

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.8670, -7.8360,
-23.1960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E6535
RGB	62, 101, 53
RGB Percent	24%, 40%, 21%
CMY	0.7570, 0.6038, 0.7921
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.48, 0.60
HSL	109°, 31%, 30%
HSV	109°, 48%, 40%
XYZ	7.2825, 10.5907, 5.0287
YIQ	83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

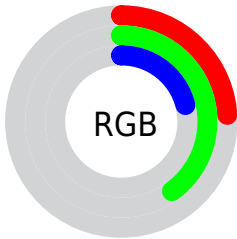
Format	Color
RYB	53, 101, 92
Decimal	4089141
CIELab	38.88, -24.20, 22.87
CIELCh	39, 33.293, 136.616
Yxy	10.5907, 0.3180, 0.4624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282279221 (0xFF3E6535)
YUV	83.8670, -15.2174, -19.1774
Hunter-Lab	32.5434, -17.0062, 13.6186

Details

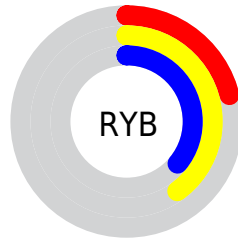
The YIQ color **83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **70.1330, 7.8360, 23.1960**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.2260, -7.4690, -24.3410**, and **36.7960, -9.0740, -22.7860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.3350, -9.3940, -28.0020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.3990, -6.2780, -18.3900**.

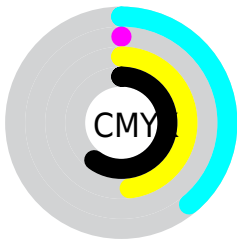
Distribution



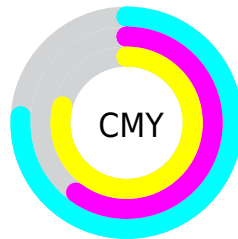
- Red (24%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960 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 83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.8670, -7.8360,
-23.1960

■ 83.8670, -7.8360,
-23.1960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.0950, -8.4780,
-22.5740

■ 134.2260, -7.4690,
-24.3410

■ 36.7960, -9.0740,
-22.7860

■ 160.6990, -7.4230,
-25.1750

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 187.8730, -7.9730,
-26.2210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 215.7590, -7.6520,
-26.5320

■ 238.9490, -5.1310,
-22.6590

■ 250.9260, 2.8440,

-7.4920

■ 83.8670, -7.8360,
-23.1960

■ 83.8670, -7.8360,
-23.1960

■ 80.3350, -9.3940,
-28.0020

■ 87.3990, -6.2780,
-18.3900

■ 76.8030, -10.9520,
-32.8080

■ 90.9310, -4.7200,
-13.5840

■ 72.9720, -13.1060,
-37.8260

■ 94.7620, -2.5660,
-8.5660

■ 69.4400, -14.6640,
-42.6320

■ 98.2940, -1.0080,
-3.7600

■ 65.7940, -15.9010,
-47.7490

■ 101.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 64.9680, -16.4510,
-48.7950

■ 105.4720, 1.7870,
6.1630

■ 109.0040, 3.3450,
10.9690

■ 112.8350, 5.4990,
15.9870

■ 116.3670, 7.0570,
20.7930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.7900, 17.4260, -18.4620



83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960



72.3320, -48.8700, -28.4380

Triad

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



83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960



73.9420, -73.1740, -6.4700



91.8530, 40.6190, 18.2750

Complementary

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



83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960



70.1330, 7.8360, 23.1960

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.



93.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650



83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960



90.3720, -26.8700, 13.4020

Square

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



83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960



75.2810, -70.0550, -13.4390



94.8660, 4.2140, 22.7580



91.0190, 42.5470, 5.3550

Rectangle

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



83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960



72.6930, -60.0120, -24.7480



94.8660, 4.2140, 22.7580



92.2920, 38.0050, 21.5970

Sweetspot

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



83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960



123.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



89.6580, 18.1580, -9.6980



62.0550, -1.8330, -5.3290



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960



103.6240, -12.0060, -35.7340



82.7720, -17.6940, -20.7500



49.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



73.7840, -19.1090, -55.6930



155.5090, -39.7300, -117.0260

Inverse Universe

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



70.1330, 7.8360, 23.1960



82.3760, 12.0060, 35.7340



71.2280, 17.6940, 20.7500



47.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



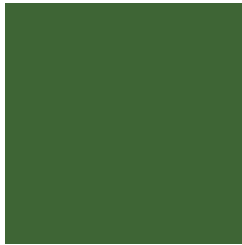
40.9170, 18.5130, 55.4810



86.4910, 39.7300, 117.0260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960 looks on a 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 83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.8670, -7.8360,

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

83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960

Protanopia

89.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

Deuteranopia

90.3430, 23.6590, -4.7650



Tritanopia

88.7360, -16.8720, -2.6000

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960

Protanomaly

87.2930, 8.7600, -15.5920

Deuteranomaly

88.0810, 12.4730, -11.2950

Tritanomaly

86.9610, -13.4320, -9.8800

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.8760, -2.8870, -8.2550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960 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(62, 101, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 101, 53)  
}
```

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(62, 101, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 101, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960 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(62, 101, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 101, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(62, 101, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 101, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 101, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 101,  
53) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 101, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 101,  
53) }
```

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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