

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.2120, -12.8810,
-14.3610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.2120, -12.8810,
-14.3610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E6049
RGB	62, 96, 73
RGB Percent	24%, 38%, 29%
CMY	0.7570, 0.6235, 0.7138
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.24, 0.62
HSL	139°, 22%, 31%
HSV	139°, 35%, 38%
XYZ	7.3716, 9.8726, 7.8189
YIQ	83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

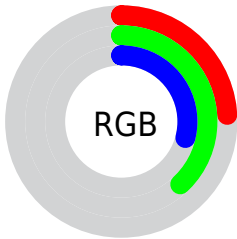
Format	Color
RYB	62, 88, 96
Decimal	4087881
CIELab	37.61, -17.86, 9.31
CIELCh	38, 20.141, 152.482
Yxy	9.8726, 0.2941, 0.3939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282277961 (0xFF3E6049)
YUV	83.2120, -5.0345, -18.6029
Hunter-Lab	31.4207, -13.1086, 7.2404

Details

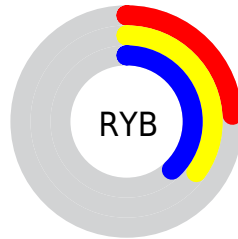
The YIQ color **83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **74.7880, 12.8810, 14.3610**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.3860, -13.4310, -15.4070**, and **36.8530, -13.2480, -13.2160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.4240, -16.5940, -18.6580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.8860, -8.8470, -10.3750**.

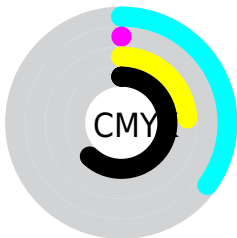
Distribution



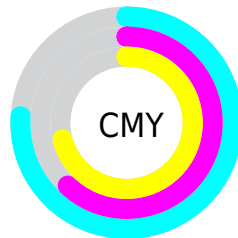
- Red (24%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610 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 83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.2120, -12.8810,
-14.3610

■ 83.2120, -12.8810,
-14.3610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.6250, -12.6060,
-13.8380

■ 133.3860,
-13.4310, -15.4070

■ 36.8530, -13.2480,
-13.2160

■ 159.2720,
-13.1100, -15.7180

■ 17.4790, -9.2590,
-13.9230

■ 186.5600,
-13.9810, -16.4530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.1470,
-14.2560, -16.9760

■ 240.9730,
-13.7060, -15.9300

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

-1.6960

■ 83.2120, -12.8810,
-14.3610

■ 83.2120, -12.8810,
-14.3610

■ 79.4240, -16.5940,
-18.6580

■ 86.8860, -8.8470,
-10.3750

■ 76.0490, -20.0320,
-22.4320

■ 90.3750, -5.7300,
-6.2900

■ 72.3750, -24.0660,
-26.4180

■ 94.0490, -1.6960,
-2.3040

■ 68.8860, -27.1830,
-30.5030

■ 97.5380, 1.4210,
1.7810

■ 65.2120, -31.2170,
-34.4890

■ 101.2120, 5.4550,
5.7670

■ 61.4240, -34.9300,
-38.7860

■ 105.0000, 9.1680,
10.0640

■ 59.8860, -36.3510,
-40.5670

■ 108.3750, 12.6060,
13.8380

■ 112.1630, 16.3190,
18.1350

■ 115.5380, 19.7570,
21.9090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.7640, 3.1200, -12.4960



83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610



79.9420, -29.6160, -13.9360

Triad

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



83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610



87.2550, -22.4670, 5.1890



89.8740, 26.9580, 7.0380

Complementary

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



83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610



74.7880, 12.8810, 14.3610

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.



90.5240, 22.3720, 13.0600



83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610



90.0400, -5.5040, 11.6480

Square

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



83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610



81.9710, -36.5870, -3.2350



91.1190, 10.4510, 14.3470



88.4620, 24.9420, -0.4820

Rectangle

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



83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610



78.8040, -37.9150, -12.2110



91.1190, 10.4510, 14.3470



90.1560, 26.2240, 9.3280

Sweetspot

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



83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610



119.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670



88.8350, 4.3580, -12.9060



60.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



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.



83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610



104.7500, -20.6280, -22.6440



85.1500, -18.3380, -9.0740



46.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



69.8480, -42.3560, -47.3800



149.7720, -91.0380, -101.2620

Inverse Universe

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



74.7880, 12.8810, 14.3610



91.3640, 20.3070, 22.9550



72.8500, 18.3380, 9.0740



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



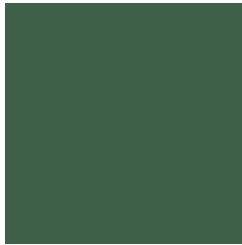
42.1520, 42.3560, 47.3800



90.2280, 91.0380, 101.2620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

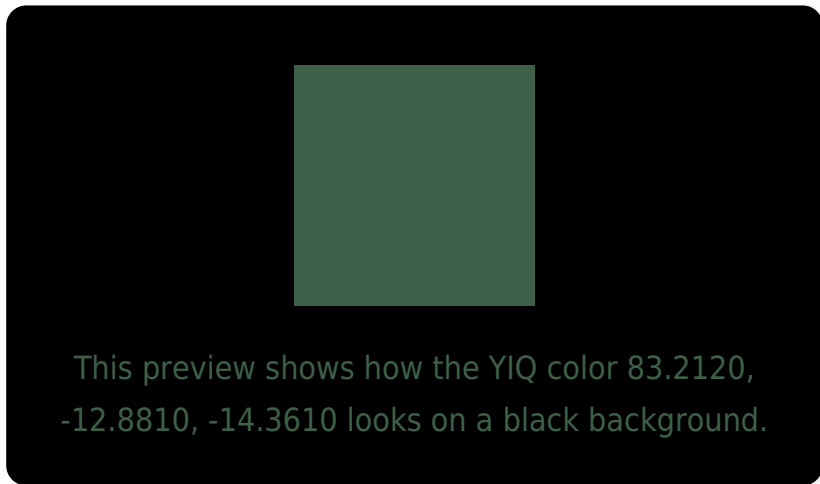
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

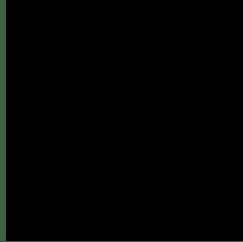
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.2120, -12.8810,

-14.3610.

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

83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610

Protanopia

87.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370

Deuteranopia

88.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820



Tritanopia

85.7360, -16.8720, -2.6000

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610

Protanomaly

85.9150, 1.3770, -8.4390

Deuteranomaly

86.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890

Tritanomaly

84.5850, -15.1290, -6.6570

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610 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(62, 96, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 96, 73)  
}
```

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(62, 96, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 96, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610 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(62, 96, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 96, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(62, 96, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 96, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 96, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 96, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 96, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 96,  
73) }
```

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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