

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.4540, -8.1110,
-23.7190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D6534
RGB	61, 101, 52
RGB Percent	24%, 40%, 20%
CMY	0.7609, 0.6038, 0.7961
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.49, 0.60
HSL	109°, 32%, 30%
HSV	109°, 49%, 40%
XYZ	7.1977, 10.5496, 4.9059
YIQ	83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

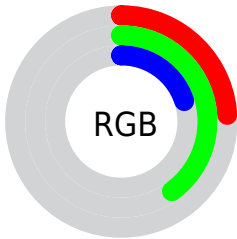
Format	Color
RYB	52, 101, 92
Decimal	4023604
CIELab	38.81, -24.72, 23.33
CIElCh	39, 33.992, 136.649
Yxy	10.5496, 0.3177, 0.4657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282213684 (0xFF3D6534)
YUV	83.4540, -15.5068, -19.6922
Hunter-Lab	32.4802, -17.2845, 13.7808

Details

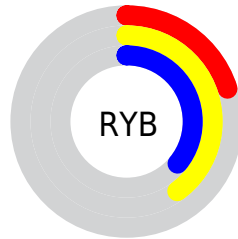
The YIQ color **83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **69.5460, 8.1110, 23.7190**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.8130, -7.7440, -24.8640**, and **36.0840, -9.9450, -23.5210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.9220, -9.6690, -28.5250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.9860, -6.5530, -18.9130**.

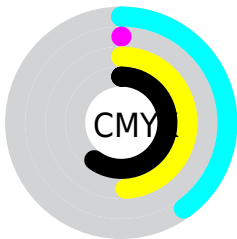
Distribution



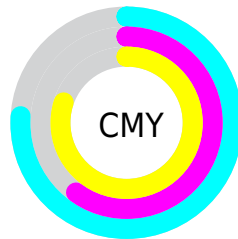
- Red (24%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190 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 83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.4540, -8.1110,
-23.7190

■ 83.4540, -8.1110,
-23.7190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.6820, -8.7530,
-23.0970

■ 133.8130, -7.7440,
-24.8640

■ 36.0840, -9.9450,
-23.5210

■ 160.2860, -7.6980,
-25.6980

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 187.4600, -8.2480,
-26.7440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 215.3460, -7.9270,
-27.0550

■ 238.5360, -5.4060,
-23.1820

■ 250.5130, 2.5690,

-8.0150

■ 83.4540, -8.1110,
-23.7190

■ 83.4540, -8.1110,
-23.7190

■ 79.9220, -9.6690,
-28.5250

■ 86.9860, -6.5530,
-18.9130

■ 76.0910, -11.8230,
-33.5430

■ 90.5180, -4.9950,
-14.1070

■ 72.5590, -13.3810,
-38.3490

■ 94.3490, -2.8410,
-9.0890

■ 69.0270, -14.9390,
-43.1550

■ 97.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830

■ 65.3810, -16.1760,
-48.2720

■ 101.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 64.6690, -17.0470,
-49.0070

■ 105.0590, 1.5120,
5.6400

■ 108.8900, 3.6660,
10.6580

■ 112.4220, 5.2240,
15.4640

■ 115.9540, 6.7820,
20.2700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.3770, 17.1510, -18.9850



83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190



70.2390, -53.0420, -29.9220

Triad

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



83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190



74.0560, -73.4950, -6.1590



91.4510, 41.8110, 18.6990

Complementary

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



83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190



69.5460, 8.1110, 23.7190

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.



93.1370, 28.3760, 25.4000



83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190



90.1870, -27.7870, 13.5010

Square

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



83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190



75.3950, -70.3760, -13.1280



94.3930, 4.1680, 23.5920



90.6170, 43.7390, 5.7790

Rectangle

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



83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190



72.6930, -60.0120, -24.7480



94.3930, 4.1680, 23.5920



92.1780, 38.3260, 21.2860

Sweetspot

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



83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190



123.0500, -3.4370, -9.3010



90.1310, 18.2040, -10.5320



61.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190



102.9120, -12.8770, -36.4690



82.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510



49.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



73.7840, -19.1090, -55.6930



155.2100, -40.3260, -117.2380

Inverse Universe

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



69.5460, 8.1110, 23.7190



81.7890, 12.2810, 36.2570



70.4130, 18.6110, 20.6510



47.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



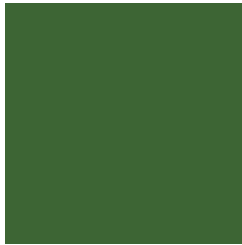
41.2160, 19.1090, 55.6930



86.7900, 40.3260, 117.2380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

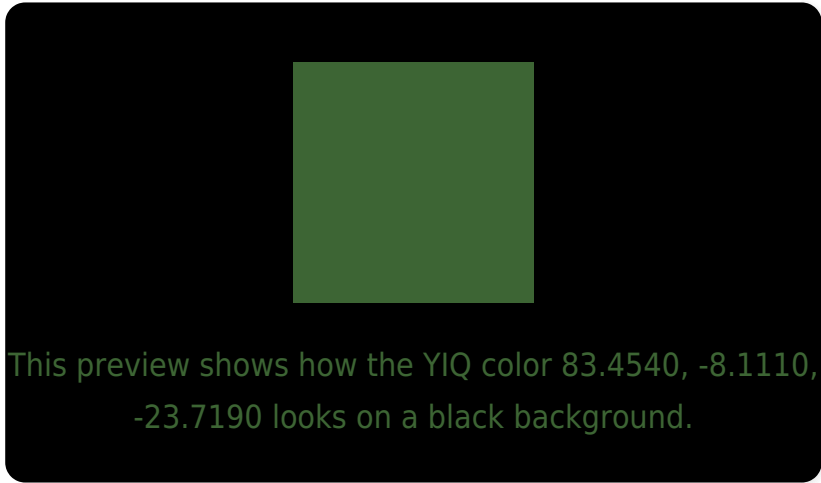
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

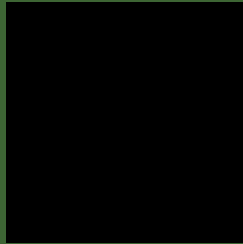
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.4540, -8.1110,

-23.7190.

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

83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190

Protanopia

88.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540

Deuteranopia

90.2290, 23.9800, -5.0760



Tritanopia

88.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190

Protanomaly

87.1790, 9.0810, -15.9030

Deuteranomaly

87.6680, 12.1980, -11.8180

Tritanomaly

86.5480, -13.7070, -10.4030

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190 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, 101, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 101, 52)  
}
```

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, 101, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 101, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190 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, 101, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 101, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 101, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 101, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 101, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 101,  
52) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.4540, -8.1110, -23.7190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 101, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 101,  
52) }
```

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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