

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.9280, -1.7790,
-50.3790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	337500
RGB	51, 117, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 46%, 0%
CMY	0.8002, 0.5411, 0.9999
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 1.00, 0.54
HSL	94°, 100%, 23%
HSV	94°, 100%, 46%
XYZ	7.7269, 13.4313, 2.1859
YIQ	83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

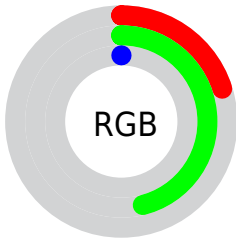
Format	Color
RYB	0, 117, 66
Decimal	3372288
CIELab	43.41, -39.46, 48.07
CIELCh	43, 62.190, 129.384
Yxy	13.4313, 0.3310, 0.5754
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281562368 (0xFF337500)
YUV	83.9280, -41.3765, -28.8779
Hunter-Lab	36.6487, -26.5010, 22.1179

Details

The YIQ color $83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336600 . A complement of this color would be $33.0720, 1.7790, 50.3790$, and the grayscale version is $84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $138.4380, -3.1550, -47.4670$, and $39.9160, -18.7000, -35.5640$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $87.3890, -1.4590, -45.1630$.

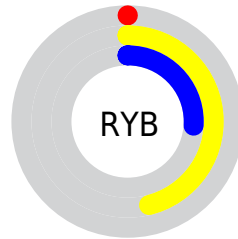
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (46%)

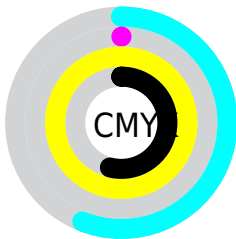
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (26%)

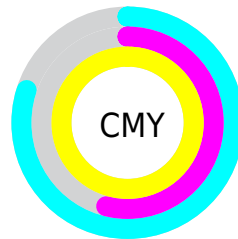


Cyan (56%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790 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 83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.9280, -1.7790,
-50.3790

83.9280, -1.7790,
-50.3790

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

59.6850, -13.9760,
-44.0880

138.4380, -3.1550,
-47.4670

39.9160, -18.7000,
-35.5640

165.3240, -2.8340,
-47.7780

26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

193.6830, -2.4670,
-48.9230

11.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

221.5690, -2.1460,
-49.2340

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

233.9050, 6.1960,
-35.2120

245.7680, 14.4920,

-20.3560

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,
-9.6410

■ 83.9280, -1.7790,
-50.3790

■ 87.3890, -1.4590,
-45.1630

■ 90.4370, -1.4140,
-40.4700

■ 93.8980, -1.0940,
-35.2540

■ 97.0600, -1.3700,
-30.2500

■ 100.5210, -1.0500,
-25.0340

■ 103.8680, -0.4090,
-20.1290

■ 107.0300, -0.6850,
-15.1250

■ 110.4910, -0.3650,
-9.9090

■ 113.5390, -0.3200,
-5.2160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.1120, 36.4100, -32.1180



83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790



79.4970, -54.3690, -44.4250

Triad

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



83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790



91.9520, -96.3290, 0.1750



91.0340, 74.8630, 47.4630

Complementary

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



83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790



33.0720, 1.7790, 50.3790

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.



98.8090, 45.0600, 53.4440



83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790



84.4180, -94.4050, 9.3630

Square

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



83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790



91.8260, -87.7070, -12.9150



104.5990, -7.4350, 41.1490



94.6710, 79.1780, 18.8100

Rectangle

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



83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790



84.7750, -66.4750, -34.2750



104.5990, -7.4350, 41.1490



91.7870, 68.4890, 52.8490

Sweetspot

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



83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790



139.9820, -0.7300, -19.8180



72.5510, 52.1320, -8.6680



69.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790



109.8440, -2.1430, -65.8150



69.3630, -34.1010, -59.3250



57.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



87.4610, -1.9620, -52.5700



179.3410, -3.7860, -107.6420

Inverse Universe

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



33.0720, 1.7790, 50.3790



43.1560, 2.1430, 65.8150



47.6370, 34.1010, 59.3250



54.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



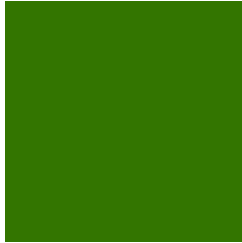
34.5390, 1.9620, 52.5700



70.6590, 3.7860, 107.6420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

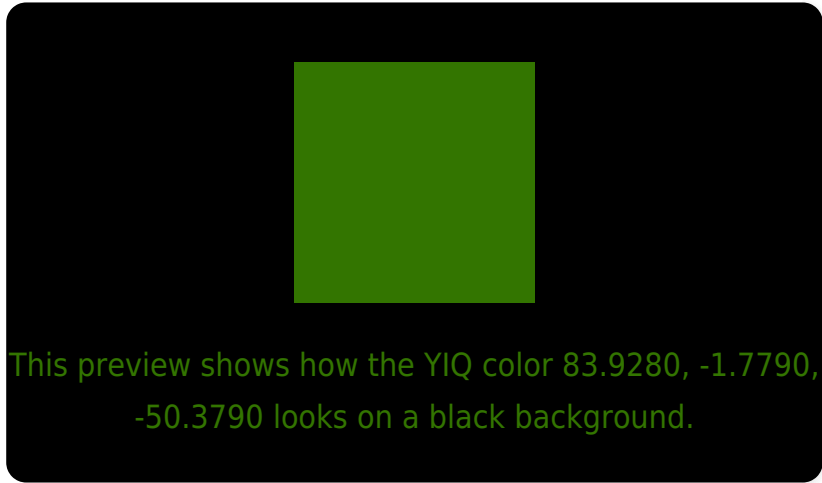
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

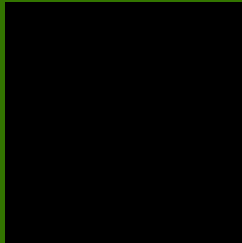
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.9280, -1.7790,

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

83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790

Protanopia

94.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660

Deuteranopia

98.2460, 42.5050, -15.9190



Tritanopia

98.0660, -26.7290, -5.6810

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790

Protanomaly

90.3170, 25.4070, -36.4570

Deuteranomaly

92.9570, 26.7810, -28.3150

Tritanomaly

92.8320, -17.9230, -22.1070

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.9220, -0.5010, -18.4610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790 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(51, 117, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 117, 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(51, 117, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 117, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790 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(51, 117, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 117, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(51, 117, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 117, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 117, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 117, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.9280, -1.7790, -50.3790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 117, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 117,  
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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