

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.8090, 16.4150,
-5.6410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	54472C
RGB	84, 71, 44
RGB Percent	33%, 28%, 17%
CMY	0.6706, 0.7216, 0.8274
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.48, 0.67
HSL	40°, 31%, 25%
HSV	40°, 48%, 33%
XYZ	6.3644, 6.5728, 3.3183
YIQ	71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

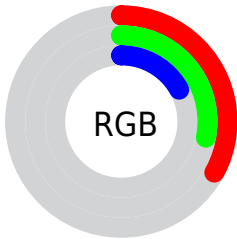
Format	Color
R_{YB}	63, 84, 44
Decimal	5523244
CIE _{Lab}	30.81, 1.25, 18.24
CIE _{LCh}	31, 18.285, 86.068
Yxy	6.5728, 0.3915, 0.4043
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283713324 (0xFF54472C)
YUV	71.8090, -13.7098, 10.6915
Hunter-Lab	25.6374, -0.5535, 10.2722

Details

The YIQ color **71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **56.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.4780, 18.8450, -5.6270**, and **28.0970, 15.5440, -6.3760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.1360, 19.8080, -6.5600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.4820, 13.0220, -4.7220**.

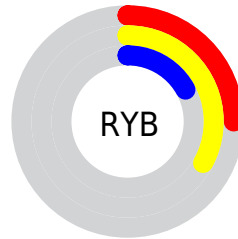
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (28%)

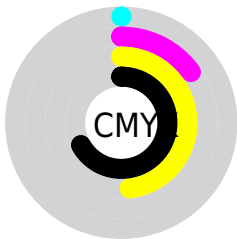
Blue (17%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (17%)

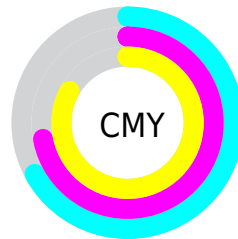


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410 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 71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.8090, 16.4150,
-5.6410

■ 71.8090, 16.4150,
-5.6410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.3250, 14.9020,
-5.7540

■ 120.4780, 18.8450,
-5.6270

■ 28.0970, 15.5440,
-6.3760

■ 146.3640, 19.1660,
-5.9380

■ 3.5660, 4.2180,
0.6500

■ 172.5490, 20.0830,
-6.0370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.4350, 20.4040,
-6.3480

■ 228.6200, 21.3210,
-6.4470

■ 251.2380, 10.5930,

-10.2630

254.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 71.8090, 16.4150,
-5.6410

■ 71.8090, 16.4150,
-5.6410

■ 69.1360, 19.8080,
-6.5600

■ 74.4820, 13.0220,
-4.7220

■ 66.9360, 23.2470,
-8.3130

■ 76.6820, 9.5830,
-2.9690

■ 64.2630, 26.6400,
-9.2320

■ 79.3550, 6.1900,
-2.0500

■ 61.4760, 30.3540,
-10.4620

■ 82.1420, 2.4760,
-0.8200

■ 58.8030, 33.7470,
-11.3810

■ 84.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 58.5750, 34.3890,
-12.0030

■ 86.9010, -4.0350,
1.5410

■ 89.6880, -7.7490,
2.7710

■ 92.3610, -11.1420,
3.6900

■ 95.1480, -14.8560,
4.9200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.7330, 22.7410, 0.8610



71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410



70.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800

Triad

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



71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410



63.5270, -35.5770, -10.5290



74.9120, 6.6000, 12.5520

Complementary

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



71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410



56.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410

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.



73.7900, -7.7960, 9.1320



71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410



65.4010, -34.9820, -4.7900

Square

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



71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410



65.7040, -23.0140, -12.4380



69.9020, -22.9710, 3.3090



74.5450, 17.8790, 11.8870

Rectangle

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



71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410



69.0560, -3.5740, -12.3260



69.9020, -22.9710, 3.3090



74.3460, 2.3820, 11.9020

Sweetspot

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



71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410



105.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610



57.4420, 19.6670, 12.5230



53.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300



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.



71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410



90.4910, 25.9980, -8.6100



77.3470, 8.6680, -13.9240



39.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



73.0720, 43.0550, -14.8730



161.5270, 95.0970, -32.9270

Inverse Universe

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



56.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410



65.9220, -25.7230, 9.1330



50.6530, -8.6680, 13.9240



38.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



31.9280, -43.0550, 14.8730



70.4730, -95.0970, 32.9270

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

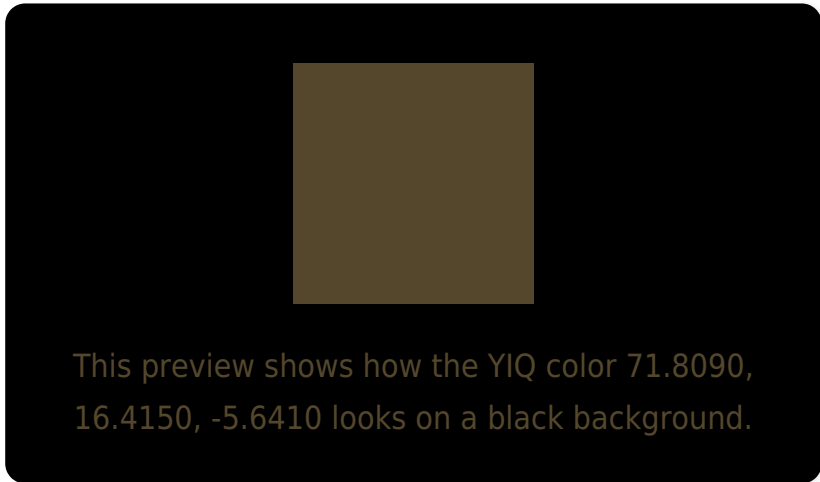
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

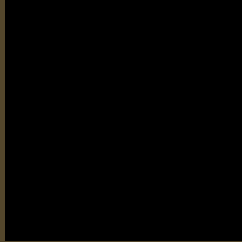
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410.



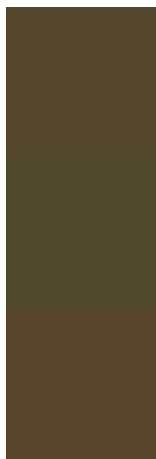
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.8090, 16.4150,

-5.6410.

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

71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410

Protanopia

71.6020, 12.5640, -7.4360

Deuteranopia

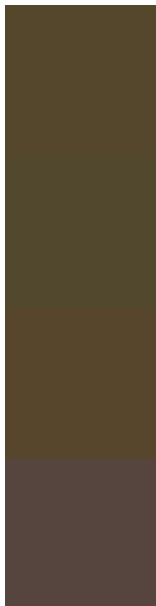
71.8310, 19.3490, -3.7470



Tritanopia

74.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410

Protanomaly

71.6130, 14.0310, -6.4890

Deuteranomaly

72.1190, 18.4780, -4.4820

Tritanomaly

73.2850, 12.3790, 1.4270

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410 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(84, 71, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 71, 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(84, 71, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 71, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410 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(84, 71, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 71, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 71, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 71, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 71, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 71, 44)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 71, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 71,  
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](#).

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