

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820)
contains.

YIQ(81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820)	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(81.7470, -7.3780,
-20.4820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E6137
RGB	62, 97, 55
RGB Percent	24%, 38%, 22%
CMY	0.7570, 0.6195, 0.7843
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.43, 0.62
HSL	110°, 28%, 30%
HSV	110°, 43%, 38%
XYZ	6.9505, 9.8512, 5.1497
YIQ	81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

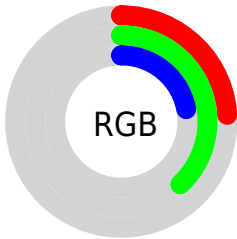
Format	Color
RYB	55, 97, 90
Decimal	4088119
CIELab	37.57, -21.83, 20.04
CIElCh	38, 29.638, 137.451
Yxy	9.8512, 0.3166, 0.4488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282278199 (0xFF3E6137)
YUV	81.7470, -13.1863, -17.3181
Hunter-Lab	31.3866, -15.3979, 12.2427

Details

The YIQ color **81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **70.2530, 7.3780, 20.4820**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.6930, -7.2860, -22.1500**, and **35.0890, -8.3410, -19.5490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.2150, -8.9360, -25.2880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.2790, -5.8200, -15.6760**.

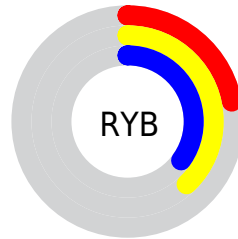
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (38%)

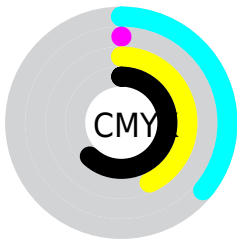
Blue (22%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (35%)

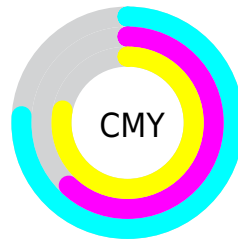


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820 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 81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.7470, -7.3780,
-20.4820

81.7470, -7.3780,
-20.4820

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

58.2740, -7.4240,
-19.6480

131.6930, -7.2860,
-22.1500

35.0890, -8.3410,
-19.5490

158.2800, -7.5610,
-22.6730

17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

185.1660, -7.2400,
-22.9840

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

212.7530, -7.5150,
-23.5070

238.8780, -6.3690,
-22.2490

250.8550, 1.6060,

-7.0820

■ 81.7470, -7.3780,
-20.4820

■ 81.7470, -7.3780,
-20.4820

■ 78.2150, -8.9360,
-25.2880

■ 85.2790, -5.8200,
-15.6760

■ 74.7970, -10.8150,
-29.7830

■ 88.6970, -3.9410,
-11.1810

■ 71.2650, -12.3730,
-34.5890

■ 92.2290, -2.3830,
-6.3750

■ 67.7330, -13.9310,
-39.3950

■ 95.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 64.2010, -15.4890,
-44.2010

■ 99.2930, 0.7330,
3.2370

■ 61.7230, -17.1390,
-47.3390

■ 103.0100, 3.2080,
7.9440

■ 106.5420, 4.7660,
12.7500

■ 110.0740, 6.3240,
17.5560

■ 113.4920, 8.2030,
22.0510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.7020, 14.8580, -15.9740



81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820



74.3550, -38.5090, -23.4770

Triad

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



81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820



75.9500, -58.4570, -3.3610



89.1190, 36.8140, 15.6460

Complementary

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



81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820



70.2530, 7.3780, 20.4820

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.



90.7620, 24.9380, 21.6260



81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820



87.8840, -22.5600, 12.3840

Square

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



81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820



72.1350, -66.7080, -13.5240



91.2850, 4.3520, 20.2560



88.4530, 38.3290, 4.7050

Rectangle

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



81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820



70.0030, -57.9490, -23.5890



91.2850, 4.3520, 20.2560



89.7320, 33.6500, 17.9220

Sweetspot

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



81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820



118.9900, -3.2080, -7.9440



88.1030, 15.4070, -9.4010



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.



81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820



101.4440, -11.3190, -31.6630



81.2500, -16.0440, -17.6120



46.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



71.4250, -19.4760, -54.5480



152.8400, -42.1600, -117.0400

Inverse Universe

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



70.2530, 7.3780, 20.4820



83.5560, 11.3190, 31.6630



70.7500, 16.0440, 17.6120



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



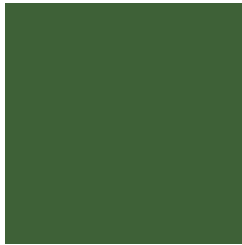
40.8740, 20.0720, 54.7600



87.1600, 42.1600, 117.0400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

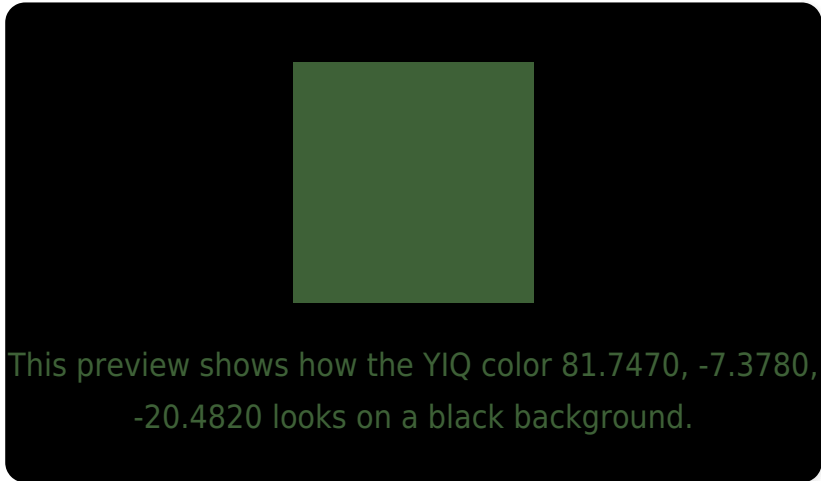
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820.

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

81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820

Protanopia

86.5870, 16.9200, -9.2880

Deuteranopia

87.6140, 21.4580, -3.4220



Tritanopia

86.2200, -15.3590, -2.4870

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820

Protanomaly

84.5750, 8.0260, -13.3020

Deuteranomaly

85.6510, 10.8680, -9.7400

Tritanomaly

84.6730, -12.5610, -9.1450

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820 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(62, 97, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 97, 55)  
}
```

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(62, 97, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 97, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820 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(62, 97, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 97, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 97, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 97, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 97, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 97, 55)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 97, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 97,  
55) }
```

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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