

# Converting Colors

YIQ(81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(81.0930, 12.1990,  
-17.3450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	525926
RGB	82, 89, 38
RGB Percent	32%, 35%, 15%
CMY	0.6785, 0.6510, 0.8509
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.57, 0.65
HSL	68°, 40%, 25%
HSV	68°, 57%, 35%
XYZ	7.4014, 9.0786, 3.1979
YIQ	81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

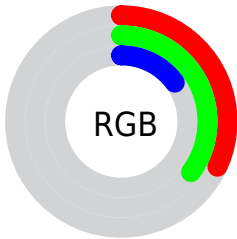
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	38, 89, 45
Decimal	5396774
CIELab	36.14, -11.21, 28.18
CIELCh	36, 30.328, 111.683
Yxy	9.0786, 0.3761, 0.4614
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283586854 (0xFF525926)
YUV	81.0930, -21.2448, 0.7954
Hunter-Lab	30.1307, -8.8813, 14.7989

# Details

The YIQ color **81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **45.9070, -12.1990, 17.3450**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.0500, 13.7580, -18.0660**, and **36.8910, 9.9520, -15.1680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.7680, 14.4920, -20.3560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.4180, 9.9060, -14.3340**.

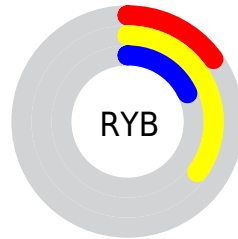
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (35%)

Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (18%)

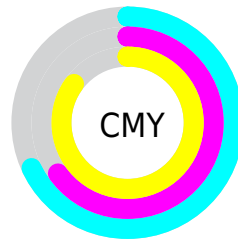


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (57%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450 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 81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.0930, 12.1990,  
-17.3450

81.0930, 12.1990,  
-17.3450

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

57.7940, 11.6030,  
-17.5570

131.0500, 13.7580,  
-18.0660

36.8910, 9.9520,  
-15.1680

156.9360, 14.0790,  
-18.3770

15.5830, -3.6200,  
-11.4920

184.0070, 15.3170,  
-18.7870

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

211.8930, 15.6380,  
-19.0980

240.3660, 15.6840,  
-19.9320

250.6680, 12.1980,

-11.8180

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

■ 81.0930, 12.1990,  
-17.3450

■ 81.0930, 12.1990,  
-17.3450

■ 79.7680, 14.4920,  
-20.3560

■ 82.4180, 9.9060,  
-14.3340

■ 78.4430, 16.7850,  
-23.3670

■ 83.7430, 7.6130,  
-11.3230

■ 76.8190, 18.4820,  
-26.5900

■ 85.3670, 5.9160,  
-8.1000

■ 75.4940, 20.7750,  
-29.6010

■ 86.6920, 3.6230,  
-5.0890

■ 75.2660, 21.4170,  
-30.2230

■ 88.0170, 1.3300,  
-2.0780

■ 89.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

■ 90.8520, -2.3390,  
3.8450

■ 92.1770, -4.6320,  
6.8560

■ 93.5020, -6.9250,  
9.8670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.0460, 28.7490, -8.9070



81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450



77.1810, -11.5960, -21.1320

# Triad

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



81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450



69.7870, -65.6080, -11.4320



86.7300, 27.9640, 21.8520

# Complementary

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



81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450



45.9070, -12.1990, 17.3450

# 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.



87.9650, 8.2490, 21.2170



81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450



73.9720, -55.5230, -1.4670

# Square

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



81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450



68.5670, -59.4170, -19.0090



85.0910, -18.7090, 14.1790



85.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020



# Rectangle

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



81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450



71.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370



85.0910, -18.7090, 14.1790



87.3210, 21.8660, 22.2340

# Sweetspot

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



81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450



111.8230, 4.6320, -6.8560



57.3580, 28.4710, 7.1510



57.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560



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.



81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450



102.7050, 18.8030, -26.9010



73.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450



42.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



90.3170, 25.4070, -36.4570



198.3430, 55.7670, -80.0810



# Inverse Universe

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



45.9070, -12.1990, 17.3450



47.9960, -19.3990, 26.6890



53.3820, 2.7010, 22.6450



39.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



16.6830, -25.4070, 36.4570



36.3580, -56.3630, 79.8690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

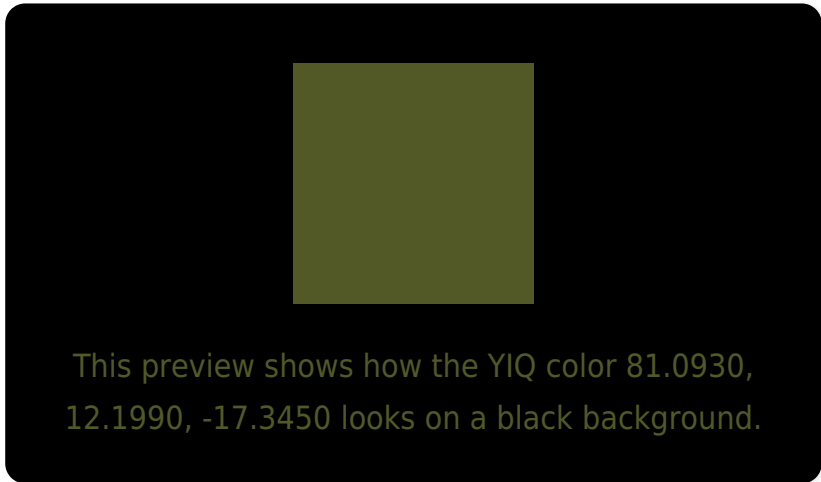
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

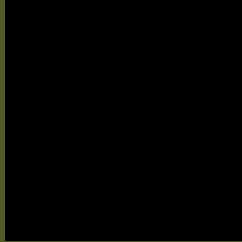
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0930, 12.1990,

-17.3450.

# 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

81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450

### Protanopia

82.2190, 20.7720, -13.0200

### Deuteranopia

83.5020, 27.4650, -7.6630



## Tritanopia

85.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450

## Protanomaly

81.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910

## Deuteranomaly

82.7570, 22.1930, -11.2390

## Tritanomaly

84.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.9370, 4.3110, -6.5450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450 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(82, 89, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 89, 38)  
}
```

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(82, 89, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 89, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450 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(82, 89, 38) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 89, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 89, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 89, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 89, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 89, 38)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 89, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 89,  
38) }
```

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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