

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.0150, 12.8390,
-6.9130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	595237
RGB	89, 82, 55
RGB Percent	35%, 32%, 22%
CMY	0.6510, 0.6784, 0.7842
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.38, 0.65
HSL	48°, 24%, 28%
HSV	48°, 38%, 35%
XYZ	7.8269, 8.4340, 4.8321
YIQ	81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

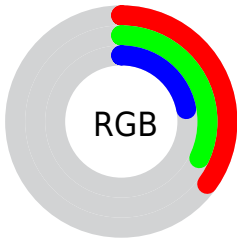
Format	Color
RYB	64, 89, 55
Decimal	5853751
CIELab	34.87, -1.74, 16.90
CIElCh	35, 16.989, 95.879
Yxy	8.4340, 0.3711, 0.3998
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284043831 (0xFF595237)
YUV	81.0150, -12.8254, 7.0028
Hunter-Lab	29.0413, -2.7149, 10.4638

Details

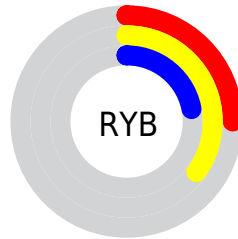
The YIQ color **81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **62.9850, -12.8390, 6.9130**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.3850, 14.6730, -7.1110**, and **35.9440, 11.6010, -6.5030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.8150, 16.2780, -8.6660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600**.

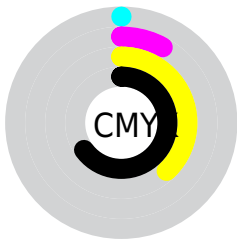
Distribution



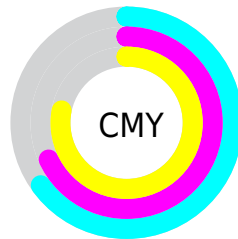
- Red (35%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130 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 81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.0150, 12.8390,
-6.9130

81.0150, 12.8390,
-6.9130

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.8300, 11.9220,
-6.8140

130.3850, 14.6730,
-7.1110

35.9440, 11.6010,
-6.5030

156.2710, 14.9940,
-7.4220

15.9590, 7.2450,
-4.6510

183.4560, 15.9110,
-7.5210

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

211.3420, 16.2320,
-7.8320

239.3420, 16.2320,
-7.8320

252.8340, 6.0990,

-5.9090

■ 81.0150, 12.8390,
-6.9130

■ 81.0150, 12.8390,
-6.9130

■ 78.8150, 16.2780,
-8.6660

■ 83.2150, 9.4000,
-5.1600

■ 76.6150, 19.7170,
-10.4190

■ 85.4150, 5.9610,
-3.4070

■ 74.4150, 23.1560,
-12.1720

■ 87.6150, 2.5220,
-1.6540

■ 72.8020, 26.3200,
-14.4480

■ 89.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 70.7160, 29.4380,
-15.8900

■ 91.4280, -4.0810,
2.3750

■ 68.5160, 32.8770,
-17.6430

■ 93.5140, -7.1990,
3.8170

■ 68.2880, 33.5190,
-18.2650

■ 95.7140, -10.6380,
5.5700

■ 97.9140, -14.0770,
7.3230

■ 100.1140,
-17.5160, 9.0760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.0100, 20.4030, -0.8210



81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130



79.4480, 1.1940, -10.6300

Triad

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



81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130



75.2610, -31.7720, -7.9000



84.5380, 10.5890, 11.8450

Complementary

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



81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130



62.9850, -12.8390, 6.9130

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.



83.6550, -2.9820, 9.9940



81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130



77.5160, -27.8760, -1.4120

Square

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



81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130



75.8610, -24.8940, -11.4060



81.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410



83.9750, 19.4840, 10.3320

Rectangle

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



81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130



78.3160, -7.2420, -11.9300



81.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410



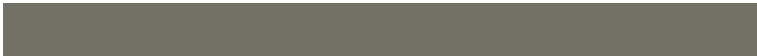
84.3850, 6.6460, 11.7180

Sweetspot

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



81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130



111.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740



65.9640, 18.0170, 9.3850



56.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130



102.5010, 20.0380, -10.7300



82.1340, 4.9540, -12.6940



41.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



81.8880, 40.3970, -21.7710



179.4470, 88.9100, -47.4580

Inverse Universe

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



62.9850, -12.8390, 6.9130



74.4990, -20.0380, 10.7300



61.8660, -4.9540, 12.6940



40.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



25.1120, -40.3970, 21.7710



54.9660, -88.6350, 47.9810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

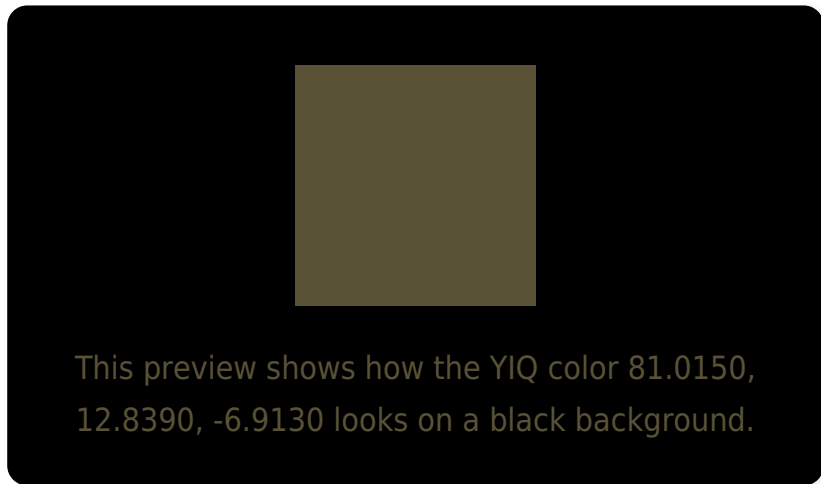
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

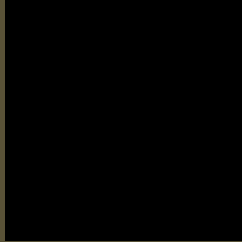
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130.



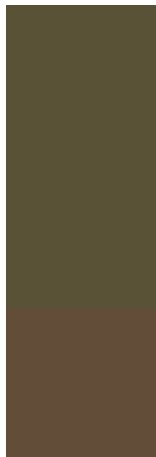
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0150, 12.8390,

-6.9130.

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

81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

Protanopia

81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

Deuteranopia

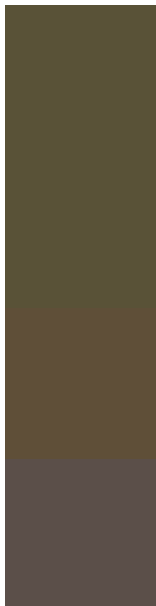
81.4720, 18.9820, -2.6020



Tritanopia

82.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

Protanomaly

81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

Deuteranomaly

81.1620, 16.9190, -3.7610

Tritanomaly

81.9040, 9.0780, 0.6780

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130 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(89, 82, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 82, 55)  
}
```

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(89, 82, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 82, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130 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(89, 82, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 82, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 82, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 82, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 82, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 82, 55)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 82, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 82,  
55) }
```

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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