

# Converting Colors

YIQ(81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(81.3050, 26.8220,  
-1.5140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A4B31
RGB	106, 75, 49
RGB Percent	42%, 29%, 19%
CMY	0.5843, 0.7059, 0.8077
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.54, 0.58
HSL	27°, 37%, 30%
HSV	27°, 54%, 42%
XYZ	9.0159, 8.3175, 4.0395
YIQ	81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

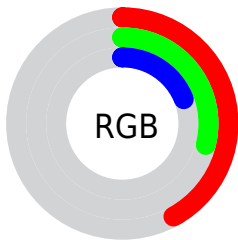
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	106, 97, 49
Decimal	6966065
CIELab	34.64, 9.77, 20.60
CIELCh	35, 22.799, 64.615
Yxy	8.3175, 0.4218, 0.3892
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285156145 (0xFF6A4B31)
YUV	81.3050, -15.9264, 21.6575
Hunter-Lab	28.8400, 5.3319, 11.8834

# Details

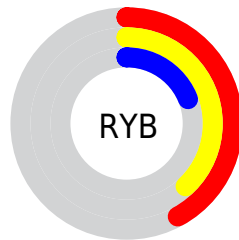
The YIQ color **81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **73.6950, -26.8220, 1.5140**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.2730, 29.8480, -1.2880**, and **35.5820, 24.4840, -3.1960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.5290, 32.0030, -1.7970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310**.

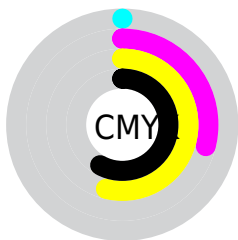
# Distribution



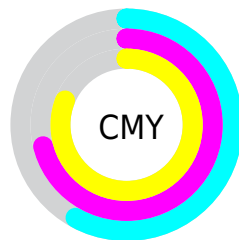
- Red (42%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140 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 81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.3050, 26.8220,  
-1.5140

81.3050, 26.8220,  
-1.5140

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

57.9350, 24.9880,  
-1.3160

131.2730, 29.8480,  
-1.2880

35.5820, 24.4840,  
-3.1960

157.7570, 31.3610,  
-1.1750

15.4490, 17.7890,  
2.5010

184.2410, 32.8740,  
-1.0620

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

212.4260, 33.7910,  
-1.1610

235.2290, 23.9800,  
-5.0760

252.0360, 8.3460,

-8.0860

■ 81.3050, 26.8220,  
-1.5140

■ 81.3050, 26.8220,  
-1.5140

■ 76.5290, 32.0030,  
-1.7970

■ 86.0810, 21.6410,  
-1.2310

■ 71.8670, 36.8630,  
-1.7690

■ 90.7430, 16.7810,  
-1.2590

■ 67.6780, 41.7690,  
-2.5750

■ 94.9320, 11.8750,  
-0.4530

■ 63.0160, 46.6290,  
-2.5470

■ 99.5940, 7.0150,  
-0.4810

■ 59.8700, 49.9760,  
-2.6320

■ 104.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 109.1460, -3.3470,  
0.0850

■ 113.2210, -7.9320,  
0.5800

■ 117.9970,  
-13.1130, 0.8630

■ 122.6590,  
-17.9730, 0.8350

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.9560, 29.6630, 7.5750



81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140



79.8860, 17.5160, -9.0760

# Triad

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



81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140



69.5710, -38.8770, -16.8050



83.2790, -4.6790, 13.2170

# Complementary

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



81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140



73.6950, -26.8220, 1.5140

# 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.



79.1130, -24.9430, 6.0090



81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140



64.3440, -57.1710, -15.6590

# Square

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



81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140



74.8910, -16.4110, -16.4670



71.8390, -45.0230, -4.5350



84.1410, 13.3850, 16.2410



# Rectangle

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



81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140



78.6890, 7.7050, -12.9910



71.8390, -45.0230, -4.5350



82.4030, -10.9600, 11.4080

# Sweetspot

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



81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140



128.4480, 10.3620, -0.5660



69.5770, 24.0210, 21.7250



63.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140



99.7920, 41.4480, -2.2640



97.7410, 19.1220, -16.1580



51.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



66.0940, 55.1570, -2.9150



138.9990, 115.2200, -6.6360



# Inverse Universe

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



73.6950, -26.8220, 1.5140



88.2080, -41.4480, 2.2640



57.2590, -19.1220, 16.1580



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



50.9060, -55.1570, 2.9150



106.0010, -115.2200, 6.6360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

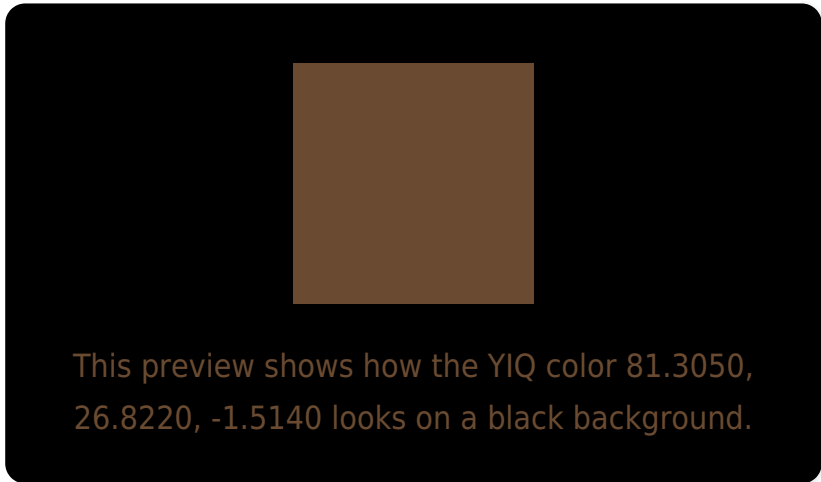
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

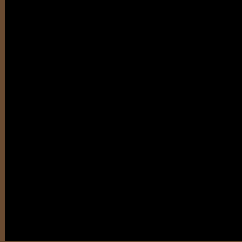
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.3050, 26.8220,

-1.5140.

# 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

81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140

### Protanopia

80.6730, 13.8020, -7.8460

### Deuteranopia

80.8590, 22.1460, -4.8780



## Tritanopia

83.3340, 19.8510, 9.1870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140

## Protanomaly

80.5920, 18.5240, -5.3160

## Deuteranomaly

81.1690, 24.2090, -3.7190

## Tritanomaly

82.4820, 22.1900, 5.3420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.1490, 9.7660, -0.7780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140 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(106, 75, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 75, 49)  
}
```

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(106, 75, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 75, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140 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(106, 75, 49) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 75, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(106, 75, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 75, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 75, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 75,  
49) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 75, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 75,  
49) }
```

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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