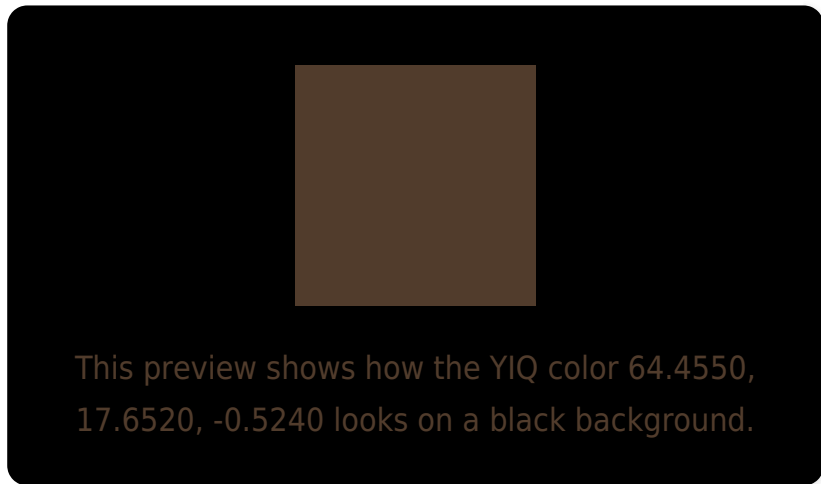
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

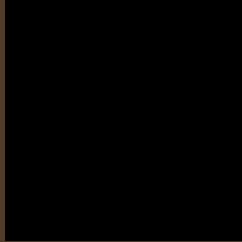
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.4550, 17.6520,

-0.5240.

# 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

64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240

### Protanopia

63.4430, 8.7580, -4.5380

### Deuteranopia

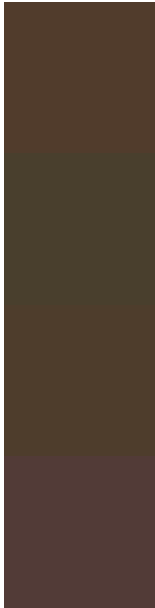
64.4330, 14.7180, -2.4180



## Tritanopia

65.9310, 13.6160, 6.5440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240

## Protanomaly

63.9380, 11.7380, -3.4780

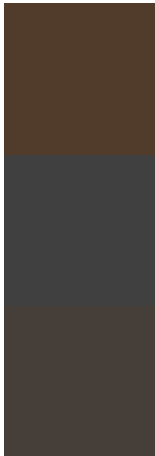
## Deuteranomaly

64.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830

## Tritanomaly

65.4210, 14.9920, 3.6320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240 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(81, 60, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 60, 44)  
}
```

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(81, 60, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 60, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240 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(81, 60, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 60, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(81, 60, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 60, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 60, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 60, 44)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 60, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 60,  
44) }
```

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