

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.1090, 24.4380,
-2.3620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	684D33
RGB	104, 77, 51
RGB Percent	41%, 30%, 20%
CMY	0.5921, 0.6981, 0.7999
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.51, 0.59
HSL	29°, 34%, 30%
HSV	29°, 51%, 41%
XYZ	8.9616, 8.4892, 4.3017
YIQ	82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

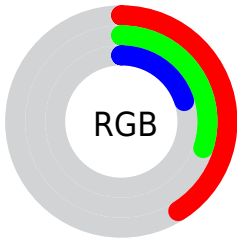
Format	Color
RYB	104, 102, 51
Decimal	6835507
CIELab	34.98, 7.82, 19.78
CIElCh	35, 21.273, 68.422
Yxy	8.4892, 0.4120, 0.3903
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285025587 (0xFF684D33)
YUV	82.1090, -15.3367, 19.1984
Hunter-Lab	29.1363, 3.9138, 11.6418

Details

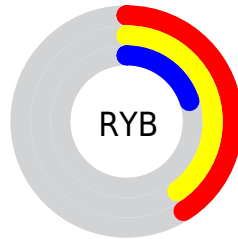
The YIQ color **82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **72.8910, -24.4380, 2.3620**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.0770, 27.4640, -2.1360**, and **36.5000, 21.7790, -3.7330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.1840, 19.8530, -1.8670**.

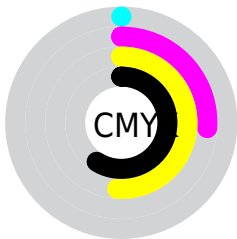
Distribution



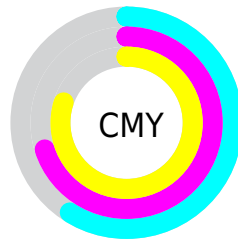
- Red (41%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620 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 82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.1090, 24.4380,
-2.3620

■ 82.1090, 24.4380,
-2.3620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.6250, 22.9250,
-2.4750

■ 132.0770, 27.4640,
-2.1360

■ 36.5000, 21.7790,
-3.7330

■ 158.2620, 28.3810,
-2.2350

■ 16.0250, 16.0470,
1.0310

■ 185.4470, 29.2980,
-2.3340

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.9310, 30.8110,
-2.2210

■ 236.7450, 22.4670,
-5.1890

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,

-7.4640

■ 82.1090, 24.4380,
-2.3620

■ 82.1090, 24.4380,
-2.3620

■ 78.0340, 29.0230,
-2.8570

■ 86.1840, 19.8530,
-1.8670

■ 73.2580, 34.2040,
-3.1400

■ 90.9600, 14.6720,
-1.5840

■ 69.1830, 38.7890,
-3.6350

■ 95.0350, 10.0870,
-1.0890

■ 64.9940, 43.6950,
-4.4410

■ 99.2240, 5.1810,
-0.2830

■ 61.0330, 47.9590,
-4.6250

■ 103.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 107.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

■ 112.1500, -9.1700,
0.9900

■ 116.2250,
-13.7550, 1.4850

■ 121.0010,
-18.9360, 1.7680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.4180, 28.2420, 5.7940



82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



80.8040, 14.8110, -9.6130

Triad

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



82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



71.7070, -36.2640, -14.6000



84.2470, -1.6530, 13.4430

Complementary

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



82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



72.8910, -24.4380, 2.3620

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.



81.0920, -20.4500, 7.1820



82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



69.6550, -47.6810, -11.4330

Square

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



82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



75.6460, -17.0990, -15.0110



75.3130, -37.5500, -2.3020



84.7990, 14.3480, 15.3080

Rectangle

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



82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



79.4330, 5.5500, -12.4820



75.3130, -37.5500, -2.3020



83.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340

Sweetspot

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



82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



126.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900



69.9250, 22.9210, 19.6330



63.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



100.9980, 37.8720, -3.5360



97.3710, 17.2880, -15.9600



48.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



67.2570, 53.1400, -4.9080



142.2110, 111.5070, -10.9330

Inverse Universe

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



72.8910, -24.4380, 2.3620



87.0020, -37.8720, 3.5360



57.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600



48.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



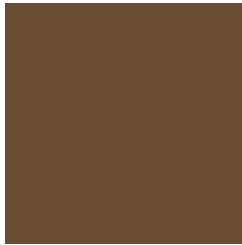
47.7430, -53.1400, 4.9080



100.3760, -111.7820, 10.4100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

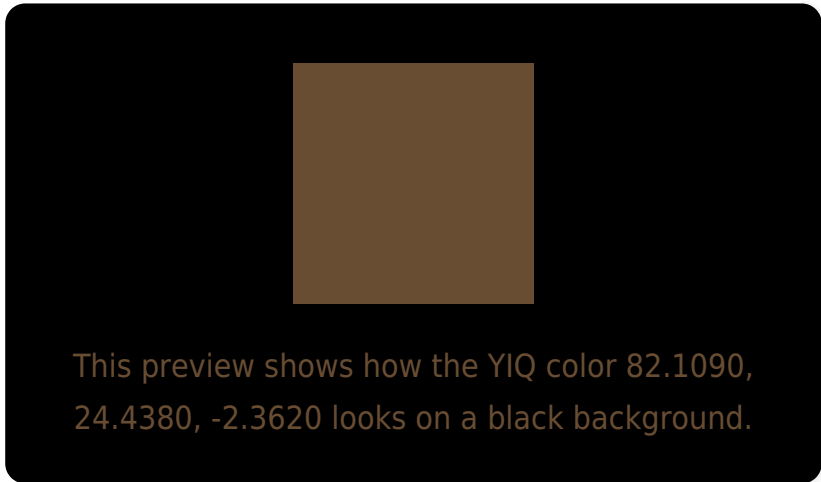
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

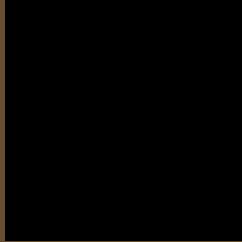
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620.

-2.3620.

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

82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620

Protanopia

81.6730, 13.8020, -7.8460

Deuteranopia

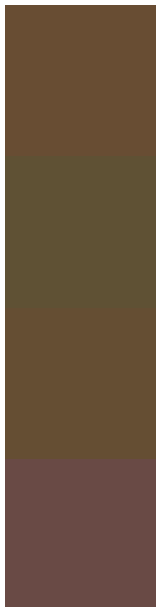
82.0870, 21.5040, -4.2560



Tritanopia

83.5510, 17.7420, 8.8620

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620

Protanomaly

81.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510

Deuteranomaly

81.7990, 22.3750, -3.5210

Tritanomaly

82.6990, 20.0810, 5.0170

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.9640, 8.8490, -0.6790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620 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(104, 77, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 77, 51)  
}
```

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(104, 77, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 77, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620 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(104, 77, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 77, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 77, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 77, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 77, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 77,  
51) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 77, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104, 77,  
51) }
```

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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