

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.6500, -14.8950,
-32.9350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.6500, -14.8950,
-32.9350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	316D2C
RGB	49, 109, 44
RGB Percent	19%, 43%, 17%
CMY	0.8080, 0.5724, 0.8275
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.60, 0.57
HSL	115°, 42%, 30%
HSV	115°, 60%, 43%
XYZ	7.1903, 11.7763, 4.2767
YIQ	83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

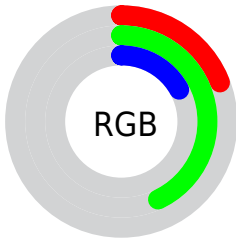
Format	Color
R _Y B	44, 109, 104
Decimal	3239212
CIE Lab	40.86, -33.61, 30.05
CIE LCh	41, 45.085, 138.207
Yxy	11.7763, 0.3093, 0.5067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281429292 (0xFF316D2C)
YUV	83.6500, -19.5475, -30.3881
Hunter-Lab	34.3166, -22.6533, 16.6325

Details

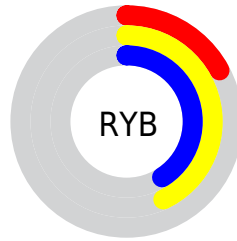
The YIQ color **83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **69.3500, 14.8950, 32.9350**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.1940, -13.6110, -34.1790**, and **35.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.4060, -17.3240, -38.4760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.8940, -12.4660, -27.3940**.

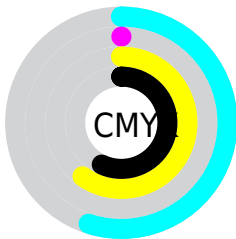
Distribution



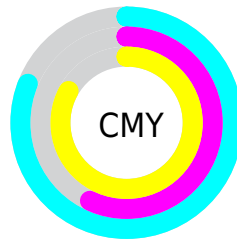
- Red (19%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350 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 83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.6500, -14.8950,
-32.9350

■ 83.6500, -14.8950,
-32.9350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

■ 135.1940,
-13.6110, -34.1790

■ 35.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

■ 161.6670,
-13.5650, -35.0130

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 189.1400,
-13.5190, -35.8470

■ 3.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 217.6130,
-13.4730, -36.6810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 234.9330, -8.2020,
-27.5780

■ 246.7960, 0.0940,

-12.7220

254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 83.6500, -14.8950,
-32.9350

■ 83.6500, -14.8950,
-32.9350

■ 79.4060, -17.3240,
-38.4760

■ 87.8940, -12.4660,
-27.3940

■ 75.1620, -19.7530,
-44.0170

■ 92.1380, -10.0370,
-21.8530

■ 70.9180, -22.1820,
-49.5580

■ 96.3820, -7.6080,
-16.3120

■ 66.6740, -24.6110,
-55.0990

■ 100.6260, -5.1790,
-10.7710

■ 66.3750, -25.2070,
-55.3110

■ 104.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 109.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 113.2440, 2.4290,
5.5410

■ 117.7870, 5.4540,
11.2940

■ 122.0310, 7.8830,
16.8350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.3310, 22.7920, -27.6080



83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



75.4510, -56.7550, -34.2190

Triad

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



83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



80.9010, -83.1240, -2.3560



93.6810, 56.0230, 25.4550

Complementary

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



83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



69.3500, 14.8950, 32.9350

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.



96.5070, 39.3780, 35.2660



83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



93.9610, -38.6540, 17.7140

Square

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



83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



82.9580, -79.2710, -11.6150



99.5170, 7.0550, 31.8470



93.6740, 56.7600, 6.5840

Rectangle

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



83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



79.0020, -65.3760, -26.6560



99.5170, 7.0550, 31.8470



94.5760, 52.1250, 30.0210

Sweetspot

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



83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



132.8600, -5.9580, -13.1740



98.6550, 22.2400, -17.6000



65.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



102.8530, -23.5570, -52.1730



85.2330, -26.5420, -25.5980



51.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



71.3700, -26.8110, -59.2830



149.4960, -56.0510, -124.1070

Inverse Universe

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



69.3500, 14.8950, 32.9350



80.1470, 23.5570, 52.1730



67.7670, 26.5420, 25.5980



50.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



45.6300, 26.8110, 59.2830



95.5040, 56.0510, 124.1070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

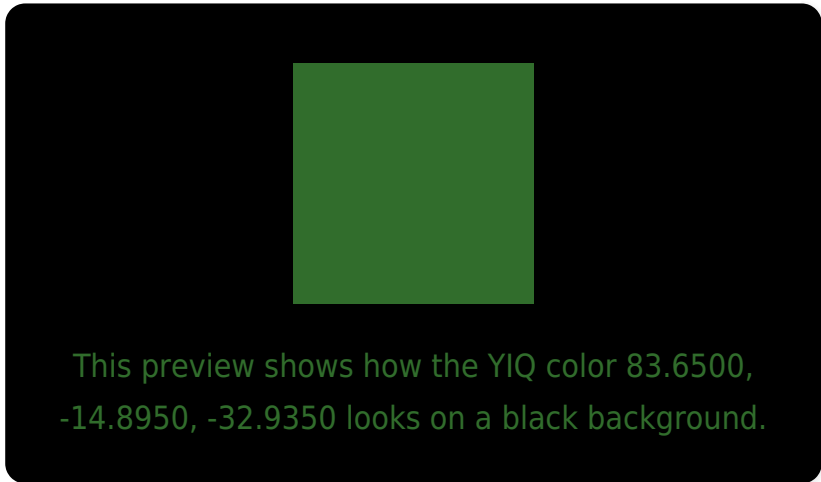
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.6500, -14.8950,

-32.9350.

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

83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350

Protanopia

92.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840

Deuteranopia

94.2850, 29.5740, -7.3380



Tritanopia

91.2510, -25.8120, -5.7800

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350

Protanomaly

89.6750, 10.3200, -21.8400

Deuteranomaly

90.6910, 13.3910, -16.9210

Tritanomaly

88.7810, -21.9130, -15.8730

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.6860, -5.4080, -12.1280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350 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(49, 109, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 109, 44)  
}
```

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(49, 109, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 109, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350 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(49, 109, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 109, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 109, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 109, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 109, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 109,  
44) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 109, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 109,  
44) }
```

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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