

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640)
contains.

YIQ(83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(83.7370, 51.3080,
-15.7640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7B5000
RGB	123, 80, 0
RGB Percent	48%, 31%, 0%
CMY	0.5176, 0.6863, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 1.00, 0.52
HSL	39°, 100%, 24%
HSV	39°, 100%, 48%
XYZ	11.0380, 9.9467, 1.3401
YIQ	83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

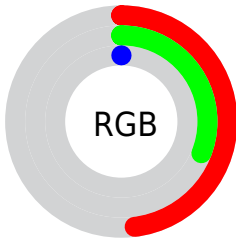
Format	Color
R_{YB}	66, 123, 0
Decimal	8081408
CIE _{Lab}	37.75, 12.28, 46.49
CIE _{LCh}	38, 48.084, 75.209
Yxy	9.9467, 0.4944, 0.4455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286271488 (0xFF7B5000)
YUV	83.7370, -41.2823, 34.4337
Hunter-Lab	31.5384, 7.2801, 19.5576

Details

The YIQ color **83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **39.2630, -51.3080, 15.7640**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.8130, 54.1500, -12.2020**, and **41.7630, 31.2240, -4.2000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.4530, 46.3560, -14.1240**.

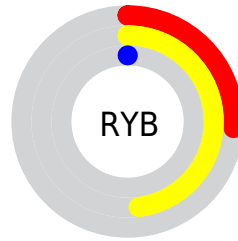
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (31%)

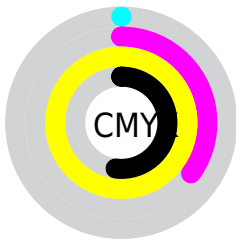
Blue (0%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (0%)

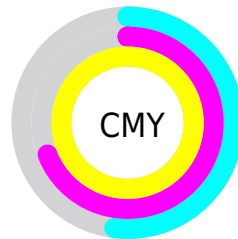


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640 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 83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.7370, 51.3080,
-15.7640

83.7370, 51.3080,
-15.7640

253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

62.1630, 41.5410,
-9.4590

135.8130, 54.1500,
-12.2020

41.7630, 31.2240,
-4.2000

162.5960, 56.2590,
-11.8770

22.2490, 21.2280,
0.7480

190.2650, 58.6890,
-11.8630

2.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

213.9760, 52.1330,
-14.1950

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

233.9630, 35.8120,
-21.2760

247.1340, 22.1490,

-21.4590

■ 250.3260, 13.1610,
-12.7510

■ 83.7370, 51.3080,
-15.7640

■ 87.4530, 46.3560,
-14.1240

■ 91.8700, 40.8080,
-12.6960

■ 95.5860, 35.8560,
-11.0560

■ 99.3020, 30.9040,
-9.4160

■ 103.7190, 25.3560,
-7.9880

■ 107.4350, 20.4040,
-6.3480

■ 111.1510, 15.4520,
-4.7080

■ 114.8670, 10.5000,
-3.0680

■ 119.2840, 4.9520,
-1.6400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.2230, 59.6480, 9.3120



83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640



81.2020, 27.4690, -29.7710

Triad

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



83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640



75.1210, -64.0930, -22.3730



91.3040, 3.3410, 33.0770

Complementary

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



83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640



39.2630, -51.3080, 15.7640

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.



82.6220, -50.9410, 14.6190



83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640



77.9370, -74.7780, -10.4420

Square

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



83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640



69.9740, -50.9780, -34.2900



76.8090, -79.8690, -0.7730



87.6150, 39.1940, 38.6020

Rectangle

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



83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640



77.8770, 3.3990, -34.0810



76.8090, -79.8690, -0.7730



90.7690, -11.3300, 29.1340

Sweetspot

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



83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640



145.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480



41.6790, 59.5050, 39.4490



72.1230, 12.6550, -3.5770



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640



109.1870, 67.3560, -20.2600



103.5960, 28.7550, -42.0690



59.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



84.9220, 52.2250, -15.8630



171.6160, 105.0920, -32.3480

Inverse Universe

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



39.2630, -51.3080, 15.7640



51.2260, -67.0810, 20.7830



19.7030, -28.1590, 42.2810



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



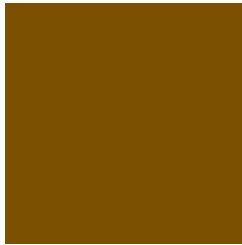
40.0780, -52.2250, 15.8630



80.3840, -105.0920, 32.3480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

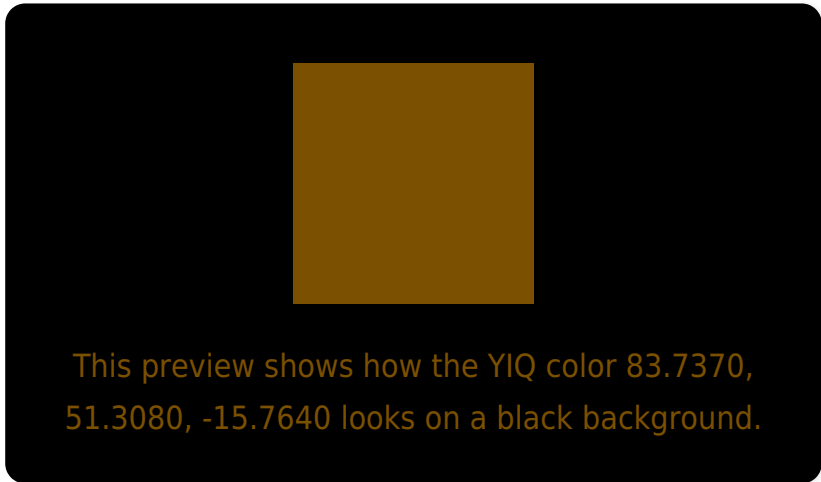
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

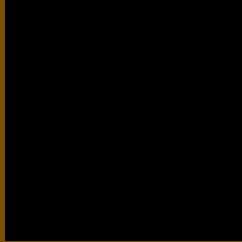
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640.

-15.7640.

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

83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640

Protanopia

84.0550, 32.5570, -22.8590

Deuteranopia

83.6820, 43.9730, -20.4990



Tritanopia

90.2320, 29.0660, 12.8900

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640

Protanomaly

83.7570, 39.3880, -20.0040

Deuteranomaly

83.7040, 46.9070, -18.6050

Tritanomaly

87.8010, 37.2290, 2.6130

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.0650, 18.5700, -6.1500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640 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(123, 80, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 80, 0)  
}
```

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(123, 80, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 80, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640 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(123, 80, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 80, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 80, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 80, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 80, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 80, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.7370, 51.3080, -15.7640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 80, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123, 80,  
0) }
```

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