

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.3620, 13.4800,
-2.0080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F5141
RGB	95, 81, 65
RGB Percent	37%, 32%, 25%
CMY	0.6274, 0.6824, 0.7450
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.32, 0.63
HSL	32°, 19%, 31%
HSV	32°, 32%, 37%
XYZ	8.6165, 8.6990, 6.2285
YIQ	83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

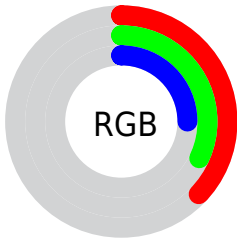
Format	Color
RYB	91, 95, 65
Decimal	6246721
CIELab	35.40, 3.07, 11.56
CIELCh	35, 11.957, 75.128
Yxy	8.6990, 0.3660, 0.3695
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284436801 (0xFF5F5141)
YUV	83.3620, -9.0525, 10.2065
Hunter-Lab	29.4941, 0.5330, 8.1251

Details

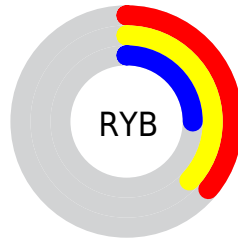
The YIQ color **83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **76.6380, -13.4800, 2.0080**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950**, and **38.5790, 11.3710, -2.3330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900**.

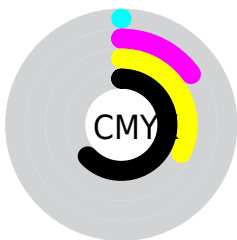
Distribution



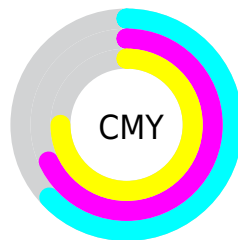
- Red (37%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080 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 83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.3620, 13.4800,
-2.0080

■ 83.3620, 13.4800,
-2.0080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.1770, 12.5630,
-1.9090

■ 132.8460, 14.9930,
-1.8950

■ 38.5790, 11.3710,
-2.3330

■ 159.0310, 15.9100,
-1.9940

■ 17.7640, 12.2880,
-2.4320

■ 186.0310, 15.9100,
-1.9940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 213.9170, 16.2310,
-2.3050

■ 241.6180, 15.6350,
-2.5170

■ 254.2020, 2.2470,

-2.1770

■ 83.3620, 13.4800,
-2.0080

■ 83.3620, 13.4800,
-2.0080

■ 79.9880, 17.4690,
-2.7150

■ 86.8500, 9.1700,
-0.9900

■ 75.9130, 22.0540,
-3.2100

■ 90.8110, 4.9060,
-0.8060

■ 72.5390, 26.0430,
-3.9170

■ 94.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 68.4640, 30.6280,
-4.4120

■ 98.2600, -3.6680,
0.3960

■ 65.0900, 34.6170,
-5.1190

■ 101.7480, -7.9780,
1.4140

■ 61.0150, 39.2020,
-5.6140

■ 105.7090,
-12.2420, 1.5980

■ 58.3420, 42.5950,
-6.5330

■ 109.1970,
-16.5520, 2.6160

■ 113.1580,
-20.8160, 2.8000

■ 116.6460,
-25.1260, 3.8180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.9650, 16.2760, 2.3880



83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



82.4320, 7.2910, -5.4850

Triad

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



83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



79.6170, -18.1550, -6.8830



84.6400, 1.3740, 8.1420

Complementary

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



83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



76.6380, -13.4800, 2.0080

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.



83.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840



83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



79.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720

Square

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



83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



79.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980



81.7300, -16.7350, 0.4250



84.8320, 9.5810, 8.0850

Rectangle

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



83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



81.4420, 1.3310, -7.6050



81.7300, -16.7350, 0.4250



84.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930

Sweetspot

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



83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



117.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



75.6800, 13.0650, 11.0250



58.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



104.4290, 20.5410, -3.3230



91.5800, 9.6300, -9.3300



46.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



68.7080, 50.2520, -7.6360



146.8960, 107.8400, -16.0640

Inverse Universe

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



76.6380, -13.4800, 2.0080



94.1580, -20.8160, 2.8000



68.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420



45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



43.2920, -50.2520, 7.6360



93.1040, -107.8400, 16.0640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

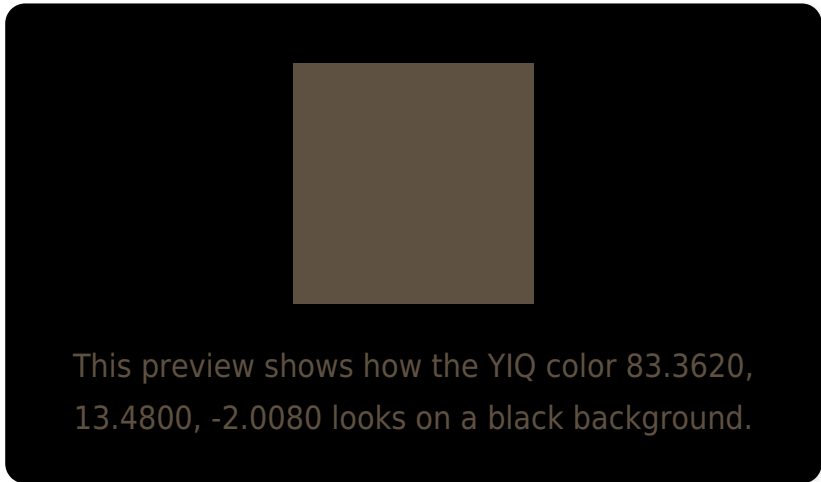
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

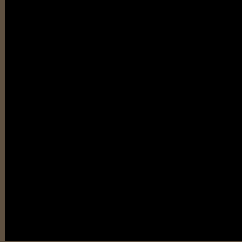
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080.



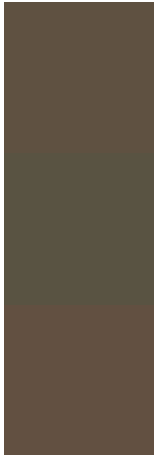
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080.

-2.0080.

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

83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080

Protanopia

82.8560, 9.0330, -4.0150

Deuteranopia

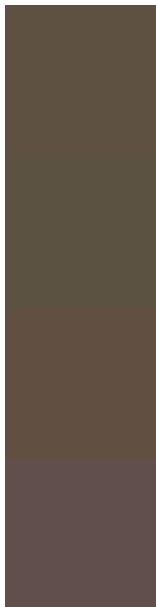
83.6720, 15.5430, -0.8490



Tritanopia

84.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080

Protanomaly

82.8670, 10.5000, -3.0680

Deuteranomaly

83.3730, 14.9470, -1.0610

Tritanomaly

83.8550, 10.7740, 2.9820

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080 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(95, 81, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 81, 65)  
}
```

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(95, 81, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 81, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080 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(95, 81, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 81, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 81, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 81, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 81, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 81, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 81, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 81,  
65) }
```

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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