

# Converting Colors

YIQ(81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(81.7230, 18.3920,  
-35.9760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4D6400
RGB	77, 100, 0
RGB Percent	30%, 39%, 0%
CMY	0.6982, 0.6078, 0.9998
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 1.00, 0.61
HSL	74°, 100%, 20%
HSV	74°, 100%, 39%
XYZ	7.6164, 10.6928, 1.6636
YIQ	81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

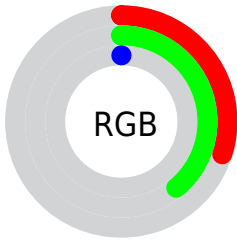
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 100, 23
Decimal	5071872
CIELab	39.06, -21.76, 45.30
CIELCh	39, 50.254, 115.654
Yxy	10.6928, 0.3813, 0.5354
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283261952 (0xFF4D6400)
YUV	81.7230, -40.2894, -4.1421
Hunter-Lab	32.6998, -15.6484, 19.8735

# Details

The YIQ color **81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **18.2770, -18.3920, 35.9760**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.8200, 16.7410, -33.5870**, and **39.1840, 1.5170, -21.9950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.4610, 16.3740, -32.4420**.

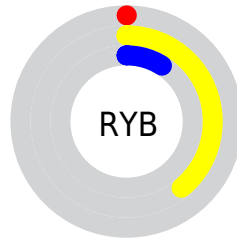
# Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (39%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (9%)

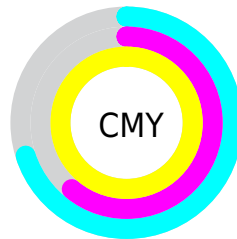


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760 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 81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.7230, 18.3920,  
-35.9760

81.7230, 18.3920,  
-35.9760

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

60.1600, 10.0920,  
-28.7240

133.8200, 16.7410,  
-33.5870

39.1840, 1.5170,  
-21.9950

160.5920, 17.3830,  
-34.2090

18.7840, -8.8000,  
-16.7360

187.7770, 18.3000,  
-34.3080

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

215.8480, 19.5380,  
-34.7180

240.2120, 21.5090,  
-31.8910

247.5900, 20.8650,

-20.2150

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,  
-11.5070

■ 81.7230, 18.3920,  
-35.9760

■ 83.4610, 16.3740,  
-32.4420

■ 85.4980, 14.9520,  
-28.6960

■ 87.2360, 12.9340,  
-25.1620

■ 88.9740, 10.9160,  
-21.6280

■ 90.7120, 8.8980,  
-18.0940

■ 92.7490, 7.4760,  
-14.3480

■ 94.4870, 5.4580,  
-10.8140

■ 96.2250, 3.4400,  
-7.2800

■ 98.2620, 2.0180,  
-3.5340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.3400, 44.9360, -21.4320



81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760



68.3090, -42.0360, -42.1640

# Triad

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



81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760



80.9350, -80.4640, -6.5120



88.3020, 50.3810, 39.6050

# Complementary

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



81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760



18.2770, -18.3920, 35.9760

# 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.



93.7790, 18.2410, 38.3770



81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760



77.9490, -83.0790, 2.3370

# Square

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



81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760



78.9340, -70.6960, -18.3440



91.5540, -29.8980, 24.2300



87.1610, 63.3590, 24.6630



# Rectangle

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



81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760



71.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370



91.5540, -29.8980, 24.2300



90.3380, 41.5320, 40.2840

# Sweetspot

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



81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760



122.8630, 7.1550, -14.0370



42.8140, 53.5500, 9.6940



61.7690, 4.7240, -8.5240



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760



106.2100, 23.8500, -46.7900



67.0720, -10.8120, -46.3640



50.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



93.8170, 20.8230, -41.4890



197.6680, 44.3060, -87.1340



# Inverse Universe

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



18.2770, -18.3920, 35.9760



23.7900, -23.8500, 46.7900



32.9280, 10.8120, 46.3640



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



20.8840, -21.4190, 41.2770



44.3320, -44.3060, 87.1340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

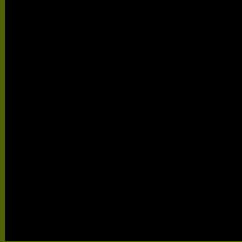
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760.



# 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

81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760

### Protanopia

85.1000, 36.6840, -26.0680

### Deuteranopia

87.8050, 39.4330, -15.3110



## Tritanopia

91.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760

## Protanomaly

83.8710, 29.8990, -29.7570

## Deuteranomaly

85.7560, 31.9610, -23.0710

## Tritanomaly

88.4650, 2.5240, -12.7080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.0910, 6.5130, -13.4150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760 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(77, 100, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 100, 0)  
}
```

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(77, 100, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 100, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760 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(77, 100, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 100, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 100, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 100, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 100, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 100, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.7230, 18.3920, -35.9760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 100, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 100,  
0) }
```

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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