

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.8800, 17.6530,
-6.0510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	615336
RGB	97, 83, 54
RGB Percent	38%, 33%, 21%
CMY	0.6196, 0.6745, 0.7881
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.44, 0.62
HSL	40°, 28%, 30%
HSV	40°, 44%, 38%
XYZ	8.6894, 8.9938, 4.7709
YIQ	83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

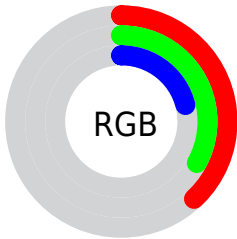
Format	Color
R_{YB}	75, 97, 54
Decimal	6378294
CIE Lab	35.97, 1.23, 19.10
CIE LCh	36, 19.138, 86.328
Yxy	8.9938, 0.3870, 0.4005
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284568374 (0xFF615336)
YUV	83.8800, -14.7308, 11.5062
Hunter-Lab	29.9896, -0.7620, 11.5605

Details

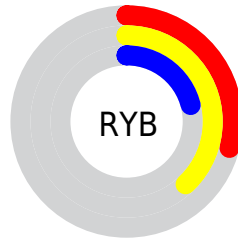
The YIQ color **83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **67.1200, -17.6530, 6.0510**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.5490, 20.0830, -6.0370**, and **38.0970, 15.5440, -6.3760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.9790, 21.6880, -7.5920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.7810, 13.6180, -4.5100**.

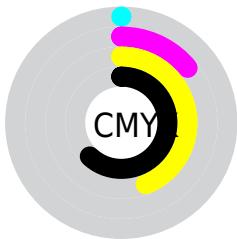
Distribution



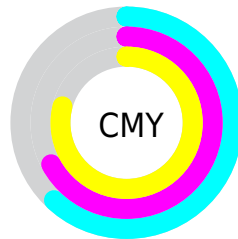
- Red (38%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510 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 83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.8800, 17.6530,
-6.0510

■ 83.8800, 17.6530,
-6.0510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.6950, 16.7360,
-5.9520

■ 133.5490, 20.0830,
-6.0370

■ 38.0970, 15.5440,
-6.3760

■ 159.7340, 21.0000,
-6.1360

■ 18.6390, 11.1420,
-3.6900

■ 186.6200, 21.3210,
-6.4470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.8050, 22.2380,
-6.5460

■ 241.3100, 19.2580,
-7.6060

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,

-6.2200

■ 83.8800, 17.6530,
-6.0510

■ 83.8800, 17.6530,
-6.0510

■ 80.9790, 21.6880,
-7.5920

■ 86.7810, 13.6180,
-4.5100

■ 78.1920, 25.4020,
-8.8220

■ 89.5680, 9.9040,
-3.2800

■ 75.2910, 29.4370,
-10.3630

■ 92.4690, 5.8690,
-1.7390

■ 71.8030, 33.7470,
-11.3810

■ 95.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 69.0160, 37.4610,
-12.6110

■ 98.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 67.1580, 39.9370,
-13.4310

■ 101.6450, -6.1900,
2.0500

■ 104.5460,
-10.2250, 3.5910

■ 107.4470,
-14.2600, 5.1320

■ 110.2340,
-17.9740, 6.3620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.2170, 24.2540, 0.9740



83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510



82.3730, 5.7790, -11.1250

Triad

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



83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510



75.9290, -36.7690, -10.9530



86.7380, 7.1500, 13.5980

Complementary

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



83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510



67.1200, -17.6530, 6.0510

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.



85.4310, -8.1630, 10.2770



83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510



77.9170, -36.4950, -4.9030

Square

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



83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510



77.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



82.4180, -24.4840, 3.1960



86.5560, 19.3460, 12.8340

Rectangle

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



83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510



80.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490



82.4180, -24.4840, 3.1960



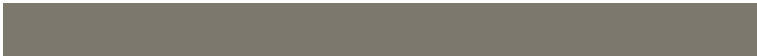
86.8730, 2.3360, 12.7360

Sweetspot

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



83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510



120.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610



68.4530, 21.1340, 13.4700



60.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510



104.5620, 27.2360, -9.0200



90.0050, 9.6310, -14.8570



46.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



78.1000, 45.8520, -16.0040



166.8540, 98.4900, -33.8460

Inverse Universe

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



67.1200, -17.6530, 6.0510



78.8510, -26.9610, 9.5430



60.9950, -9.6310, 14.8570



45.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



34.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810



73.1460, -98.4900, 33.8460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

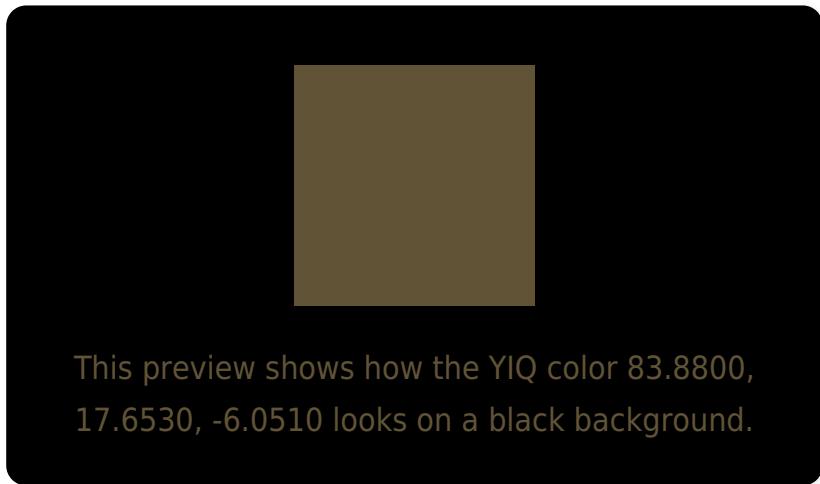
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

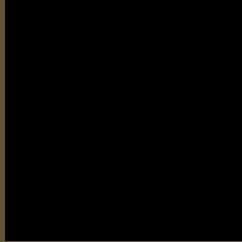
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.8800, 17.6530,

-6.0510.

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

83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510

Protanopia

83.6730, 13.8020, -7.8460

Deuteranopia

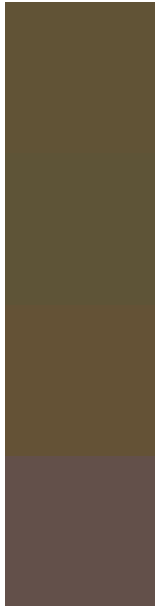
84.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450



Tritanopia

85.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510

Protanomaly

83.6840, 15.2690, -6.8990

Deuteranomaly

84.1900, 19.7160, -4.8920

Tritanomaly

84.9970, 13.2500, 2.1620

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510 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(97, 83, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 83, 54)  
}
```

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(97, 83, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 83, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510 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(97, 83, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 83, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 83, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 83, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 83, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 83, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 83, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 83,  
54) }
```

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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