

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850)
contains.

YIQ(81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(81.0360, -18.0170,
-9.3850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A5C55
RGB	58, 92, 85
RGB Percent	23%, 36%, 33%
CMY	0.7726, 0.6392, 0.6667
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.08, 0.64
HSL	168°, 23%, 29%
HSV	168°, 37%, 36%
XYZ	7.2111, 9.2113, 9.9887
YIQ	81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

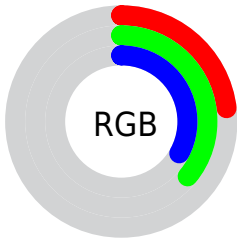
Format	Color
RYB	58, 77, 92
Decimal	3824725
CIELab	36.39, -14.14, 0.12
CIELCh	36, 14.142, 179.503
Yxy	9.2113, 0.2730, 0.3488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282014805 (0xFF3A5C55)
YUV	81.0360, 1.9543, -20.2026
Hunter-Lab	30.3501, -10.7017, 1.7317

Details

The YIQ color **81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **68.9640, 18.0170, 9.3850**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.7370, -18.6130, -9.5970**, and **34.8510, -18.9340, -9.2860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.1170, -22.7390, -11.9150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.9550, -13.2950, -6.8550**.

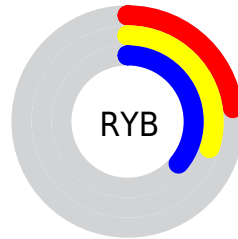
Distribution



 Red (23%)

 Green (36%)

 Blue (33%)



 Red (23%)

 Yellow (30%)

 Blue (36%)

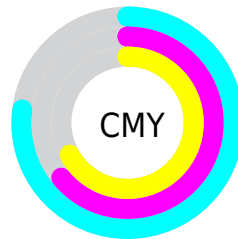


 Cyan (37%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (8%)

 Black (64%)



 Cyan (77%)

 Magenta (64%)

 Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850 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 81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.0360, -18.0170,
-9.3850

81.0360, -18.0170,
-9.3850

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.4490, -17.7420,
-8.8620

130.7370,
-18.6130, -9.5970

34.8510, -18.9340,
-9.2860

157.0250,
-19.4840, -10.3320

17.5420, -13.5700,
-7.3780

184.0250,
-19.4840, -10.3320

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

211.6120,
-19.7590, -10.8550

240.3130,
-20.3550, -11.0670

251.4120, -7.1520,

-2.5440

■ 81.0360, -18.0170,
-9.3850

■ 81.0360, -18.0170,
-9.3850

■ 78.1170, -22.7390,
-11.9150

■ 83.9550, -13.2950,
-6.8550

■ 75.1980, -27.4610,
-14.4450

■ 86.8740, -8.5730,
-4.3250

■ 71.9800, -32.7790,
-17.1870

■ 90.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 69.0610, -37.5010,
-19.7170

■ 93.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 66.1420, -42.2230,
-22.2470

■ 95.8160, 6.5100,
3.1660

■ 63.3370, -47.2660,
-24.4660

■ 98.7350, 11.2320,
5.6960

■ 62.3260, -48.7330,
-25.4130

■ 101.6540, 15.9540,
8.2260

■ 104.8720, 21.2720,
10.9680

■ 107.7910, 25.9940,
13.4980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.4840, -7.6550, -9.9510



81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



80.7950, -24.5280, -7.0240

Triad

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



81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



86.7040, -4.6780, 7.6900



86.1670, 18.5230, 0.2110

Complementary

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



81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



68.9640, 18.0170, 9.3850

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.



86.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



87.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500

Square

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



81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



84.9090, -15.6810, 3.3510



87.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710



85.1830, 12.4260, -4.9340

Rectangle

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



81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



81.4900, -24.9870, -4.2110



87.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710



86.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910

Sweetspot

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



81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



115.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890



80.0510, -5.1780, -16.2980



58.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



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.



81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850



102.8990, -28.0570, -14.6570



75.9640, -17.5140, -1.9780



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



74.4880, -58.1770, -30.4730



160.5510, -125.5230, -65.4830

Inverse Universe

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



68.9640, 18.0170, 9.3850



84.1010, 28.0570, 14.6570



74.0360, 17.5140, 1.9780



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



35.5120, 58.1770, 30.4730



76.4490, 125.5230, 65.4830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

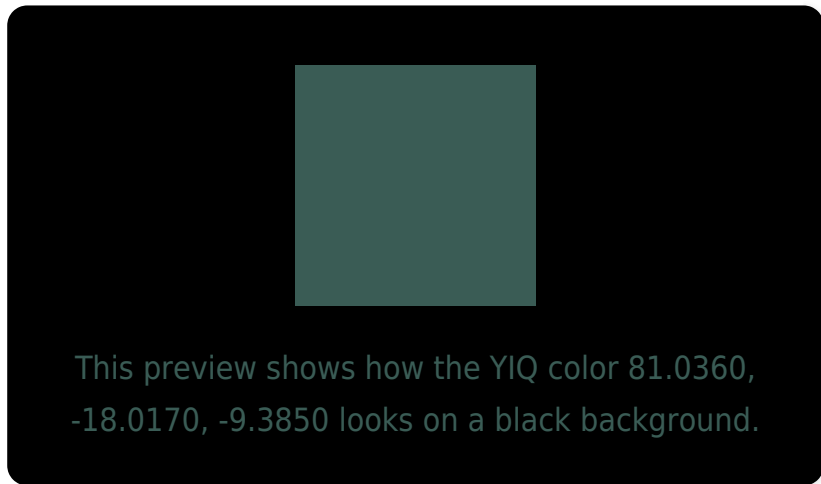
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

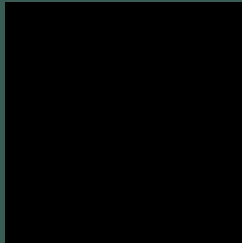
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0360, -18.0170,

-9.3850.

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

81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

Protanopia

85.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

Deuteranopia

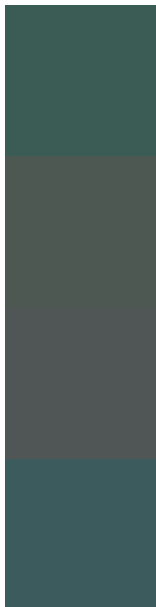
86.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



Tritanopia

82.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

Protanomaly

84.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980

Deuteranomaly

84.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

Tritanomaly

81.9590, -19.1180, -5.9500

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850 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, 92, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 92, 85)  
}
```

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, 92, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 92, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850 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, 92, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 92, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 92, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 92, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 92, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 92, 85)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 92, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 92,  
85) }
```

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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