

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(82.8450, 33.9290,  
-3.6630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	714C27
RGB	113, 76, 39
RGB Percent	44%, 30%, 15%
CMY	0.5568, 0.7020, 0.8469
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.65, 0.56
HSL	30°, 49%, 30%
HSV	30°, 65%, 44%
XYZ	9.7624, 8.8253, 3.1120
YIQ	82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

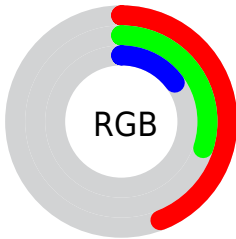
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	113, 113, 39
Decimal	7425063
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.65, 11.55, 27.90
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 30.191, 67.512
Yxy	8.8253, 0.4499, 0.4067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285615143 (0xFF714C27)
YUV	82.8450, -21.6156, 26.4459
Hunter-Lab	29.7074, 6.6707, 14.5843

# Details

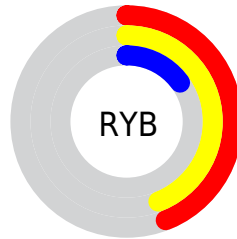
The YIQ color **82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **69.1550, -33.9290, 3.6630**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.9980, 37.8720, -3.5360**, and **37.3220, 28.1520, -3.5920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.0690, 39.1100, -3.9460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.6210, 28.7480, -3.3800**.

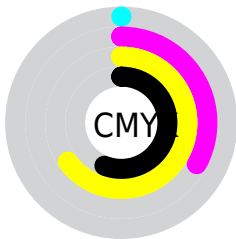
# Distribution



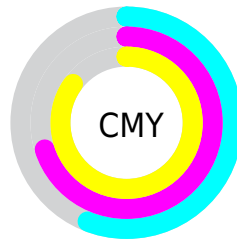
- Red (44%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630 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 82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.8450, 33.9290,  
-3.6630

82.8450, 33.9290,  
-3.6630

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

59.0620, 31.8200,  
-3.9880

132.9980, 37.8720,  
-3.5360

37.3220, 28.1520,  
-3.5920

159.7810, 39.9810,  
-3.2110

17.5200, 19.0270,  
2.0910

186.3790, 41.1730,  
-2.7870

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

214.7490, 43.0070,  
-2.9850

234.5620, 27.2360,  
-9.0200

250.6680, 12.1980,

-11.8180

253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

82.8450, 33.9290,  
-3.6630

82.8450, 33.9290,  
-3.6630

78.0690, 39.1100,  
-3.9460

87.6210, 28.7480,  
-3.3800

73.7660, 44.3370,  
-5.0630

91.9240, 23.5210,  
-2.2630

68.9900, 49.5180,  
-5.3460

96.7000, 18.3400,  
-1.9800

66.6590, 51.9480,  
-5.3320

101.4760, 13.1590,  
-1.6970

105.7790, 7.9320,  
-0.5800

■ 110.5550, 2.7510,  
-0.2970

■ 115.3310, -2.4300,  
-0.0140

■ 119.5200, -7.3360,  
0.7920

■ 124.4100,  
-12.8380, 1.3860

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.9740, 38.4200, 8.5640



82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630



80.6920, 20.8180, -13.8540

# Triad

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



82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630



66.4980, -54.9690, -22.5290



86.0390, -3.7630, 18.6450

# Complementary

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



82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630



69.1550, -33.9290, 3.6630

# 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.



80.5020, -33.2880, 8.5680



82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630



68.6470, -62.3980, -14.5420

# Square

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



82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630



72.7430, -27.9180, -22.6860



68.0090, -66.1130, -7.7850



86.3530, 18.8400, 22.0080



# Rectangle

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



82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630



79.4130, 8.3020, -18.3060



68.0090, -66.1130, -7.7850



84.7820, -13.3450, 16.0870

# Sweetspot

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



82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630



135.7750, 13.7550, -1.4850



65.4580, 31.9060, 27.5060



66.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630



100.0290, 53.7820, -5.5300



103.9770, 24.0290, -22.4910



53.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



71.1000, 55.0200, -5.9400



146.6410, 113.1120, -12.4880



# Inverse Universe

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



69.1550, -33.9290, 3.6630



78.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300



48.0230, -24.0290, 22.4910



52.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



48.9000, -55.0200, 5.9400

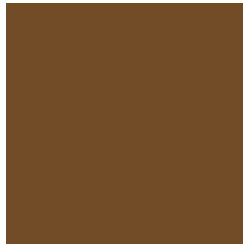


100.9460, -113.3870, 11.9650



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

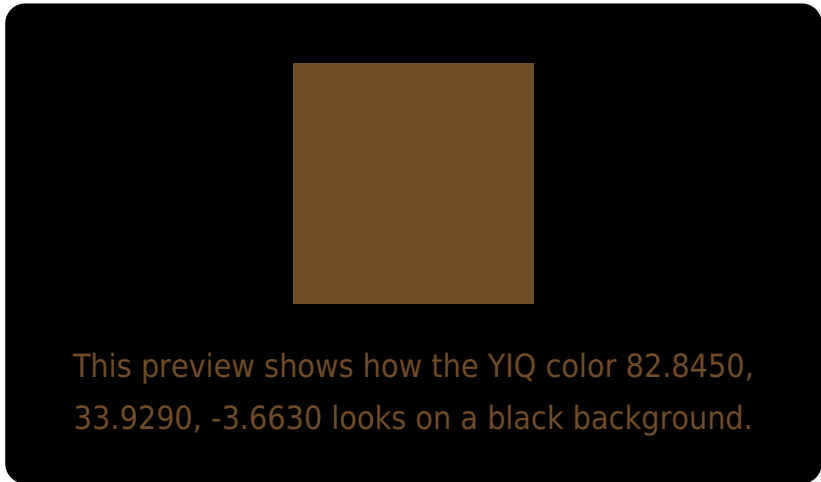
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

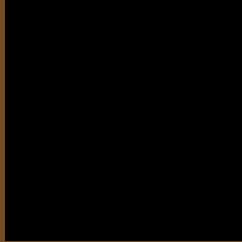
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.8450, 33.9290,

-3.6630.

# 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

82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630

### Protanopia

81.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540

### Deuteranopia

82.3880, 27.7860, -7.9740



## Tritanopia

85.7260, 24.6190, 10.8830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630

## Protanomaly

82.1210, 24.1640, -8.4120

## Deuteranomaly

82.6980, 29.8490, -6.8150

## Tritanomaly

84.4180, 28.2420, 5.7940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.7040, 12.5170, -1.0750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630 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(113, 76, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 76, 39)  
}
```

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(113, 76, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 76, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630 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(113, 76, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 76, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 76, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 76, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 76, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 76,  
39) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 76, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 76,  
39) }
```

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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