

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.7050, -15.5870,
-9.3710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F5E55
RGB	63, 94, 85
RGB Percent	25%, 37%, 33%
CMY	0.7530, 0.6313, 0.6667
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.10, 0.63
HSL	163°, 20%, 31%
HSV	163°, 33%, 37%
XYZ	7.6916, 9.7195, 10.0621
YIQ	83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

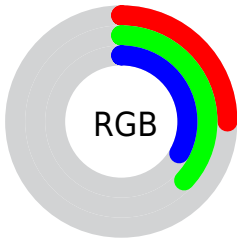
Format	Color
RYB	63, 81, 94
Decimal	4152917
CIELab	37.33, -13.62, 1.53
CIELCh	37, 13.705, 173.574
Yxy	9.7195, 0.2800, 0.3538
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282342997 (0xFF3F5E55)
YUV	83.7050, 0.6384, -18.1583
Hunter-Lab	31.1761, -10.5195, 2.6874

Details

The YIQ color **83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **73.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.4060, -16.1830, -9.5830**, and **38.1180, -15.3120, -8.8480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.6720, -19.9880, -12.2120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.7380, -11.1860, -6.5300**.

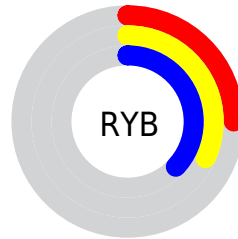
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (37%)

Blue (33%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (37%)

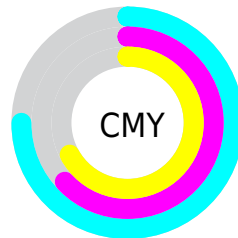


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710 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 83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.7050, -15.5870,
-9.3710

■ 83.7050, -15.5870,
-9.3710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.1180, -15.3120,
-8.8480

■ 133.9930,
-16.4580, -10.1060

■ 38.1180, -15.3120,
-8.8480

■ 159.6940,
-17.0540, -10.3180

■ 18.7160, -14.1200,
-8.4240

■ 186.6940,
-17.0540, -10.3180

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.2810,
-17.3290, -10.8410

■ 242.9820,
-17.9250, -11.0530

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,

-1.4840

■ 83.7050, -15.5870,
-9.3710

■ 83.7050, -15.5870,
-9.3710

■ 80.6720, -19.9880,
-12.2120

■ 86.7380, -11.1860,
-6.5300

■ 77.4540, -25.3060,
-14.9540

■ 89.9560, -5.8680,
-3.7880

■ 74.4210, -29.7070,
-17.7950

■ 92.9890, -1.4670,
-0.9470

■ 71.0890, -34.7040,
-20.8480

■ 96.3210, 3.5300,
2.1060

■ 68.0560, -39.1050,
-23.6890

■ 99.3540, 7.9310,
4.9470

■ 65.1370, -43.8270,
-26.2190

■ 102.2730, 12.6530,
7.4770

■ 62.8160, -47.3570,
-28.3250

■ 105.6050, 17.6500,
10.5300

■ 108.6380, 22.0510,
13.3710

■ 111.9700, 27.0480,
16.4240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710



83.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220

Triad

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



83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710



88.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



88.8080, 18.1560, 1.3560

Complementary

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



83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710



73.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710

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.



89.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720



83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710



89.5480, 4.6290, 9.7250

Square

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



83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710



86.8980, -17.1480, 2.4040



89.6260, 13.1570, 9.3570



87.3080, 13.5720, -3.6760

Rectangle

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



83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710



83.6750, -24.0700, -4.3100



89.6260, 13.1570, 9.3570



89.0470, 18.9810, 2.9250

Sweetspot

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



83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710



118.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770



83.8880, -3.1610, -14.3050



58.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



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.



83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710



105.7530, -24.7100, -14.7420



81.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



73.4620, -55.2880, -33.2720



158.2710, -119.1030, -71.7030

Inverse Universe

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



73.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710



89.3610, 24.3890, 15.0530



75.7910, 16.8260, 3.4340



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



36.5380, 55.2880, 33.2720



78.7290, 119.1030, 71.7030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

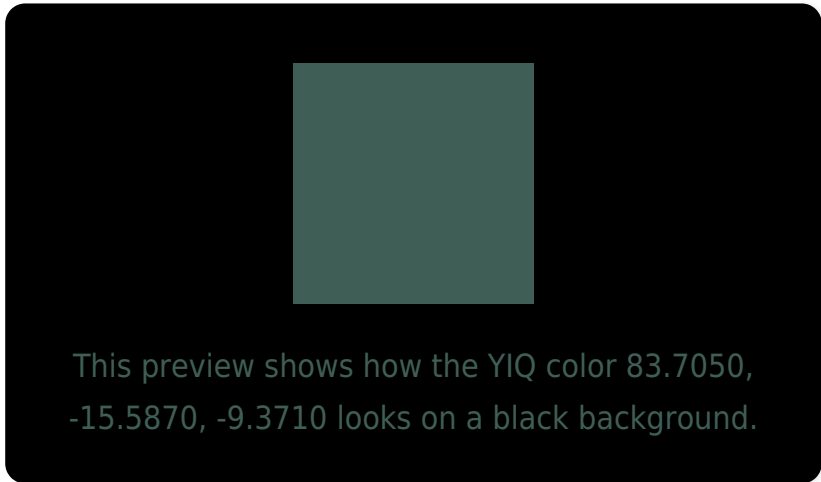
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

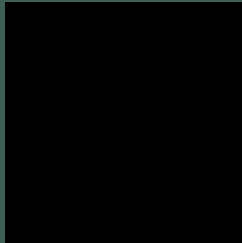
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.7050, -15.5870,

-9.3710.

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

83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710

Protanopia

87.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180

Deuteranopia

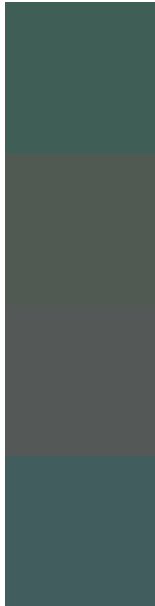
88.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



Tritanopia

85.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710

Protanomaly

86.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960

Deuteranomaly

86.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700

Tritanomaly

84.7420, -17.0090, -5.6250

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710 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(63, 94, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 94, 85)  
}
```

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(63, 94, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 94, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710 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(63, 94, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 94, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 94, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 94, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 94, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 94, 85)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 94, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 94,  
85) }
```

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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