

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290)
contains.

YIQ(81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290)	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(81.0540, 88.1650,
15.6290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AF2F0A
RGB	175, 47, 10
RGB Percent	69%, 18%, 4%
CMY	0.3134, 0.8159, 0.9604
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.94, 0.31
HSL	13°, 89%, 36%
HSV	13°, 94%, 69%
XYZ	18.7650, 11.1731, 1.4575
YIQ	81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

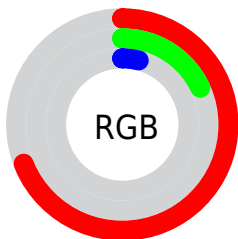
Format	Color
R_{YB}	175, 58, 10
Decimal	11480842
CIE _{Lab}	39.87, 50.32, 48.84
CIE _{LCh}	40, 70.126, 44.144
Yxy	11.1731, 0.5977, 0.3559
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289670922 (0xFFAF2F0A)
YUV	81.0540, -35.0296, 82.3906
Hunter-Lab	33.4262, 41.7114, 20.8130

Details

The YIQ color **81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **103.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.8760, 94.5380, 15.7700**, and **33.7870, 67.3480, 23.9560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.2180, 93.5750, 16.7030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.3240, 78.5370, 13.9050**.

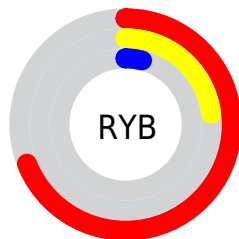
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (18%)

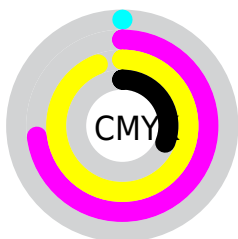
Blue (4%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (4%)

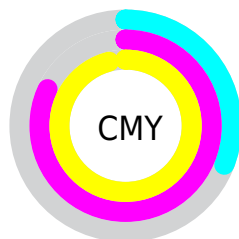


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290 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 81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.0540, 88.1650,
15.6290

81.0540, 88.1650,
15.6290

253.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

50.1000, 82.5240,
24.2520

137.8760, 94.5380,
15.7700

33.7870, 67.3480,
23.9560

161.5440, 89.5410,
12.7170

24.8170, 49.4680,
17.5960

180.2430, 74.0910,
6.3710

17.2710, 33.3300,
12.7060

199.6430, 58.0450,
-0.1870

4.7840, 9.5360,
3.3920

219.7440, 41.4030,
-6.9570

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

239.9590, 24.4400,

-13.4160

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,
-11.5070

■ 81.0540, 88.1650,
15.6290

■ 81.0540, 88.1650,
15.6290

■ 75.2180, 93.5750,
16.7030

■ 91.3240, 78.5370,
13.9050

■ 100.8930, 69.5050,
12.3930

■ 111.1630, 59.8770,
10.6690

■ 120.7320, 50.8450,
9.1570

■ 131.0020, 41.2170,
7.4330

■ 141.1580, 31.9100,
5.3980

■ 150.8410, 22.5570,
4.1970

■ 160.9970, 13.2500,
2.1620

■ 170.6800, 3.8970,
0.9610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.0890, 91.3660, 62.2620



81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290



88.8200, 61.4400, -12.1600

Triad

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



81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290



74.9320, -51.1600, -42.0080



77.6020, -91.7470, 16.2610

Complementary

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



81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290



103.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290

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.



87.4670, -96.1010, 7.0590



81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290



83.0600, -71.2910, -24.0830

Square

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



81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290



65.1570, -30.5250, -58.0530



87.8140, -87.4330, -6.8650



94.5450, 1.8250, 49.5450

Rectangle

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



81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290



87.4700, 38.5180, -26.2660



87.8140, -87.4330, -6.8650



82.0530, -94.6350, 13.5330

Sweetspot

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



81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290



190.9410, 34.0190, 5.7230



74.0410, 56.9310, 75.0990



92.3570, 21.0440, 4.0840



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290



97.8100, 121.2670, 21.4510



128.6010, 65.8900, -26.7340



81.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



64.8080, 80.0500, 14.0180



9.8120, 12.3330, 2.2610

Inverse Universe

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



103.9460, -88.1650, -15.6290



129.1900, -121.2670, -21.4510



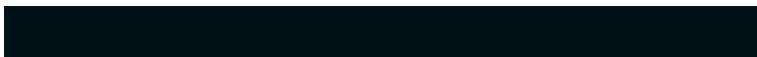
56.3990, -65.8900, 26.7340



83.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



85.7790, -80.3250, -14.5410



13.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290 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 × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

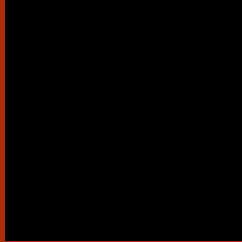
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0540, 88.1650,

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

81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290

Protanopia

90.3800, 30.2640, -19.8480

Deuteranopia

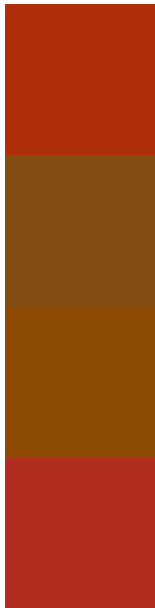
88.7100, 46.7700, -21.6300



Tritanopia

83.5820, 78.3510, 28.2950

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290

Protanomaly

87.3060, 51.4440, -7.2120

Deuteranomaly

85.7540, 61.8060, -7.7780

Tritanomaly

82.6870, 82.2490, 23.7290

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.1580, 31.9100, 5.3980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290 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(175, 47, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 47, 10)  
}
```

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(175, 47, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 47, 10) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290 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(175, 47, 10) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 47, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(175, 47, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 47, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 47, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 47,  
10) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.0540, 88.1650, 15.6290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 47, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175, 47,  
10) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor