

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.8250, 63.0440,
-8.1880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8B4800
RGB	139, 72, 0
RGB Percent	55%, 28%, 0%
CMY	0.4548, 0.7177, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 1.00, 0.45
HSL	31°, 100%, 27%
HSV	31°, 100%, 55%
XYZ	12.9683, 10.1227, 1.2726
YIQ	83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

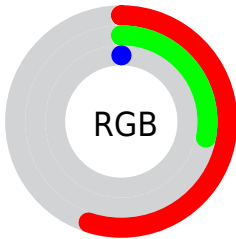
Format	Color
R_{YB}	129, 139, 0
Decimal	9127936
CIE Lab	38.06, 24.38, 47.82
CIE LCh	38, 53.678, 62.986
Yxy	10.1227, 0.5323, 0.4155
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287318016 (0xFF8B4800)
YUV	83.8250, -41.3257, 48.3885
Hunter-Lab	31.8162, 17.0783, 19.8998

Details

The YIQ color **83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **55.1750, -63.0440, 8.1880**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.3850, 67.3990, -4.5130**, and **39.7800, 41.7220, 3.7860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950**.

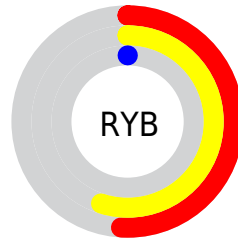
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (28%)

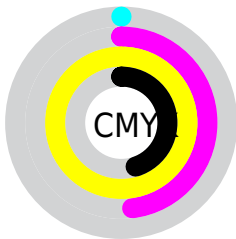
Blue (0%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (0%)

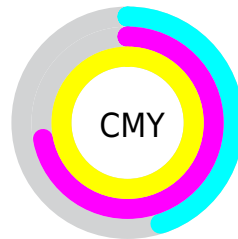


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880 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 83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.8250, 63.0440,
-8.1880

83.8250, 63.0440,
-8.1880

253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

61.9520, 52.6810,
-2.0950

136.3850, 67.3990,
-4.5130

39.7800, 41.7220,
3.7860

163.4670, 70.1040,
-3.9760

18.7930, 31.6800,
9.5680

190.3530, 70.4250,
-4.2870

9.0840, 17.5590,
6.6710

209.7530, 54.3790,
-10.8450

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

229.1530, 38.3330,
-17.4030

247.0200, 22.4700,

-21.7700

■ 250.2120, 13.4820,
-13.0620

■ 83.8250, 63.0440,
-8.1880

■ 89.5300, 56.6250,
-7.4950

■ 94.6480, 50.4810,
-6.2790

■ 100.3530, 44.0620,
-5.5860

■ 106.0580, 37.6430,
-4.8930

■ 111.7630, 31.2240,
-4.2000

■ 116.7670, 25.4010,
-3.2950

■ 122.4720, 18.9820,
-2.6020

■ 128.1770, 12.5630,
-1.9090

■ 133.2950, 6.4190,
-0.6930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.2060, 67.4860, 21.4540



83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880



83.6380, 38.1050, -24.2870

Triad

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



83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880



74.5850, -59.8280, -28.0840



91.0010, -17.7950, 30.6610

Complementary

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



83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880



55.1750, -63.0440, 8.1880

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.



75.3560, -82.6670, 5.8850



83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880



78.9000, -73.3560, -14.1880

Square

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



83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880



67.5800, -44.2370, -40.8210



80.0860, -82.2070, -2.4550



88.9870, 29.5190, 43.2390

Rectangle

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



83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880



79.9620, 19.2170, -34.4070



80.0860, -82.2070, -2.4550



87.2370, -39.2510, 23.0290

Sweetspot

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



83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880



159.5820, 24.4840, -3.1960



49.1990, 61.3370, 50.3050



78.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880



109.2970, 82.0260, -10.7900



122.5560, 43.4270, -43.6530



66.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



80.2700, 60.2930, -7.8910



3.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Inverse Universe

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



55.1750, -63.0440, 8.1880



71.7030, -82.0260, 10.7900



16.4440, -43.4270, 43.6530



64.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



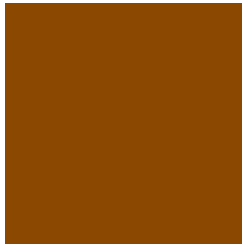
52.7300, -60.2930, 7.8910



1.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

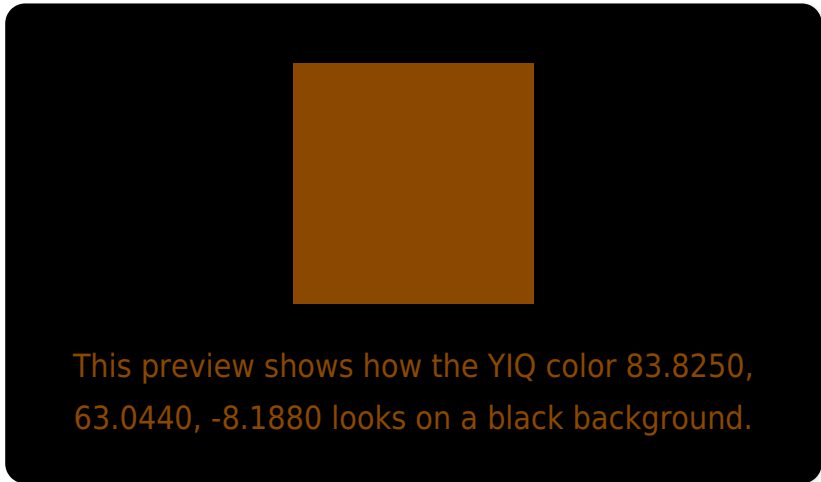
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.8250, 63.0440,

-8.1880.

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

83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880

Protanopia

85.2830, 31.9150, -22.2370

Deuteranopia

84.5680, 44.2940, -20.8100



Tritanopia

89.6960, 42.4990, 17.2430

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880

Protanomaly

84.6050, 42.8720, -17.0640

Deuteranomaly

84.3240, 51.0330, -16.2870

Tritanomaly

87.6070, 49.6990, 7.8990

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880 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(139, 72, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 72, 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(139, 72, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 72, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880 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(139, 72, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 72, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(139, 72, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 72, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 72, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 72, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.8250, 63.0440, -8.1880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 72, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139, 72,  
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](#).

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