

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.9220, -17.6960,
-9.6960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D5F57
RGB	61, 95, 87
RGB Percent	24%, 37%, 34%
CMY	0.7609, 0.6274, 0.6589
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.08, 0.63
HSL	166°, 22%, 31%
HSV	166°, 36%, 37%
XYZ	7.7362, 9.8662, 10.5100
YIQ	83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

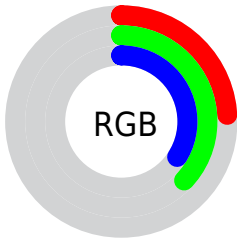
Format	Color
RYB	61, 80, 95
Decimal	4022103
CIELab	37.60, -14.35, 0.67
CIElCh	38, 14.368, 177.319
Yxy	9.8662, 0.2752, 0.3510
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282212183 (0xFF3D5F57)
YUV	83.9220, 1.5175, -20.1026
Hunter-Lab	31.4106, -11.0050, 2.1490

Details

The YIQ color **83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **72.0780, 17.6960, 9.6960**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.2100, -18.5670, -10.4310**, and **38.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.7040, -23.0140, -12.4380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660**.

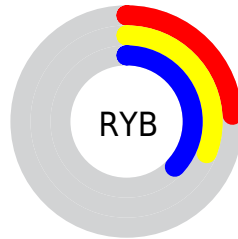
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (37%)

Blue (34%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (37%)

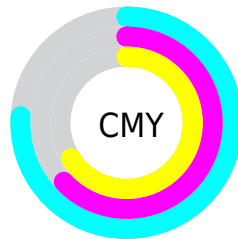


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960 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 83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.9220, -17.6960,
-9.6960

■ 83.9220, -17.6960,
-9.6960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.3350, -17.4210,
-9.1730

■ 134.2100,
-18.5670, -10.4310

■ 38.0360, -18.0170,
-9.3850

■ 160.2100,
-18.5670, -10.4310

■ 18.8300, -14.4410,
-8.1130

■ 187.4980,
-19.4380, -11.1660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 215.4980,
-19.4380, -11.1660

■ 242.6120,
-19.7590, -10.8550

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,

-1.9080

■ 83.9220, -17.6960,
-9.6960

■ 83.9220, -17.6960,
-9.6960

■ 80.7040, -23.0140,
-12.4380

■ 86.8410, -12.9740,
-7.1660

■ 77.7850, -27.7360,
-14.9680

■ 90.0590, -7.6560,
-4.4240

■ 74.4530, -32.7330,
-18.0210

■ 93.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 71.5340, -37.4550,
-20.5510

■ 96.3100, 2.0630,
1.1590

■ 68.3160, -42.7730,
-23.2930

■ 99.2290, 6.7850,
3.6890

■ 65.3970, -47.4950,
-25.8230

■ 102.4470, 12.1030,
6.4310

■ 64.0870, -49.5580,
-26.9820

■ 105.4800, 16.5040,
9.2720

■ 108.6980, 21.8220,
12.0140

■ 111.6170, 26.5440,
14.5440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.6690, -6.7380, -10.0500



83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960



83.4960, -25.1240, -7.2360

Triad

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



83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960



89.5190, -5.5950, 7.7890



89.4660, 19.1190, 0.4230

Complementary

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



83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960



72.0780, 17.6960, 9.6960

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.



89.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960



90.4450, 6.4170, 10.3610

Square

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



83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960



87.3110, -16.8730, 2.9270



90.4090, 15.2660, 9.6820



87.7810, 13.6180, -4.5100

Rectangle

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



83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960



84.1910, -25.5830, -4.4230



90.4090, 15.2660, 9.6820



89.2320, 19.8980, 2.8260

Sweetspot

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



83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960



117.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890



83.3500, -4.5820, -16.0860



58.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960



105.0840, -27.1400, -14.7560



80.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240



46.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



75.5480, -58.4060, -31.8300



161.7420, -124.7430, -68.6070

Inverse Universe

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



72.0780, 17.6960, 9.6960



86.9160, 27.1400, 14.7560



75.8620, 18.0640, 3.0240



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



36.4520, 58.4060, 31.8300



78.2580, 124.7430, 68.6070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

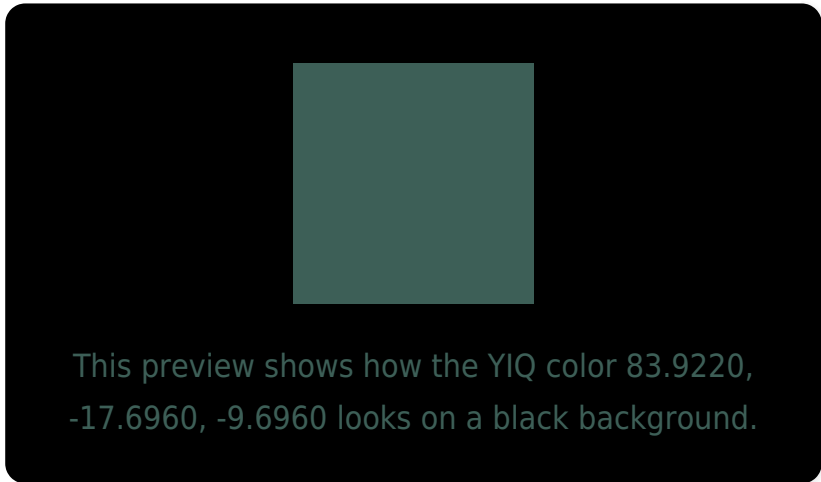
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

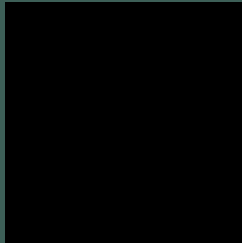
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.9220, -17.6960,

-9.6960.

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

83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960

Protanopia

88.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

Deuteranopia

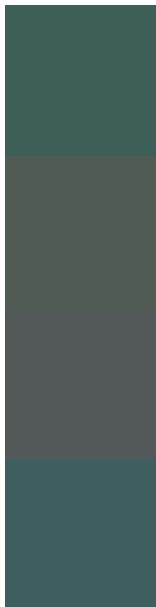
88.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



Tritanopia

85.2410, -19.8520, -3.6600

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960

Protanomaly

86.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090

Deuteranomaly

87.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830

Tritanomaly

84.9590, -19.1180, -5.9500

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960 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(61, 95, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 95, 87)  
}
```

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(61, 95, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 95, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960 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(61, 95, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 95, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 95, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 95, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 95, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 95, 87)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 95, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 95,  
87) }
```

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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