

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280)
contains.

YIQ(83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280)	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(83.0820, 19.9000,
-8.2280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61532F
RGB	97, 83, 47
RGB Percent	38%, 33%, 18%
CMY	0.6196, 0.6745, 0.8156
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.52, 0.62
HSL	43°, 35%, 28%
HSV	43°, 52%, 38%
XYZ	8.5365, 8.9326, 3.9664
YIQ	83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

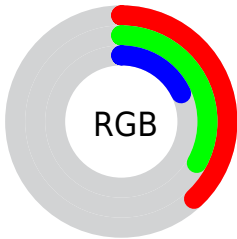
Format	Color
RYB	66, 97, 47
Decimal	6378287
CIELab	35.85, 0.41, 23.10
CIELCh	36, 23.108, 88.994
Yxy	8.9326, 0.3982, 0.4167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284568367 (0xFF61532F)
YUV	83.0820, -17.7884, 12.2061
Hunter-Lab	29.8874, -1.3196, 13.0527

Details

The YIQ color **83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **60.9180, -19.9000, 8.2280**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.7510, 22.3300, -8.2140**, and **36.9570, 18.7540, -9.4860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1810, 23.9350, -9.7690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.9830, 15.8650, -6.6870**.

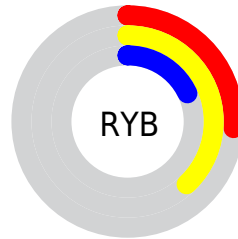
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (33%)

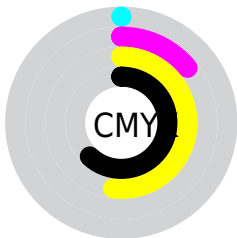
Blue (18%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (18%)

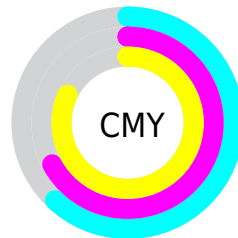


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (52%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280 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 83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.0820, 19.9000,
-8.2280

■ 83.0820, 19.9000,
-8.2280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.5980, 18.3870,
-8.3410

■ 132.7510, 22.3300,
-8.2140

■ 36.9570, 18.7540,
-9.4860

■ 158.9360, 23.2470,
-8.3130

■ 18.3400, 10.5460,
-3.9020

■ 186.1210, 24.1640,
-8.4120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 213.8930, 24.8060,
-9.0340

■ 240.3980, 21.8260,
-10.0940

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,

-8.7080

■ 83.0820, 19.9000,
-8.2280

■ 83.0820, 19.9000,
-8.2280

■ 80.1810, 23.9350,
-9.7690

■ 85.9830, 15.8650,
-6.6870

■ 77.9810, 27.3740,
-11.5220

■ 88.1830, 12.4260,
-4.9340

■ 75.0800, 31.4090,
-13.0630

■ 91.0840, 8.3910,
-3.3930

■ 72.1790, 35.4440,
-14.6040

■ 93.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

■ 70.0930, 38.5620,
-16.0460

■ 96.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 99.0860, -3.1180,
1.4420

■ 101.9870, -7.1530,
2.9830

■ 104.8880,
-11.1880, 4.5240

■ 107.0880,
-14.6270, 6.2770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.7290, 28.5640, -0.0440



83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280



81.3790, 5.6420, -14.1500

Triad

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



83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280



67.4040, -57.4000, -17.0160



86.7000, 10.3130, 16.8490

Complementary

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



83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280



60.9180, -19.9000, 8.2280

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.



85.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670



83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280



73.2190, -49.1490, -6.8530

Square

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



83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280



73.6100, -34.6130, -16.9890



81.0200, -29.1150, 4.5250



86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640

Rectangle

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



83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280



79.2790, -5.8200, -15.6760



81.0200, -29.1150, 4.5250



86.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860

Sweetspot

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



83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280



119.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940



63.5460, 25.3060, 14.9540



60.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630



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.



83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280



103.1940, 31.0880, -12.7520



88.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820



46.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



81.0350, 44.4770, -18.6190



173.3110, 95.4650, -39.5990

Inverse Universe

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



60.9180, -19.9000, 8.2280



68.8060, -31.0880, 12.7520



55.9890, -9.4940, 17.8820



45.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



30.9650, -44.4770, 18.6190



66.6890, -95.4650, 39.5990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

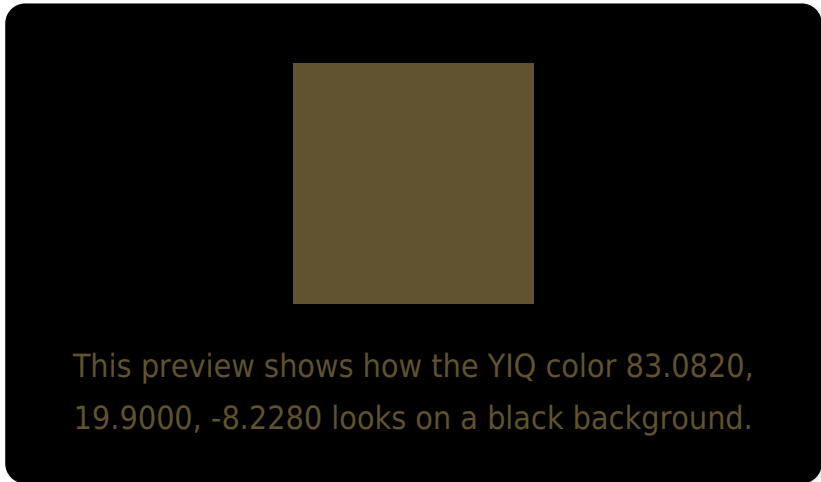
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

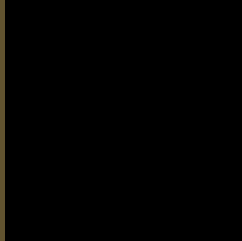
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.0820, 19.9000,

-8.2280.

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

83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280

Protanopia

83.1740, 16.6450, -9.8110

Deuteranopia

83.8160, 23.7050, -5.5990



Tritanopia

86.2620, 11.1860, 6.5300

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280

Protanomaly

82.8860, 17.5160, -9.0760

Deuteranomaly

83.8050, 22.2380, -6.5460

Tritanomaly

84.9540, 14.8090, 1.4410

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280 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(97, 83, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 83, 47)  
}
```

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(97, 83, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 83, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280 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(97, 83, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 83, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 83, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 83, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 83, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 83, 47)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 83, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 83,  
47) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor