

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.4490, -17.7420,
-8.8620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D5E58
RGB	61, 94, 88
RGB Percent	24%, 37%, 35%
CMY	0.7609, 0.6313, 0.6550
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.06, 0.63
HSL	169°, 21%, 30%
HSV	169°, 35%, 37%
XYZ	7.6879, 9.7036, 10.6967
YIQ	83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

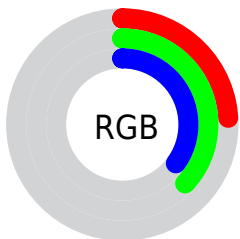
Format	Color
RYB	61, 79, 94
Decimal	4021848
CIELab	37.31, -13.53, -0.38
CIELCh	37, 13.534, 181.603
Yxy	9.7036, 0.2737, 0.3455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282211928 (0xFF3D5E58)
YUV	83.4490, 2.2436, -19.6878
Hunter-Lab	31.1506, -10.4604, 1.4461

Details

The YIQ color **83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **71.5510, 17.7420, 8.8620**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.1500, -18.3380, -9.0740**, and **37.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.5300, -22.4640, -11.3920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320**.

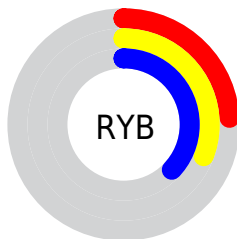
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (37%)

Blue (35%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (37%)

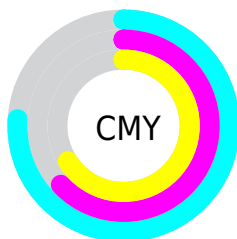


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620 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 83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.4490, -17.7420,
-8.8620

■ 83.4490, -17.7420,
-8.8620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.8620, -17.4670,
-8.3390

■ 133.7370,
-18.6130, -9.5970

■ 37.5630, -18.0630,
-8.5510

■ 159.7370,
-18.6130, -9.5970

■ 18.9440, -14.7620,
-7.8020

■ 186.4380,
-19.2090, -9.8090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.1390,
-19.8050, -10.0210

■ 242.7260,
-20.0800, -10.5440

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,

-1.9080

■ 83.4490, -17.7420,
-8.8620

■ 83.4490, -17.7420,
-8.8620

■ 80.5300, -22.4640,
-11.3920

■ 86.3680, -13.0200,
-6.3320

■ 77.4260, -28.1030,
-13.8230

■ 89.4720, -7.3810,
-3.9010

■ 74.5070, -32.8250,
-16.3530

■ 92.3910, -2.6590,
-1.3710

■ 71.2890, -38.1430,
-19.0950

■ 95.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 68.3700, -42.8650,
-21.6250

■ 98.5280, 7.3810,
3.9010

■ 65.5650, -47.9080,
-23.8440

■ 101.3330, 12.4240,
6.1200

■ 63.9560, -50.5670,
-25.2150

■ 104.5510, 17.7420,
8.8620

■ 107.4700, 22.4640,
11.3920

■ 110.5740, 28.1030,
13.8230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.5980, -7.9760, -9.6400



83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620



83.5070, -23.6570, -6.2890

Triad

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



83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620



88.8890, -3.7610, 7.5910



88.5690, 17.3310, -0.2130

Complementary

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



83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620



71.5510, 17.7420, 8.8620

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.



89.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040



83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620



89.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160

Square

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



83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620



87.3930, -14.1680, 3.4640



89.5830, 14.7160, 8.6360



86.9980, 11.5090, -4.8350

Rectangle

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



83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620



83.8000, -22.9240, -3.0520



89.5830, 14.7160, 8.6360



88.8080, 18.1560, 1.3560

Sweetspot

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



83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620



117.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



82.1650, -5.4990, -15.9870



58.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



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.



83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620



105.7250, -27.5070, -13.6110



78.2630, -16.9180, -1.7660



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



74.8300, -59.1400, -29.5400



161.2350, -127.4490, -63.6170

Inverse Universe

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



71.5510, 17.7420, 8.8620



87.2750, 27.5070, 13.6110



76.7370, 16.9180, 1.7660



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



35.1700, 59.1400, 29.5400



75.7650, 127.4490, 63.6170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

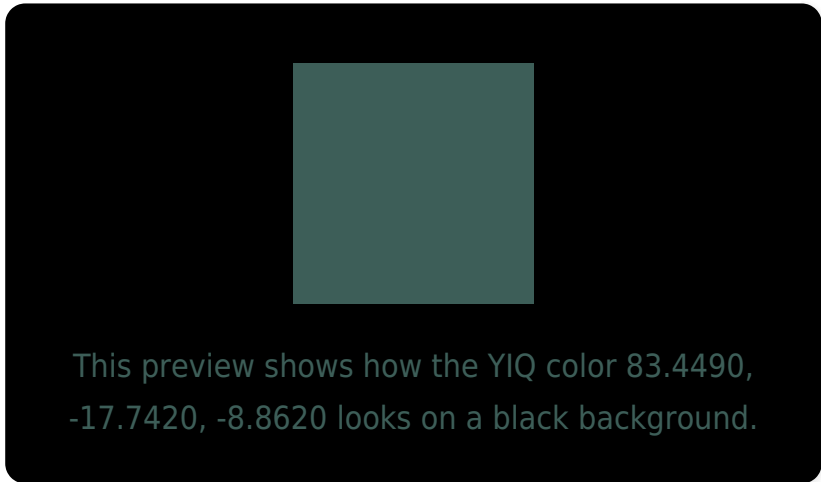
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

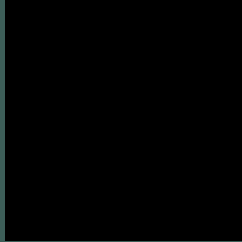
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.4490, -17.7420,

-8.8620.

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

83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620

Protanopia

87.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970

Deuteranopia

88.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



Tritanopia

84.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620

Protanomaly

86.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870

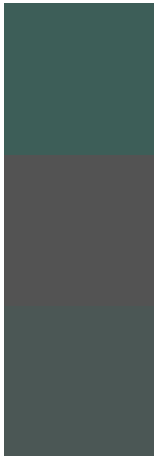
Deuteranomaly

86.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490

Tritanomaly

84.3720, -18.8430, -5.4270

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620 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(61, 94, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 94, 88)  
}
```

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(61, 94, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 94, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620 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(61, 94, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 94, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(61, 94, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 94, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 94, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 94, 88)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 94, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 94,  
88) }
```

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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