

# Converting Colors

YIQ(83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(83.5890, 13.4380,  
-23.2820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	525F1D
RGB	82, 95, 29
RGB Percent	32%, 37%, 11%
CMY	0.6785, 0.6274, 0.8862
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.69, 0.63
HSL	72°, 53%, 24%
HSV	72°, 69%, 37%
XYZ	7.7929, 10.0672, 2.6966
YIQ	83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

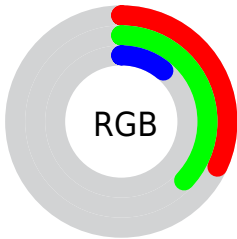
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	29, 95, 42
Decimal	5398301
CIELab	37.96, -15.38, 34.74
CIELCh	38, 37.996, 113.883
Yxy	10.0672, 0.3791, 0.4897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283588381 (0xFF525F1D)
YUV	83.5890, -26.9124, -1.3936
Hunter-Lab	31.7289, -11.6846, 17.1713

# Details

The YIQ color **83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **40.4110, -13.4380, 23.2820**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.6600, 14.6760, -23.6920**, and **39.2280, 7.3850, -18.2070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.9650, 15.1350, -26.5050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.3270, 11.4200, -19.7480**.

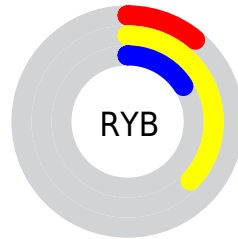
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (37%)

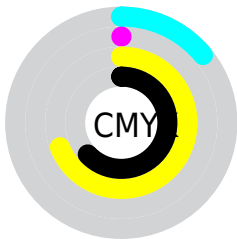
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (16%)

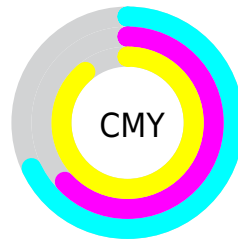


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820 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 83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.5890, 13.4380,  
-23.2820

83.5890, 13.4380,  
-23.2820

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

59.4750, 13.7590,  
-23.5930

133.6600, 14.6760,  
-23.6920

39.2280, 7.3850,  
-18.2070

160.4320, 15.3180,  
-24.3140

18.5180, -4.9950,  
-14.1070

187.5030, 16.5560,  
-24.7240

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

215.3890, 16.8770,  
-25.0350

243.5740, 17.7940,  
-25.1340

249.7560, 14.7660,

-14.3060

252.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

83.5890, 13.4380,  
-23.2820

83.5890, 13.4380,  
-23.2820

81.9650, 15.1350,  
-26.5050

85.3270, 11.4200,  
-19.7480

80.2270, 17.1530,  
-30.0390

86.9510, 9.7230,  
-16.5250

78.6030, 18.8500,  
-33.2620

88.6890, 7.7050,  
-12.9910

78.4890, 19.1710,  
-33.5730

90.0140, 5.4120,  
-9.9800

91.7520, 3.3940,  
-6.4460

■ 93.3760, 1.6970,  
-3.2230

■ 95.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 96.7380, -2.0180,  
3.5340

■ 98.4760, -4.0360,  
7.0680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.4070, 34.8020, -13.9820



83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820



77.9580, -18.5180, -27.8460

# Triad

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



83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820



75.0190, -72.0730, -9.9050



89.9100, 36.4450, 27.8450

# Complementary

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



83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820



40.4110, -13.4380, 23.2820

# 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.



92.2200, 12.1450, 27.7050



83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820



72.8650, -74.2750, -3.0350

# Square

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



83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820



73.9300, -64.8730, -19.2490



89.8720, -22.2860, 18.4340



88.4470, 47.6340, 17.7940



# Rectangle

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



83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820



68.5550, -51.1160, -31.7880



89.8720, -22.2860, 18.4340



90.7290, 29.7050, 28.8490

# Sweetspot

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



83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820



117.6550, 5.0450, -8.8350



55.7780, 36.0360, 7.7160



58.3930, 3.0270, -5.3010



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.



83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820



104.5060, 20.5010, -35.6510



74.0210, -5.6340, -30.0660



47.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



92.6540, 22.8400, -39.4960



198.2880, 48.4320, -84.8160



# Inverse Universe

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



40.4110, -13.4380, 23.2820



38.4940, -20.5010, 35.6510



49.9790, 5.6340, 30.0660



44.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



19.3460, -22.8400, 39.4960



41.4130, -49.0280, 84.6040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

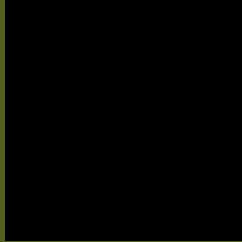
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820.

-23.2820.

# 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

83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820

### Protanopia

85.3350, 26.1370, -16.6390

### Deuteranopia

86.8460, 32.1880, -10.6600



## Tritanopia

89.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820

## Protanomaly

84.4160, 21.4150, -19.1690

## Deuteranomaly

85.7910, 24.8530, -15.3950

## Tritanomaly

87.3390, 3.1190, -6.9690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.7690, 4.7240, -8.5240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820 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(82, 95, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 95, 29)  
}
```

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(82, 95, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 95, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820 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(82, 95, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 95, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 95, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 95, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 95, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 95, 29)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.5890, 13.4380, -23.2820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 95, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 95,  
29) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor