

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.8330, -19.6640,
-29.1040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.8330, -19.6640,
-29.1040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F6C38
RGB	47, 108, 56
RGB Percent	18%, 42%, 22%
CMY	0.8159, 0.5764, 0.7804
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.48, 0.58
HSL	129°, 39%, 30%
HSV	129°, 57%, 42%
XYZ	7.2490, 11.6192, 5.6008
YIQ	83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

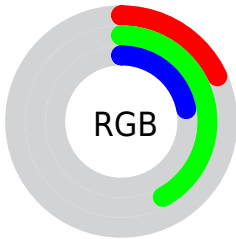
Format	Color
RYB	47, 100, 108
Decimal	3107896
CIELab	40.60, -31.94, 23.21
CIELCh	41, 39.488, 143.995
Yxy	11.6192, 0.2963, 0.4749
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281297976 (0xFF2F6C38)
YUV	83.8330, -13.7217, -32.3025
Hunter-Lab	34.0869, -21.6918, 14.1189

Details

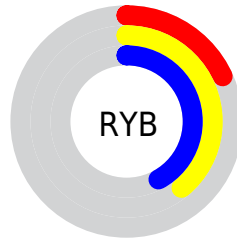
The YIQ color **83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **71.1670, 19.6640, 29.1040**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.3770, -18.3800, -30.3480**, and **36.5880, -20.3520, -27.6480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.5180, -23.3310, -34.2350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730**.

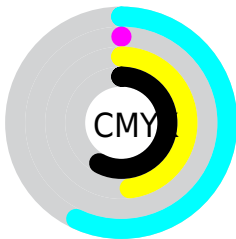
Distribution



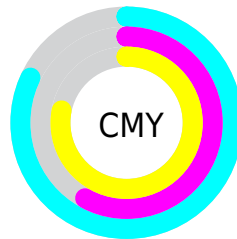
- Red (18%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040 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 83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.8330, -19.6640,
-29.1040

83.8330, -19.6640,
-29.1040

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

58.2780, -22.4150,
-28.8070

135.0780,
-18.9760, -30.5600

36.5880, -20.3520,
-27.6480

161.8500,
-18.3340, -31.1820

22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

189.3230,
-18.2880, -32.0160

2.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

217.4970,
-18.8380, -33.0620

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

235.5180,
-14.1630, -24.1710

247.4950, -6.1880,

-9.0040

■ 83.8330, -19.6640,
-29.1040

■ 83.8330, -19.6640,
-29.1040

■ 79.5180, -23.3310,
-34.2350

■ 88.1480, -15.9970,
-23.9730

■ 75.2030, -26.9980,
-39.3660

■ 92.4630, -12.3300,
-18.8420

■ 71.0730, -29.7480,
-44.5960

■ 96.5930, -9.5800,
-13.6120

■ 66.7580, -33.4150,
-49.7270

■ 100.9080, -5.9130,
-8.4810

■ 65.2200, -34.8360,
-51.5080

■ 105.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 109.5380, 1.4210,
1.7810

■ 113.8530, 5.0880,
6.9120

■ 117.9830, 7.8380,
12.1420

■ 122.2980, 11.5050,
17.2730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.8340, 14.1260, -24.7380



83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040



75.1890, -58.7730, -30.6850

Triad

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



83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040



77.5270, -79.1350, -3.0630



94.9420, 50.6140, 18.8540

Complementary

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



83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040



71.1670, 19.6640, 29.1040

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.



96.3340, 38.1870, 29.3150



83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040



96.2140, -23.2490, 19.3670

Square

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



83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040



80.1540, -76.8870, -10.7670



98.4590, 12.9700, 29.2740



93.8470, 48.7830, 2.4710

Rectangle

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



83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040



78.2840, -66.1100, -24.3660



98.4590, 12.9700, 29.2740



95.0220, 47.6330, 23.3210

Sweetspot

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



83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040



130.5440, -7.8840, -11.3080



98.6540, 14.8130, -20.6670



65.4460, -4.4920, -6.7000



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.



83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040



102.3610, -30.6190, -45.3310



87.2530, -29.2940, -19.7740



51.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



70.6170, -37.6320, -55.9040



147.9190, -78.9310, -116.9390

Inverse Universe

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



71.1670, 19.6640, 29.1040



82.6390, 30.6190, 45.3310



67.7470, 29.2940, 19.7740



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



46.3830, 37.6320, 55.9040



97.0810, 78.9310, 116.9390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

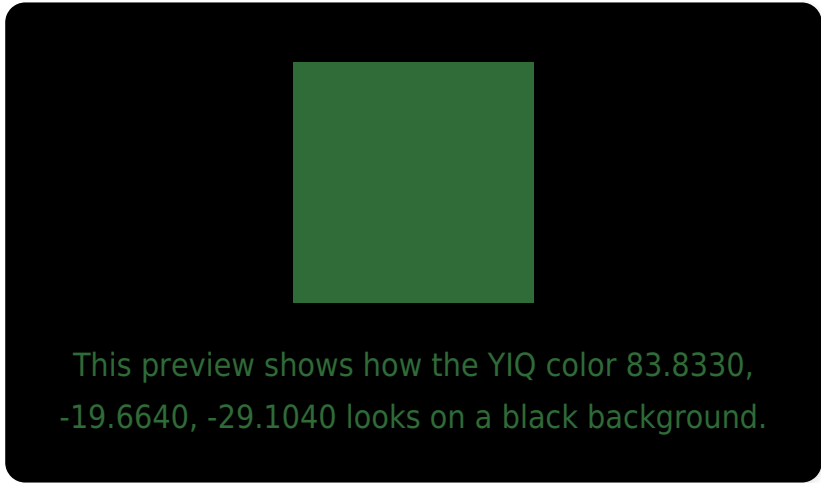
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

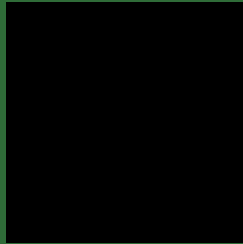
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.8330, -19.6640,

-29.1040.

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

83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040

Protanopia

92.9740, 20.0840, -11.5640

Deuteranopia

94.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530



Tritanopia

90.3540, -27.6000, -6.4160

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040

Protanomaly

89.8580, 5.5510, -18.0090

Deuteranomaly

90.5750, 8.0260, -13.3020

Tritanomaly

87.7530, -24.7100, -14.7420

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.2560, -7.0130, -10.5730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040 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(47, 108, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 108, 56)  
}
```

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(47, 108, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 108, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040 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(47, 108, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 108, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 108, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 108, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 108, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 108,  
56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 108, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 108,  
56) }
```

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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