

# Converting Colors

YIQ(83.6420, -20.4440,  
-25.9800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(83.6420, -20.4440,  
-25.9800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	306A3E
RGB	48, 106, 62
RGB Percent	19%, 42%, 24%
CMY	0.8119, 0.5842, 0.7569
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.42, 0.58
HSL	134°, 38%, 30%
HSV	134°, 55%, 42%
XYZ	7.2426, 11.2881, 6.3528
YIQ	83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

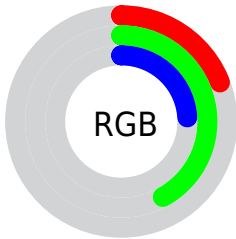
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	48, 95, 106
Decimal	3172926
CIELab	40.06, -29.67, 19.09
CIElCh	40, 35.277, 147.244
Yxy	11.2881, 0.2911, 0.4536
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281363006 (0xFF306A3E)
YUV	83.6420, -10.6695, -31.2580
Hunter-Lab	33.5978, -20.3170, 12.3076




# Details

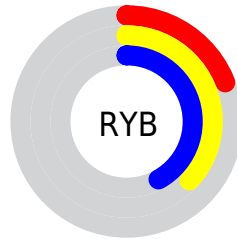
The YIQ color **83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **70.3580, 20.4440, 25.9800**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.8870, -19.7560, -27.4360**, and **36.0980, -21.7280, -24.7360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.4410, -24.4320, -30.8000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.8430, -16.4560, -21.1600**.

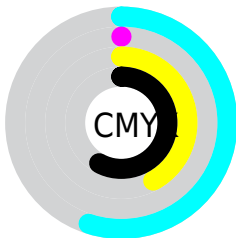
# Distribution







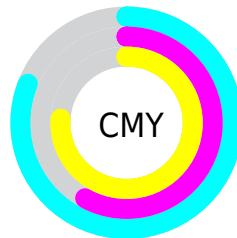
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (42%)
-  Blue (24%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (37%)
-  Blue (42%)



-  Cyan (55%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (42%)
-  Black (58%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (58%)
-  Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800 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 83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.6420, -20.4440,  
-25.9800

83.6420, -20.4440,  
-25.9800

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

58.3860, -22.5990,  
-25.4710

134.8870,  
-19.7560, -27.4360

36.0980, -21.7280,  
-24.7360

161.4740,  
-20.0310, -27.9590

21.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

188.9470,  
-19.9850, -28.7930

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

216.5340,  
-20.2600, -29.3160

236.3160,  
-16.4100, -21.9940

248.1790, -8.1140,

-7.1380

■ 83.6420, -20.4440,  
-25.9800

■ 83.6420, -20.4440,  
-25.9800

■ 79.4410, -24.4320,  
-30.8000

■ 87.8430, -16.4560,  
-21.1600

■ 75.5390, -27.8240,  
-35.4080

■ 91.7450, -13.0640,  
-16.5520

■ 71.3380, -31.8120,  
-40.2280

■ 95.9460, -9.0760,  
-11.7320

■ 67.4360, -35.2040,  
-44.8360

■ 99.8480, -5.6840,  
-7.1240

■ 65.1860, -37.4960,  
-47.3520

■ 104.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

■ 108.2500, 2.2920,  
2.5160

■ 112.1520, 5.6840,  
7.1240

■ 116.3530, 9.6720,  
11.9440

■ 120.2550, 13.0640,  
16.5520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.3760, 9.7240, -22.0520



83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800



74.3570, -59.1860, -28.7060

# Triad

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



83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800



82.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420



94.1970, 45.3420, 15.2780

# Complementary

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



83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800



70.3580, 20.4440, 25.9800

# 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.



95.6170, 35.7120, 24.6080



83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800



95.8080, -16.2340, 18.8860

# Square

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



83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800



77.8230, -74.4570, -10.7530



97.5360, 14.0710, 25.8390



93.1560, 43.4190, 0.5630



# Rectangle

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



83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800



76.6370, -65.6060, -22.4860



97.5360, 14.0710, 25.8390



94.3480, 43.5990, 19.3350

# Sweetspot

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



83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800



129.4840, -7.6550, -9.9510



95.2020, 10.2740, -21.0060



63.9730, -4.5380, -5.8660



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800



102.9250, -32.0870, -40.7510



86.9480, -29.7530, -16.9610



51.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



71.8710, -41.1630, -52.4830



150.5410, -86.3140, -109.7860



# Inverse Universe

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



70.3580, 20.4440, 25.9800



82.0750, 32.0870, 40.7510



67.0520, 29.7530, 16.9610



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.1290, 41.1630, 52.4830

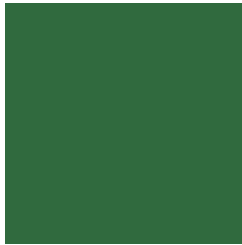


94.4590, 86.3140, 109.7860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

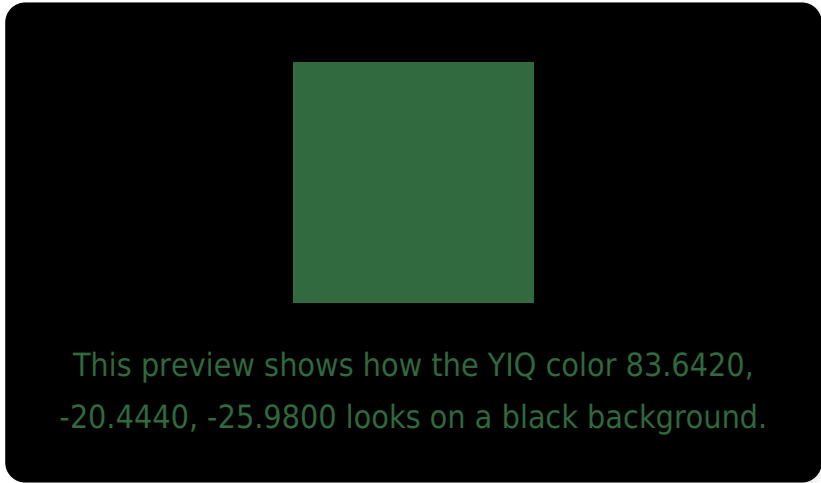
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

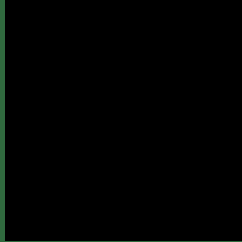
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800.



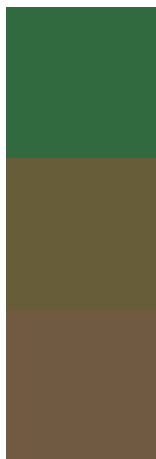
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.6420, -20.4440,

-25.9800.

# 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

83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800

### Protanopia

92.4730, 17.2410, -9.5990

### Deuteranopia

93.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



## Tritanopia

89.6530, -27.0040, -6.2040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800

## Protanomaly

89.0690, 3.5790, -15.3090

## Deuteranomaly

90.3730, 5.7790, -11.1250

## Tritanomaly

87.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.8970, -7.3800, -9.4280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800 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(48, 106, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 106, 62)  
}
```

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(48, 106, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 106, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800 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(48, 106, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 106, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 106, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 106, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 106, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 106,  
62) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 106, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 106,  
62) }
```

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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