

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810)
contains.

YIQ(81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810)	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(81.3040, 19.3950,
-4.5810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	614F34
RGB	97, 79, 52
RGB Percent	38%, 31%, 20%
CMY	0.6196, 0.6902, 0.7960
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.46, 0.62
HSL	36°, 30%, 29%
HSV	36°, 46%, 38%
XYZ	8.3463, 8.3808, 4.4295
YIQ	81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

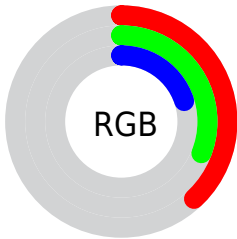
Format	Color
R_{YB}	82, 97, 52
Decimal	6377268
CIE Lab	34.76, 3.43, 18.74
CIE LCh	35, 19.050, 79.624
Yxy	8.3808, 0.3945, 0.3961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284567348 (0xFF614F34)
YUV	81.3040, -14.4469, 13.7654
Hunter-Lab	28.9496, 0.8007, 11.1929




Details

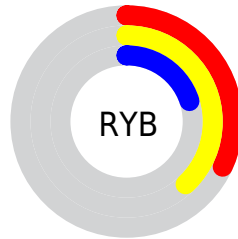
The YIQ color **81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **67.6960, -19.3950, 4.5810**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.9730, 21.8250, -4.5670**, and **35.9940, 17.3320, -5.7400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.8160, 23.7050, -5.5990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.7920, 15.0850, -3.5630**.

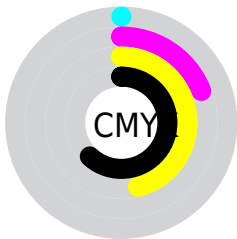
Distribution







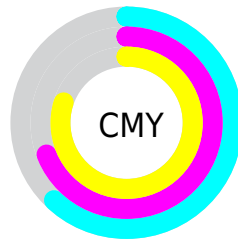
-  Red (38%)
-  Green (31%)
-  Blue (20%)






-  Red (32%)
-  Yellow (38%)
-  Blue (20%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (19%)
-  Yellow (46%)
-  Black (62%)



-  Cyan (62%)
-  Magenta (69%)
-  Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810 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 81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.3040, 19.3950,
-4.5810

81.3040, 19.3950,
-4.5810

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.8200, 17.8820,
-4.6940

130.9730, 21.8250,
-4.5670

35.9940, 17.3320,
-5.7400

157.1580, 22.7420,
-4.6660

16.2910, 12.2420,
-1.5980

184.3430, 23.6590,
-4.7650

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

211.6420, 24.2550,
-4.5530

238.0330, 21.5960,
-5.9240

252.3780, 7.3830,

-7.1530

■ 81.3040, 19.3950,
-4.5810

■ 81.3040, 19.3950,
-4.5810

■ 77.8160, 23.7050,
-5.5990

■ 84.7920, 15.0850,
-3.5630

■ 74.4420, 27.6940,
-6.3060

■ 88.1660, 11.0960,
-2.8560

■ 70.9540, 32.0040,
-7.3240

■ 91.6540, 6.7860,
-1.8380

■ 67.4660, 36.3140,
-8.3420

■ 95.1420, 2.4760,
-0.8200

■ 64.6790, 40.0280,
-9.5720

■ 98.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 63.0490, 41.8620,
-9.7700

■ 101.4170, -5.5480,
1.4280

■ 104.9050, -9.8580,
2.4460

■ 108.3930,
-14.1680, 3.4640

■ 111.7670,
-18.1570, 4.1710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.4560, 25.0790, 2.5430



81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810



79.8680, 8.7590, -10.0650

Triad

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



81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810



72.7720, -34.8890, -11.9850



83.7700, 4.1240, 13.3720

Complementary

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



81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810



67.6960, -19.3950, 4.5810

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.



82.2240, -12.0140, 8.4820



81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810



73.6780, -37.3200, -6.4720

Square

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



81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810



75.5470, -21.1340, -13.4700



78.3960, -27.4180, 1.3020



84.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310

Rectangle

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



81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810



78.9100, -0.2270, -12.4110



78.3960, -27.4180, 1.3020



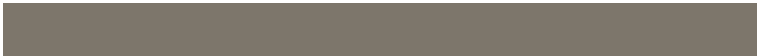
83.4920, -0.9650, 11.9870

Sweetspot

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



81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810



118.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370



67.6210, 20.7210, 15.4490



59.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810



100.5840, 30.1700, -7.1260



90.6740, 12.0610, -14.8430



46.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



72.8170, 48.3270, -11.2970



156.2880, 103.4400, -24.4320

Inverse Universe

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



67.6960, -19.3950, 4.5810



79.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260



58.3260, -12.0610, 14.8430



45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



39.1830, -48.3270, 11.2970



83.7120, -103.4400, 24.4320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

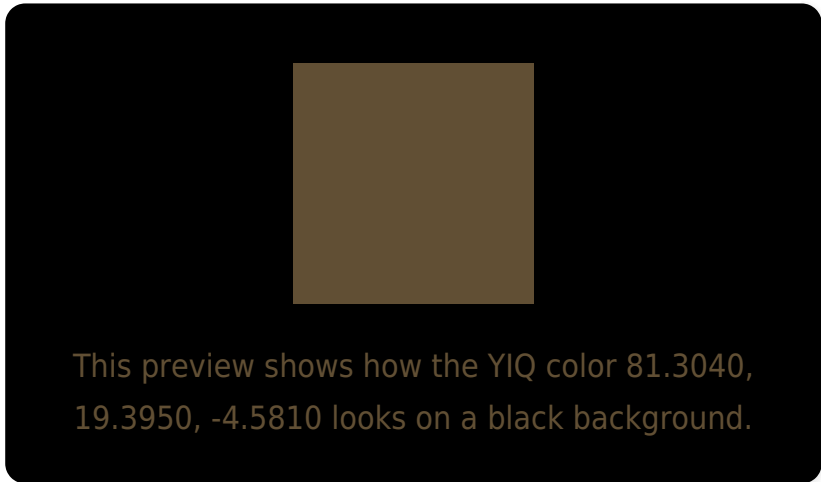
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

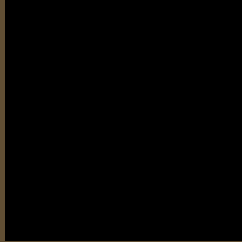
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.3040, 19.3950,

-4.5810.

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

81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810

Protanopia

80.7870, 13.4810, -7.5350

Deuteranopia

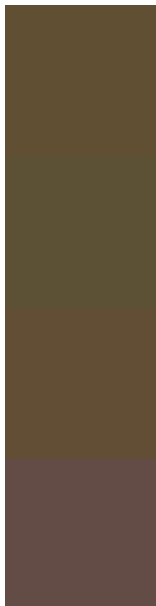
81.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



Tritanopia

83.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810

Protanomaly

81.0970, 15.5440, -6.3760

Deuteranomaly

81.0160, 20.2660, -3.8460

Tritanomaly

82.1930, 15.6340, 3.0100

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810 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(97, 79, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 79, 52)  
}
```

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(97, 79, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 79, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810 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(97, 79, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 79, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 79, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 79, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 79, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 79, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 79, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 79,  
52) }
```

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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