

# Converting Colors

YIQ(81.8040, -11.5520,  
-10.9120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(81.8040, -11.5520,  
-10.9120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	405C4C
RGB	64, 92, 76
RGB Percent	25%, 36%, 30%
CMY	0.7491, 0.6392, 0.7020
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.17, 0.64
HSL	146°, 18%, 31%
HSV	146°, 30%, 36%
XYZ	7.2455, 9.2673, 8.2428
YIQ	81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

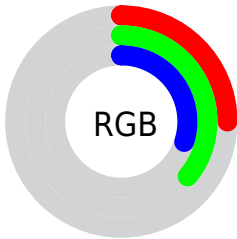
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	64, 84, 92
Decimal	4217932
CIELab	36.49, -14.26, 5.90
CIELCh	36, 15.435, 157.524
Yxy	9.2673, 0.2927, 0.3744
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282408012 (0xFF405C4C)
YUV	81.8040, -2.8614, -15.6141
Hunter-Lab	30.4423, -10.7900, 5.2557

# Details

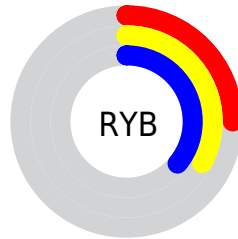
The YIQ color **81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **74.1960, 11.5520, 10.9120**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.3910, -11.8270, -11.4350**, and **36.3310, -11.5980, -10.0780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.5430, -15.3110, -14.3750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.0650, -7.7930, -7.4490**.

# Distribution



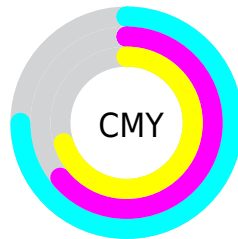
- Red (25%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120 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 81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.8040, -11.5520,  
-10.9120

81.8040, -11.5520,  
-10.9120

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

58.2170, -11.2770,  
-10.3890

131.3910,  
-11.8270, -11.4350

36.3310, -11.5980,  
-10.0780

157.6790,  
-12.6980, -12.1700

16.2880, -10.0390,  
-10.7990

184.5650,  
-12.3770, -12.4810

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

212.2660,  
-12.9730, -12.6930

240.8530,  
-13.2480, -13.2160

253.2060, -3.5760,

-1.2720

■ 81.8040, -11.5520,  
-10.9120

■ 81.8040, -11.5520,  
-10.9120

■ 78.5430, -15.3110,  
-14.3750

■ 85.0650, -7.7930,  
-7.4490

■ 75.1680, -18.7490,  
-18.1490

■ 88.4400, -4.3550,  
-3.6750

■ 71.6080, -23.1040,  
-21.8240

■ 92.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 68.3470, -26.8630,  
-25.2870

■ 95.2610, 3.7590,  
3.4630

■ 65.0860, -30.6220,  
-28.7500

■ 98.5220, 7.5180,  
6.9260

■ 61.7110, -34.0600,  
-32.5240

■ 101.8970, 10.9560,  
10.7000

■ 58.4500, -37.8190,  
-35.9870

■ 105.1580, 14.7150,  
14.1630

■ 108.7180, 19.0700,  
17.8380

■ 111.9790, 22.8290,  
21.3010

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.6760, 0.5520, -10.0080



81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120



80.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240

# Triad

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



81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120



85.4470, -14.2600, 5.1320



86.7700, 21.3190, 4.6070

# Complementary

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



81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120



74.1960, 11.5520, 10.9120

# 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.



87.8500, 18.3380, 9.0740



81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120



87.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730

# Square

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



81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120



82.7830, -24.2540, -0.9740



87.8260, 9.7180, 11.1100



86.1130, 18.6150, -1.4570



# Rectangle

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



81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120



80.3000, -27.5080, -8.0840



87.8260, 9.7180, 11.1100



87.5250, 20.6310, 6.0630

# Sweetspot

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



81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120



116.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980



85.2200, 1.8360, -11.2520



58.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120



103.9940, -18.1990, -17.1030



83.4000, -16.0460, -6.5580



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



69.9280, -45.3370, -42.9130



150.7470, -97.9170, -92.2290



# Inverse Universe

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



74.1960, 11.5520, 10.9120



92.0060, 18.1990, 17.1030



72.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



40.0720, 45.3370, 42.9130



86.3670, 97.5960, 92.5400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

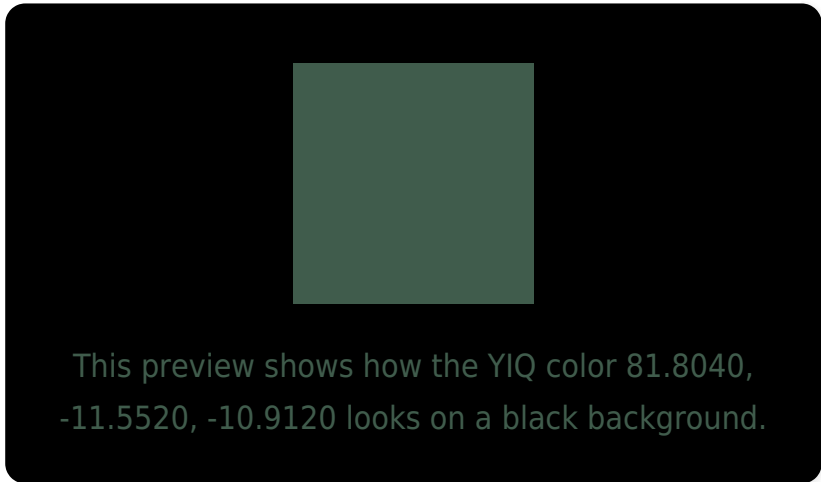
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

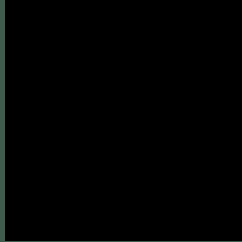
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8040, -11.5520,

-10.9120.

# 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

81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120

### Protanopia

85.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720

### Deuteranopia

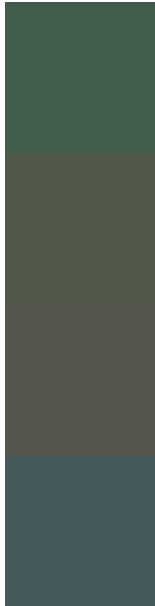
86.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130



## Tritanopia

83.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120

## Protanomaly

84.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380

## Deuteranomaly

84.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110

## Tritanomaly

83.0090, -13.3870, -5.1870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120 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(64, 92, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 92, 76)  
}
```

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(64, 92, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 92, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120 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(64, 92, 76) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 92, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 92, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 92, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 92, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 92, 76)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 92, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 92,  
76) }
```

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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