

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680)
contains.

YIQ(81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680)	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(81.7140, 42.0880,
8.1680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F4131
RGB	127, 65, 49
RGB Percent	50%, 25%, 19%
CMY	0.5018, 0.7452, 0.8077
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.61, 0.50
HSL	12°, 44%, 35%
HSV	12°, 61%, 50%
XYZ	11.2018, 8.5145, 3.9639
YIQ	81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

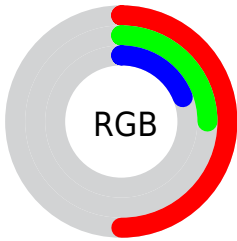
Format	Color
R_{YB}	127, 69, 49
Decimal	8339761
CIE _{Lab}	35.03, 25.18, 21.70
CIE _{LCh}	35, 33.239, 40.760
Yxy	8.5145, 0.4730, 0.3596
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286529841 (0xFF7F4131)
YUV	81.7140, -16.1280, 39.7158
Hunter-Lab	29.1795, 17.4604, 12.3715

Details

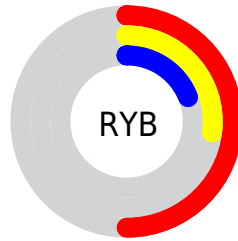
The YIQ color **81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **94.2860, -42.0880, -8.1680**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.4650, 47.2230, 8.7190**, and **33.6210, 37.9160, 6.6840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.3620, 49.0110, 9.3550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.0660, 35.1650, 6.9810**.

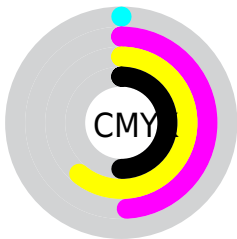
Distribution



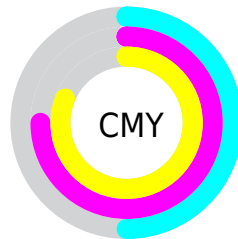
- Red (50%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680 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 81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.7140, 42.0880,
8.1680

81.7140, 42.0880,
8.1680

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.7460, 39.0620,
7.9420

132.5790, 46.9020,
9.0300

33.6210, 37.9160,
6.6840

159.2480, 49.3320,
9.0440

14.3520, 28.6080,
10.1760

186.7320, 50.8450,
9.1570

2.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

209.8450, 43.0970,
6.4010

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

229.3590, 26.7300,
0.1540

249.5740, 9.7670,

-6.3050

■ 81.7140, 42.0880,
8.1680

■ 81.7140, 42.0880,
8.1680

■ 74.3620, 49.0110,
9.3550

■ 89.0660, 35.1650,
6.9810

■ 67.1240, 55.6130,
10.8530

■ 96.3040, 28.5630,
5.4830

■ 59.7720, 62.5360,
12.0400

■ 103.6560, 21.6400,
4.2960

■ 53.2350, 68.5420,
13.3260

■ 111.0080, 14.7170,
3.1090

■ 118.9470, 7.5190,
1.3990

■ 126.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 133.5370, -6.0060,
-1.2860

■ 140.8890,
-12.9290, -2.4730

■ 148.1270,
-19.5310, -3.9710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.5370, 38.6930, 20.1410



81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680



80.7480, 35.5800, -6.0520

Triad

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



81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680



65.7630, -39.8380, -26.9260



79.2570, -33.9760, 10.0240

Complementary

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



81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680



94.2860, -42.0880, -8.1680

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.



67.8780, -67.1220, -6.0180



81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680



66.7260, -55.6110, -21.9070

Square

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



81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680



75.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450



68.4020, -63.0860, -13.0860



85.2890, -1.4710, 21.1610

Rectangle

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



81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680



79.6280, 26.8700, -13.4020



68.4020, -63.0860, -13.0860



73.9560, -49.4260, 3.6780

Sweetspot

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



81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680



148.4920, 16.2300, 3.2220



79.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180



73.1430, 9.9030, 2.2470



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680



94.4520, 66.4330, 13.0010



104.6070, 31.3630, -12.2290



60.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



53.5340, 69.1380, 13.5380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



94.2860, -42.0880, -8.1680



114.5480, -66.4330, -13.0010



71.3930, -31.3630, 12.2290



60.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



73.8790, -68.8630, -13.0150



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

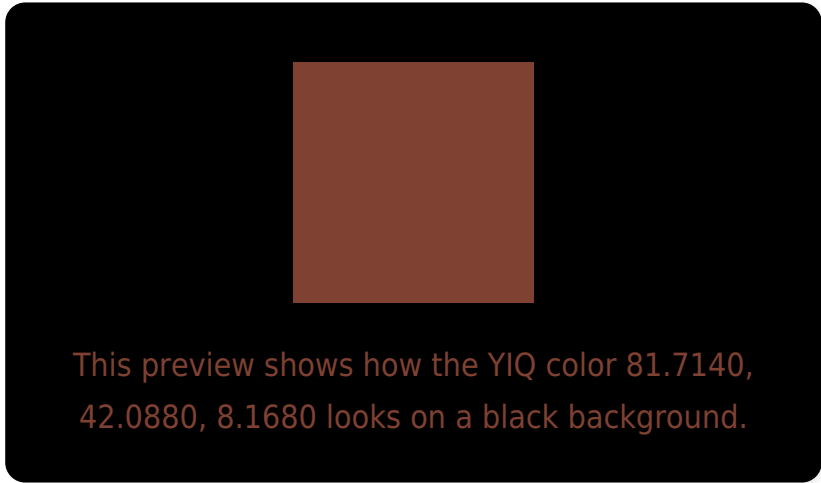
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680.



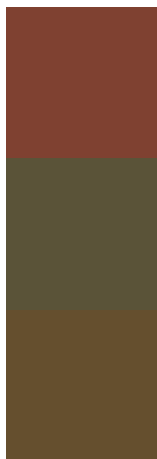
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7140, 42.0880,

8.1680.

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

81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680

Protanopia

82.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

Deuteranopia

81.8160, 23.7050, -5.5990



Tritanopia

82.8910, 37.4560, 15.0240

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680

Protanomaly

81.4510, 23.4750, -1.4290

Deuteranomaly

81.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650

Tritanomaly

82.6800, 39.4280, 12.3240

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.8940, 15.0380, 2.7980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680 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(127, 65, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 65, 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(127, 65, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 65, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680 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(127, 65, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 65, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(127, 65, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 65, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 65, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 65,  
49) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 65, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 65,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor