

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.0270, -13.7980,
-14.2620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.0270, -13.7980,
-14.2620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B5E48
RGB	59, 94, 72
RGB Percent	23%, 37%, 28%
CMY	0.7687, 0.6313, 0.7177
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.23, 0.63
HSL	142°, 23%, 30%
HSV	142°, 37%, 37%
XYZ	6.9756, 9.4048, 7.5769
YIQ	81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

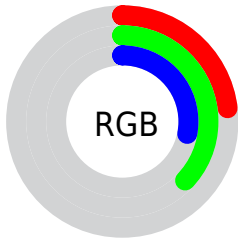
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 85, 94
Decimal	3890760
CIE _{Lab}	36.75, -18.04, 8.69
CIE _{LCh}	37, 20.025, 154.285
Yxy	9.4048, 0.2912, 0.3926
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282080840 (0xFF3B5E48)
YUV	81.0270, -4.4503, -19.3177
Hunter-Lab	30.6673, -13.0662, 6.8184

Details

The YIQ color **81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **71.9730, 13.7980, 14.2620**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.2010, -14.3480, -15.3080**, and **35.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.6520, -17.2360, -18.0360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.4020, -10.3600, -10.4880**.

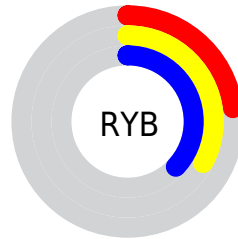
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (37%)

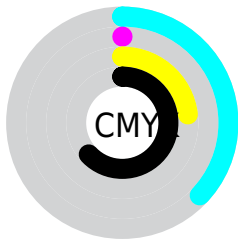
Blue (28%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (37%)

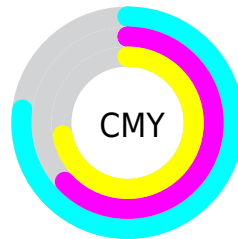


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620 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 81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.0270, -13.7980,
-14.2620

81.0270, -13.7980,
-14.2620

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.4400, -13.5230,
-13.7390

131.2010,
-14.3480, -15.3080

35.2550, -14.4400,
-13.6400

156.7880,
-14.6230, -15.8310

16.7780, -8.6630,
-13.7110

184.3750,
-14.8980, -16.3540

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

211.9620,
-15.1730, -16.8770

239.9620,
-15.1730, -16.8770

251.4120, -7.1520,

-2.5440

■ 81.0270, -13.7980,
-14.2620

■ 81.0270, -13.7980,
-14.2620

■ 77.6520, -17.2360,
-18.0360

■ 84.4020, -10.3600,
-10.4880

■ 73.9780, -21.2700,
-22.0220

■ 88.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020

■ 70.6030, -24.7080,
-25.7960

■ 91.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 66.9290, -28.7420,
-29.7820

■ 95.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

■ 63.5540, -32.1800,
-33.5560

■ 98.5000, 4.5840,
5.0320

■ 60.2930, -35.9390,
-37.0190

■ 101.7610, 8.3430,
8.4950

■ 59.1680, -37.0850,
-38.2770

■ 105.4350, 12.3770,
12.4810

■ 108.8100, 15.8150,
16.2550

■ 112.4840, 19.8490,
20.2410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.4650, 2.5240, -12.7080



81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620



77.7570, -30.5330, -13.8370

Triad

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



81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620



84.8530, -21.2750, 5.6130



87.4610, 26.6830, 6.5150

Complementary

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



81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620



71.9730, 13.7980, 14.2620

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.



88.4100, 22.6930, 12.7490



81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620



87.9370, -3.7160, 12.2840

Square

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



81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620



80.2700, -35.9910, -3.0230



88.7170, 11.6430, 14.7710



86.7500, 24.0710, -1.2170

Rectangle

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



81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620



76.6190, -38.8320, -12.1120



88.7170, 11.6430, 14.7710



87.7430, 25.9490, 8.8050

Sweetspot

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



81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620



117.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



86.1230, 3.4870, -13.6410



58.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510



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.



81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620



101.6790, -21.8660, -22.2340



82.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



69.2440, -43.4110, -44.7790



149.1510, -93.4230, -96.5830

Inverse Universe

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



71.9730, 13.7980, 14.2620



87.4350, 21.5450, 22.5450



70.0350, 19.2550, 8.9750



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



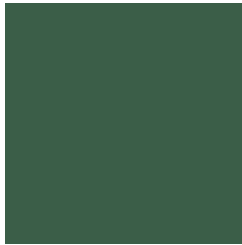
40.7560, 43.4110, 44.7790



87.8490, 93.4230, 96.5830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

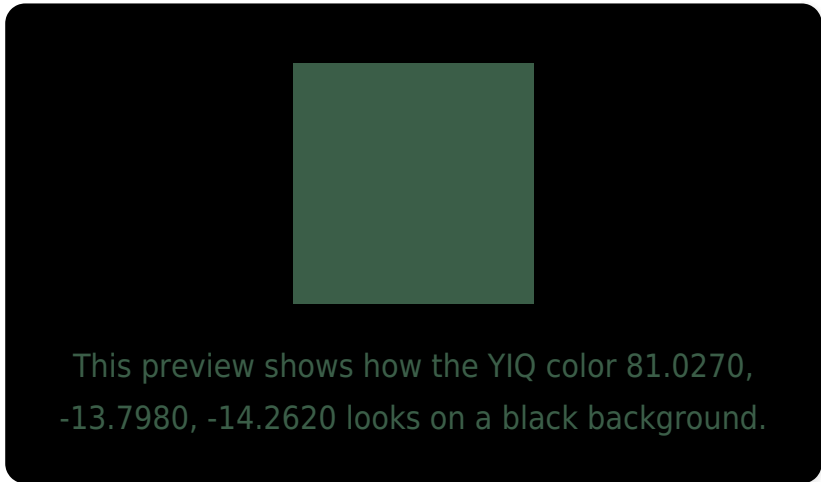
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

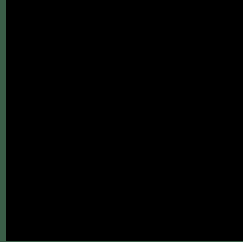
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0270, -13.7980,

-14.2620.

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

81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620

Protanopia

85.7420, 9.3540, -4.3260

Deuteranopia

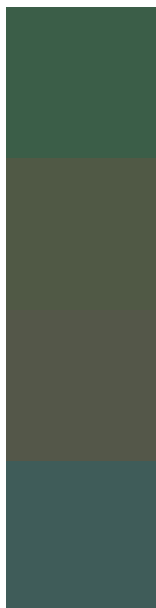
86.7580, 12.4250, 0.5930



Tritanopia

84.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620

Protanomaly

84.0290, 1.0560, -8.1280

Deuteranomaly

84.5070, 2.7060, -4.9900

Tritanomaly

82.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620 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(59, 94, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 94, 72)  
}
```

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(59, 94, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 94, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620 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(59, 94, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 94, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 94, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 94, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 94, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 94, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.0270, -13.7980, -14.2620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 94, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 94,  
72) }
```

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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