

# Converting Colors

YIQ(81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(81.0190, -19.3470,  
-7.3070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A5B5A
RGB	58, 91, 90
RGB Percent	23%, 36%, 35%
CMY	0.7726, 0.6431, 0.6471
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.01, 0.64
HSL	178°, 22%, 29%
HSV	178°, 36%, 36%
XYZ	7.3307, 9.1213, 11.0428
YIQ	81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

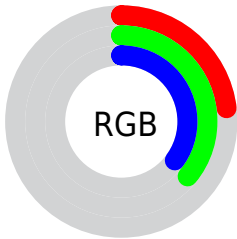
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	58, 75, 91
Decimal	3824474
CIELab	36.22, -12.24, -3.24
CIElCh	36, 12.662, 194.825
Yxy	9.1213, 0.2666, 0.3317
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282014554 (0xFF3A5B5A)
YUV	81.0190, 4.4276, -20.1877
Hunter-Lab	30.2015, -9.5264, -0.5375

# Details

The YIQ color **81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **67.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.7200, -19.9430, -7.5190**, and **34.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.3280, -24.7110, -9.2150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.7100, -13.9830, -5.3990**.

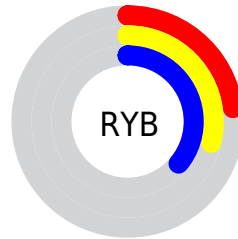
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (36%)

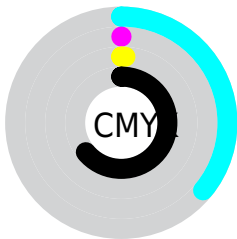
Blue (35%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (36%)

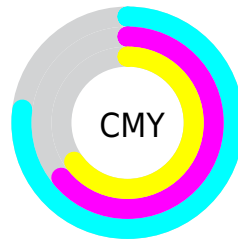


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070 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 81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.0190, -19.3470,  
-7.3070

81.0190, -19.3470,  
-7.3070

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

57.4320, -19.0720,  
-6.7840

130.7200,  
-19.9430, -7.5190

34.8340, -20.2640,  
-7.2080

157.3070,  
-20.2180, -8.0420

17.4110, -14.5790,  
-5.6110

184.0080,  
-20.8140, -8.2540

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

211.7090,  
-21.4100, -8.4660

240.4100,  
-22.0060, -8.6780

251.4120, -7.1520,

-2.5440

■ 81.0190, -19.3470,  
-7.3070

■ 81.0190, -19.3470,  
-7.3070

■ 78.3280, -24.7110,  
-9.2150

■ 83.7100, -13.9830,  
-5.3990

■ 75.5230, -29.7540,  
-11.4340

■ 86.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

■ 72.8320, -35.1180,  
-13.3420

■ 89.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

■ 70.1410, -40.4820,  
-15.2500

■ 91.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 67.1510, -46.4420,  
-17.3700

■ 94.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

■ 64.3460, -51.4850,  
-19.5890

■ 97.6920, 12.7910,  
4.9750

■ 63.4490, -53.2730,  
-20.2250

■ 100.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830

■ 103.0740, 23.5190,  
8.7910

■ 105.8790, 28.5620,  
11.0100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.9720, -11.9650, -8.9330



81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



81.4580, -21.9610, -3.9850

# Triad

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



81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



86.7540, 1.0530, 8.4530



85.5470, 14.3970, -2.1070

# Complementary

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



81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



67.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070

# 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.



86.1500, 17.1930, 2.2890



81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



87.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080

# Square

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



81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



85.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830



86.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580



84.3180, 7.6120, -5.7960



# Rectangle

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



81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



82.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580



86.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580



85.6720, 15.5430, -0.8490

# Sweetspot

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



81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



113.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



77.6700, -8.4790, -17.0470



56.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



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.



81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070



101.6370, -30.0750, -11.1230



72.3280, -15.5430, 0.8490



44.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



76.6540, -64.2760, -24.5640



165.3390, -139.0050, -52.4210



# Inverse Universe

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



67.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070



81.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



76.6720, 15.5430, -0.8490



42.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



33.2320, 64.5970, 24.2530



71.6610, 139.0050, 52.4210



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

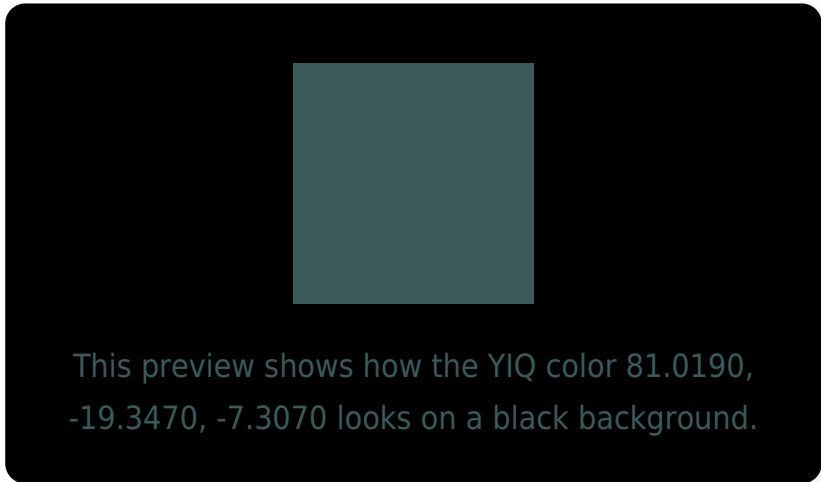
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

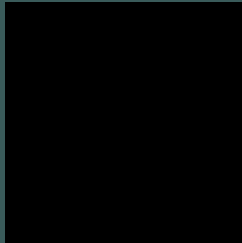
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0190, -19.3470,

-7.3070.

# 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

81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070

### Protanopia

84.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

### Deuteranopia

85.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



## Tritanopia

81.8280, -20.1270, -4.1830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070

## Protanomaly

83.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320

## Deuteranomaly

83.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

## Tritanomaly

81.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070 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(58, 91, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 91, 90)  
}
```

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(58, 91, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 91, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070 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(58, 91, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 91, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 91, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 91, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 91, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 91, 90)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 91, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 91,  
90) }
```

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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