

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150)
contains.

YIQ(81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150)	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(81.1700, -3.8950,
-12.0150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	465A41
RGB	70, 90, 65
RGB Percent	27%, 35%, 25%
CMY	0.7256, 0.6470, 0.7451
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.28, 0.65
HSL	108°, 16%, 30%
HSV	108°, 28%, 35%
XYZ	7.1357, 8.9969, 6.3617
YIQ	81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

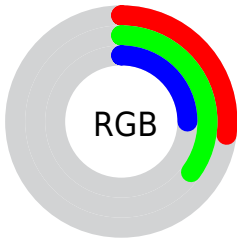
Format	Color
RYB	65, 90, 85
Decimal	4610625
CIELab	35.98, -13.12, 12.01
CIELCh	36, 17.785, 137.518
Yxy	8.9969, 0.3172, 0.4000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282800705 (0xFF465A41)
YUV	81.1700, -7.9718, -9.7961
Hunter-Lab	29.9948, -10.0264, 8.4214

Details

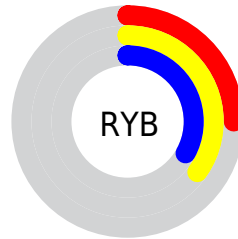
The YIQ color **81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **73.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490**, and **36.1100, -3.6660, -10.6580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.0510, -5.1780, -16.2980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320**.

Distribution



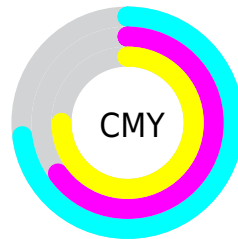
- Red (27%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150 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 81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.1700, -3.8950,
-12.0150

■ 81.1700, -3.8950,
-12.0150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.2840, -4.2160,
-11.7040

■ 130.6430, -3.8490,
-12.8490

■ 36.1100, -3.6660,
-10.6580

■ 157.1160, -3.8030,
-13.6830

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 183.8170, -4.3990,
-13.8950

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.7030, -4.0780,
-14.2060

■ 239.7030, -4.0780,
-14.2060

■ 254.2020, 2.2470,

-2.1770

■ 81.1700, -3.8950,
-12.0150

■ 81.1700, -3.8950,
-12.0150

■ 78.0510, -5.1780,
-16.2980

■ 84.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 74.9320, -6.4610,
-20.5810

■ 87.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 71.5140, -8.3400,
-25.0760

■ 90.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 68.3950, -9.6230,
-29.3590

■ 93.9450, 1.8330,
5.3290

■ 65.2760, -10.9060,
-33.6420

■ 97.0640, 3.1160,
9.6120

■ 62.1570, -12.1890,
-37.9250

■ 100.1830, 4.3990,
13.8950

■ 59.0380, -13.4720,
-42.2080

■ 103.3020, 5.6820,
18.1780

■ 58.2120, -14.0220,
-43.2540

■ 106.7200, 7.5610,
22.6730

■ 109.8390, 8.8440,
26.9560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.6940, 9.3090, -9.0190



81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



79.0420, -18.1540, -12.4100

Triad

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



81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



81.7660, -25.5840, 1.1040



86.0030, 22.2810, 9.2010

Complementary

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



81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



73.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150

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.



86.9900, 15.1280, 12.1840



81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



84.8110, -12.2890, 7.9590

Square

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



81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



77.9450, -33.6980, -6.0340



86.6450, 2.9780, 12.1140



85.3850, 23.8410, 2.9530

Rectangle

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



81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



77.7790, -27.5990, -11.9430



86.6450, 2.9780, 12.1140



86.4590, 20.9970, 10.4450

Sweetspot

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



81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



113.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



84.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



56.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



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.



81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



103.3990, -6.2780, -18.3900



80.5870, -9.4430, -10.5870



44.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



71.1480, -17.1380, -52.8660



153.1720, -37.1630, -113.9870

Inverse Universe

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



73.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



92.6010, 6.2780, 18.3900



74.5270, 9.1220, 10.8980



42.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



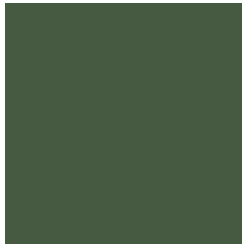
38.8520, 17.1380, 52.8660



83.8280, 37.1630, 113.9870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

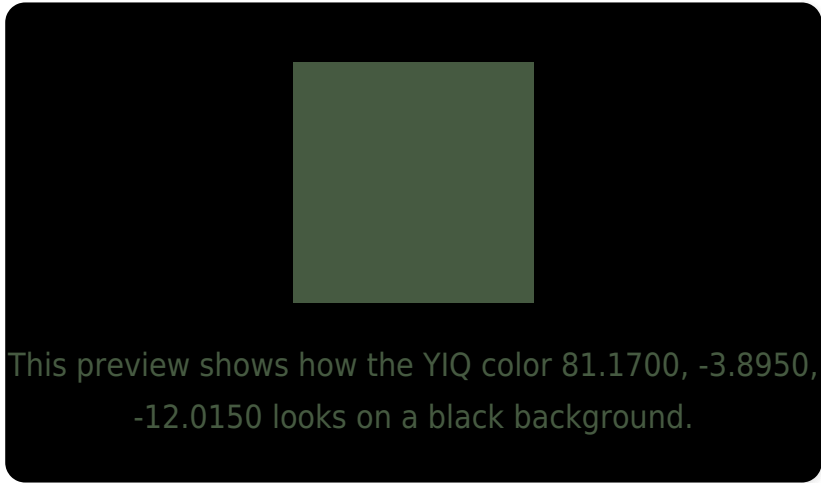
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

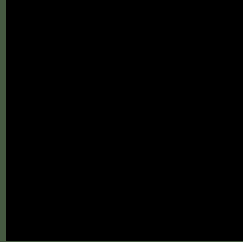
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.1700, -3.8950,

-12.0150.

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

81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150

Protanopia

83.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

Deuteranopia

84.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380



Tritanopia

83.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150

Protanomaly

82.4810, 5.5950, -7.7890

Deuteranomaly

83.1440, 8.1620, -4.7500

Tritanomaly

82.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150 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(70, 90, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 90, 65)  
}
```

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(70, 90, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 90, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150 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(70, 90, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 90, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(70, 90, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 90, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 90, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 90, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 90, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 90,  
65) }
```

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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