

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.8250, 19.4860,
-0.7220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	644D3B
RGB	100, 77, 59
RGB Percent	39%, 30%, 23%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6981, 0.7685
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.41, 0.61
HSL	26°, 26%, 31%
HSV	26°, 41%, 39%
XYZ	8.7000, 8.3324, 5.2906
YIQ	81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

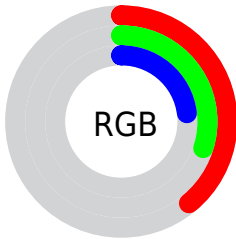
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 91, 59
Decimal	6573371
CIE _{Lab}	34.67, 6.95, 14.37
CIE _{LCh}	35, 15.965, 64.198
Yxy	8.3324, 0.3897, 0.3733
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284763451 (0xFF644D3B)
YUV	81.8250, -11.2527, 15.9395
Hunter-Lab	28.8658, 3.2836, 9.3393




Details

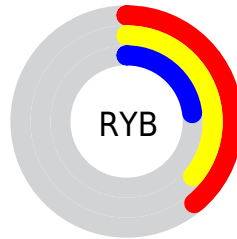
The YIQ color **81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **77.1750, -19.4860, 0.7220**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.4940, 21.9160, -0.7080**, and **36.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.4870, 14.6260, -0.7500**.

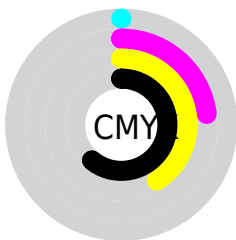
Distribution







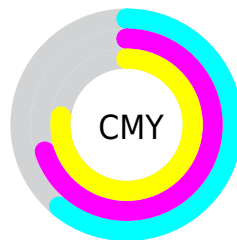
-  Red (39%)
-  Green (30%)
-  Blue (23%)






-  Red (39%)
-  Yellow (36%)
-  Blue (23%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (23%)
-  Yellow (41%)
-  Black (61%)



-  Cyan (61%)
-  Magenta (70%)
-  Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220 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 81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220

81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220

255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

58.3410, 17.9730, -0.8350

131.4940, 21.9160, -0.7080

36.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480

157.7930, 22.5120, -0.4960

15.7260, 15.4510, 0.8190

184.9780, 23.4290, -0.5950

0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

212.2770, 24.0250, -0.3830

237.7710, 19.5780, -2.3900

253.4040, 4.4940,

-4.3540

■ 81.8250, 19.4860,
-0.7220

■ 81.8250, 19.4860,
-0.7220

■ 77.1630, 24.3460,
-0.6940

■ 86.4870, 14.6260,
-0.7500

■ 73.0880, 28.9310,
-1.1890

■ 90.5620, 10.0410,
-0.2550

■ 68.4260, 33.7910,
-1.1610

■ 95.2240, 5.1810,
-0.2830

■ 64.3510, 38.3760,
-1.6560

■ 99.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 59.6890, 43.2360,
-1.6280

■ 103.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

■ 55.7280, 47.5000,
-1.8120

■ 108.6230, -9.1240,
0.1560

■ 112.6980,
-13.7090, 0.6510

■ 117.3600,
-18.5690, 0.6230

■ 122.0220,
-23.4290, 0.5950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.2970, 21.2730, 5.4410



81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220



80.5420, 12.7930, -6.0790

Triad

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



81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220



76.0570, -22.5100, -10.5580



83.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710

Complementary

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



81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220



77.1750, -19.4860, 0.7220

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.



80.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070



81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220



75.3430, -29.0670, -7.3630

Square

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



81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220



77.5760, -10.9100, -11.5340



77.5870, -26.6380, -1.8220



83.6410, 8.8010, 11.2090

Rectangle

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



81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220



79.8400, 5.9620, -8.9340



77.5870, -26.6380, -1.8220



82.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980

Sweetspot

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



81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220



122.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690



73.8810, 17.0530, 15.8450



62.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



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.



81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220



101.5720, 30.4440, -1.0760



93.5650, 13.9860, -11.1820



48.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



63.7350, 54.7900, -1.7700



134.5800, 115.0820, -4.1340

Inverse Universe

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



77.1750, -19.4860, 0.7220



94.4280, -30.4440, 1.0760



65.4350, -13.9860, 11.1820



48.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



50.6780, -54.5150, 2.2930



107.4200, -115.0820, 4.1340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

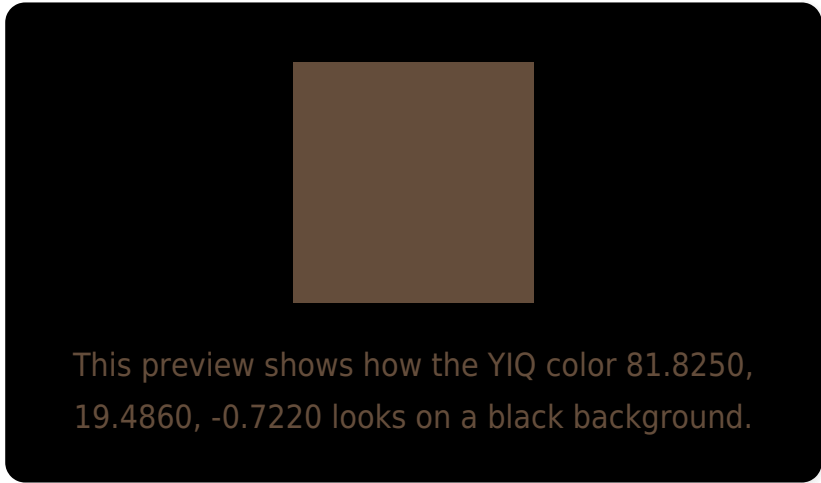
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

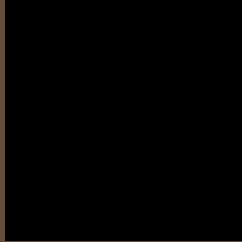
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220.



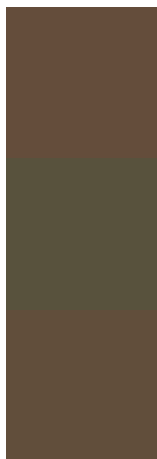
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8250, 19.4860,

-0.7220.

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

81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220

Protanopia

81.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590

Deuteranopia

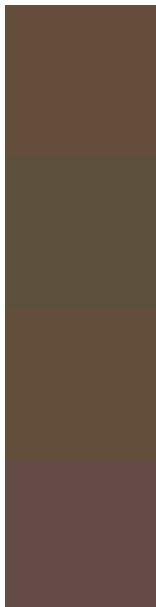
81.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



Tritanopia

83.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220

Protanomaly

81.3080, 13.5720, -3.6760

Deuteranomaly

81.8140, 18.0190, -1.6690

Tritanomaly

82.4320, 16.4590, 4.5790

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220 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(100, 77, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 77, 59)  
}
```

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(100, 77, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 77, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220 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(100, 77, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 77, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 77, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 77, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 77, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 77,  
59) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 77, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 77,  
59) }
```

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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