

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.5620, -8.2950,
-20.3830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D6138
RGB	61, 97, 56
RGB Percent	24%, 38%, 22%
CMY	0.7609, 0.6195, 0.7804
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.42, 0.62
HSL	113°, 27%, 30%
HSV	113°, 42%, 38%
XYZ	6.9126, 9.8289, 5.2742
YIQ	81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

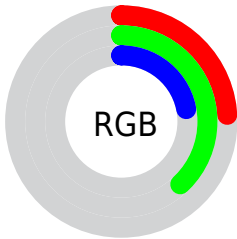
Format	Color
RYB	56, 97, 92
Decimal	4022584
CIELab	37.53, -22.04, 19.39
CIELCh	38, 29.358, 138.656
Yxy	9.8289, 0.3140, 0.4464
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282212664 (0xFF3D6138)
YUV	81.5620, -12.6021, -18.0329
Hunter-Lab	31.3511, -15.5068, 11.9714

Details

The YIQ color $[81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $[71.4380, 8.2950, 20.3830]$, and the grayscale version is $[82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[131.6220, -8.5240, -21.7400]$, and $[35.0180, -9.5790, -19.1390]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[77.7310, -10.4490, -25.4010]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[85.0940, -6.7370, -15.5770]$.

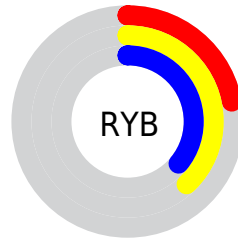
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (38%)

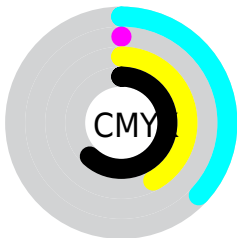
Blue (22%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (36%)

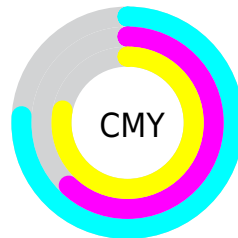


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830 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 81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.5620, -8.2950,
-20.3830

■ 81.5620, -8.2950,
-20.3830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.0890, -8.3410,
-19.5490

■ 131.6220, -8.5240,
-21.7400

■ 35.0180, -9.5790,
-19.1390

■ 158.0950, -8.4780,
-22.5740

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 184.9810, -8.1570,
-22.8850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.5680, -8.4320,
-23.4080

■ 238.6930, -7.2860,
-22.1500

■ 250.6700, 0.6890,

-6.9830

■ 81.5620, -8.2950,
-20.3830

■ 81.5620, -8.2950,
-20.3830

■ 77.7310, -10.4490,
-25.4010

■ 85.0940, -6.7370,
-15.5770

■ 74.3130, -12.3280,
-29.8960

■ 88.8110, -4.2620,
-10.8700

■ 70.4820, -14.4820,
-34.9140

■ 92.6420, -2.1080,
-5.8520

■ 66.9500, -16.0400,
-39.7200

■ 96.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 63.1190, -18.1940,
-44.7380

■ 100.0050, 1.6040,
3.9720

■ 60.5270, -19.5230,
-48.1870

■ 103.4230, 3.4830,
8.4670

■ 107.2540, 5.6370,
13.4850

■ 110.7860, 7.1950,
18.2910

■ 114.5030, 9.6700,
22.9980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980



81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830



74.1700, -39.4260, -23.3780

Triad

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



81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830



77.0430, -54.2850, -1.8770



88.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

Complementary

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



81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830



71.4380, 8.2950, 20.3830

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.



90.5340, 25.5800, 21.0040



81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830



88.3680, -21.0470, 12.4970

Square

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



81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830



71.5480, -66.4330, -13.0010



90.8830, 5.5440, 20.6800



88.1540, 37.7330, 4.4930

Rectangle

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



81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830



70.1170, -58.2700, -23.2780



90.8830, 5.5440, 20.6800



89.6180, 33.9710, 17.6110

Sweetspot

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



81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830



118.9900, -3.2080, -7.9440



89.3910, 14.5360, -10.1360



60.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180



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.



81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830



100.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760



81.7770, -16.0900, -16.7780



46.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



69.9300, -22.4560, -55.6080



149.5510, -48.7160, -119.3720

Inverse Universe

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



71.4380, 8.2950, 20.3830



85.0400, 12.8320, 31.7760



71.2230, 16.0900, 16.7780



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



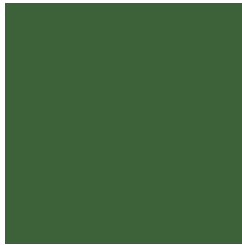
42.3690, 23.0520, 55.8200



90.4490, 48.7160, 119.3720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

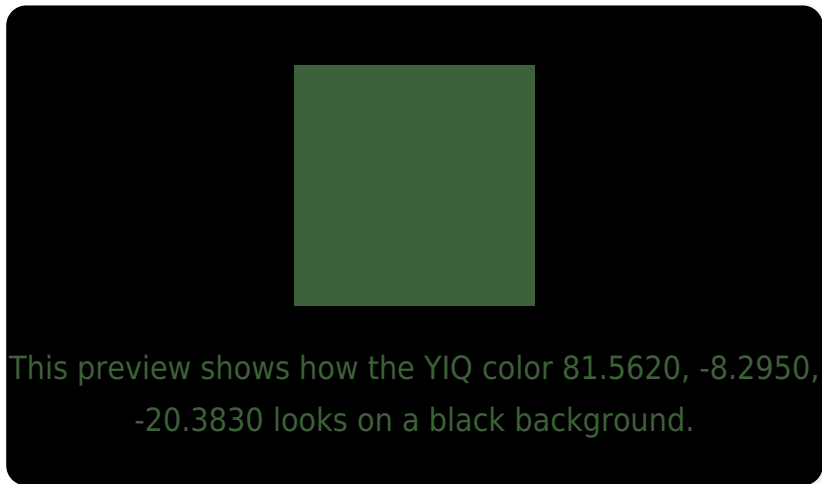
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.5620, -8.2950,

-20.3830.

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

81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830

Protanopia

86.4020, 16.0030, -9.1890

Deuteranopia

87.4290, 20.5410, -3.3230



Tritanopia

85.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830

Protanomaly

84.3900, 7.1090, -13.2030

Deuteranomaly

85.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410

Tritanomaly

84.3740, -13.1570, -9.3570

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830 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(61, 97, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 97, 56)  
}
```

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(61, 97, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 97, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830 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(61, 97, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 97, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(61, 97, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 97, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 97, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 97, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 97, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 97,  
56) }
```

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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