

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.1500, 51.5830,
-15.2410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7B4F00
RGB	123, 79, 0
RGB Percent	48%, 31%, 0%
CMY	0.5176, 0.6903, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 1.00, 0.52
HSL	39°, 100%, 24%
HSV	39°, 100%, 48%
XYZ	10.9654, 9.8014, 1.3159
YIQ	83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

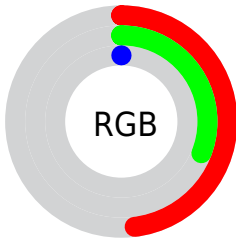
Format	Color
RYB	69, 123, 0
Decimal	8081152
CIELab	37.48, 12.87, 46.32
CIELCh	37, 48.072, 74.467
Yxy	9.8014, 0.4966, 0.4439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286271232 (0xFF7B4F00)
YUV	83.1500, -40.9930, 34.9484
Hunter-Lab	31.3072, 7.7324, 19.4230

Details

The YIQ color **83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **39.8500, -51.5830, 15.2410**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.2260, 54.4250, -11.6790**, and **41.1760, 31.4990, -3.6770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.8660, 46.6310, -13.6010**.

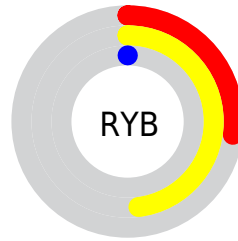
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (31%)

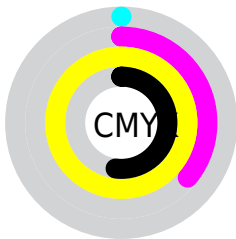
Blue (0%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (0%)

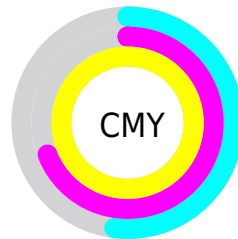


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410 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 83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.1500, 51.5830,
-15.2410

83.1500, 51.5830,
-15.2410

253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

61.5760, 41.8160,
-8.9360

135.2260, 54.4250,
-11.6790

41.1760, 31.4990,
-3.6770

162.0090, 56.5340,
-11.3540

21.6620, 21.5030,
1.2710

189.6780, 58.9640,
-11.3400

1.4950, 2.9800,
1.0600

213.2750, 52.7290,
-13.9830

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

233.3760, 36.0870,
-20.7530

247.0200, 22.4700,

-21.7700

■ 250.3260, 13.1610,
-12.7510

■ 83.1500, 51.5830,
-15.2410

■ 86.8660, 46.6310,
-13.6010

■ 91.2830, 41.0830,
-12.1730

■ 94.9990, 36.1310,
-10.5330

■ 99.3020, 30.9040,
-9.4160

■ 103.1320, 25.6310,
-7.4650

■ 106.8480, 20.6790,
-5.8250

■ 111.1510, 15.4520,
-4.7080

■ 114.8670, 10.5000,
-3.0680

■ 119.2840, 4.9520,
-1.6400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.3370, 59.3270, 9.6230



83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410



80.6150, 27.7440, -29.2480

Triad

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



83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410



74.3060, -63.1760, -22.4720



90.7060, 2.1490, 32.6530

Complementary

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



83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410



39.8500, -51.5830, 15.2410

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.



80.5400, -53.6460, 14.0820



83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410



77.2360, -74.1820, -10.2300

Square

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



83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410



69.1590, -50.0610, -34.3890



76.1080, -79.2730, -0.5610



87.0170, 38.0020, 38.1780

Rectangle

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



83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410



77.3610, 4.9120, -33.9680



76.1080, -79.2730, -0.5610



89.8720, -13.1180, 28.4980

Sweetspot

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



83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410



144.8480, 20.6790, -5.8250



41.9070, 58.8630, 40.0710



72.1230, 12.6550, -3.5770



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410



108.6000, 67.6310, -19.7370



104.1940, 29.9470, -41.6450



59.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



84.3350, 52.5000, -15.3400



170.4420, 105.6420, -31.3020

Inverse Universe

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



39.8500, -51.5830, 15.2410



52.4000, -67.6310, 19.7370



18.8060, -29.9470, 41.6450



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



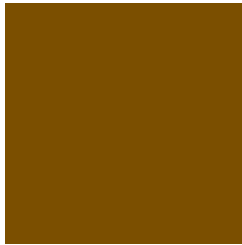
40.6650, -52.5000, 15.3400



81.5580, -105.6420, 31.3020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

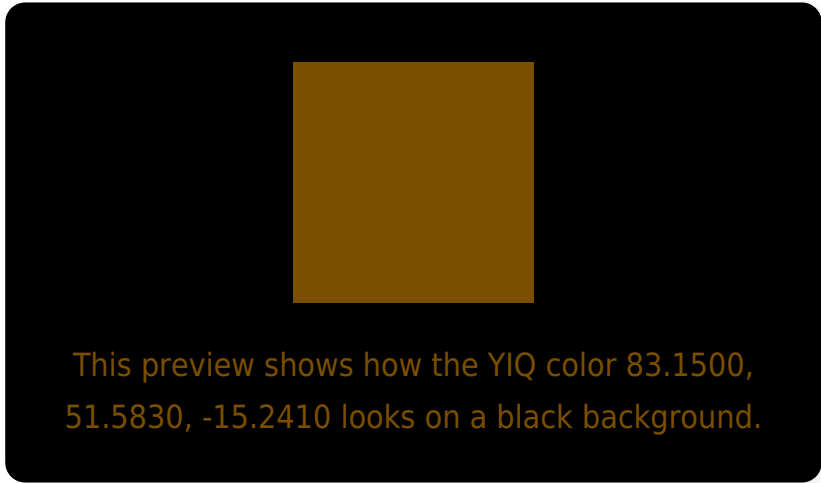
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.1500, 51.5830,

-15.2410.

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

83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410

Protanopia

83.1690, 32.2360, -22.5480

Deuteranopia

82.7960, 43.6520, -20.1880



Tritanopia

89.5310, 29.6620, 13.1020

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410

Protanomaly

82.8710, 39.0670, -19.6930

Deuteranomaly

82.8180, 46.5860, -18.2940

Tritanomaly

87.1000, 37.8250, 2.8250

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.4780, 18.8450, -5.6270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410 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(123, 79, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 79, 0)  
}
```

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(123, 79, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 79, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410 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(123, 79, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 79, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(123, 79, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 79, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 79, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 79, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.1500, 51.5830, -15.2410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 79, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123, 79,  
0) }
```

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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