

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.1270, -64.2300,
-25.3980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.1270, -64.2300,
-25.3980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	05746E
RGB	5, 116, 110
RGB Percent	2%, 45%, 43%
CMY	0.9806, 0.5449, 0.5689
CMYK	0.96, 0.00, 0.05, 0.54
HSL	177°, 92%, 24%
HSV	177°, 96%, 46%
XYZ	9.1235, 13.6578, 16.8890
YIQ	82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

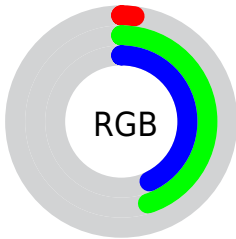
Format	Color
RYB	5, 62, 116
Decimal	357486
CIELab	43.74, -28.56, -4.46
CIELCh	44, 28.904, 188.882
Yxy	13.6578, 0.2300, 0.3443
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278547566 (0xFF05746E)
YUV	82.1270, 13.7414, -67.6404
Hunter-Lab	36.9564, -20.6071, -1.2259

Details

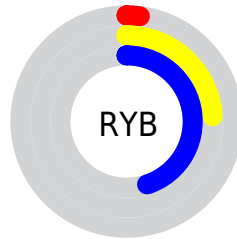
The YIQ color **82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **38.8730, 64.2300, 25.3980**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.1780, -51.0720, -21.5680**, and **46.5110, -38.6480, -15.4480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.6320, -67.2100, -26.4580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.8290, -57.3990, -22.5430**.

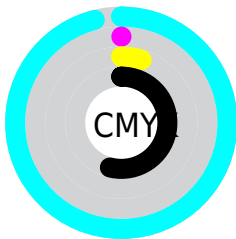
Distribution



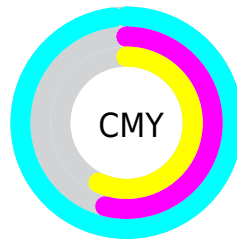
- Red (2%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980 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 82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

82.1270, -64.2300,
-25.3980

82.1270, -64.2300,
-25.3980

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

63.2210, -52.6310,
-20.8470

141.1780,
-51.0720, -21.5680

46.5110, -38.6480,
-15.4480

168.4770,
-50.4760, -21.3560

30.5020, -25.2610,
-10.2610

196.4770,
-50.4760, -21.3560

15.1940, -12.4700,
-5.2860

225.4770,
-50.4760, -21.3560

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 82.1270, -64.2300,
-25.3980

■ 82.1270, -64.2300,
-25.3980

■ 80.6320, -67.2100,
-26.4580

■ 85.8290, -57.3990,
-22.5430

■ 89.1180, -50.8430,
-20.2110

■ 92.8200, -44.0120,
-17.3560

■ 96.1090, -37.4560,
-15.0240

■ 99.8110, -30.6250,
-12.1690

■ 103.5130,
-23.7940, -9.3140

■ 106.8020,
-17.2380, -6.9820

■ 110.5040,
-10.4070, -4.1270

■ 113.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.6400, -26.1300, -22.0500



82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980



82.6670, -74.3180, -18.7820

Triad

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



82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980



105.6370, -2.5710, 19.0690



102.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630

Complementary

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



82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980



38.8730, 64.2300, 25.3980

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.



103.7460, 39.0620, 7.9420



82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980



106.4240, 20.0780, 21.5980

Square

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



82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980



101.2960, -29.7120, 9.8400



104.9170, 34.5670, 17.8230



100.8060, 20.4970, -13.5430

Rectangle

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



82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980



82.4590, -76.4280, -13.5800



104.9170, 34.5670, 17.8230



103.0350, 36.4500, 0.2100

Sweetspot

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



82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980



136.9150, -24.9860, -9.7380



72.2500, -26.3530, -56.5690



68.6990, -15.4500, -6.3460



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.



82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980



104.2380, -86.8320, -34.2880



54.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720



57.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



84.8380, -70.7860, -27.7300



173.6540, -144.5060, -57.3540

Inverse Universe

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



38.8730, 64.2300, 25.3980



45.7620, 86.8320, 34.2880



66.3650, 52.9560, -1.5720



54.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



37.2760, 70.4650, 28.0410



76.3460, 144.5060, 57.3540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980 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 82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

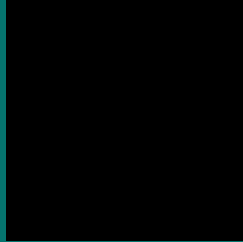
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1270, -64.2300,

-25.3980.

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

82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980

Protanopia

103.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Deuteranopia

103.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



Tritanopia

88.7140, -55.3370, -15.8570

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980

Protanomaly

95.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010

Deuteranomaly

96.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540

Tritanomaly

86.3390, -58.7750, -19.6310

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.8120, -23.1980, -9.1020

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980 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(5, 116, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 116, 110)  
}
```

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(5, 116, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 116, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980 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(5, 116, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 116, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(5, 116, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 116, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 116, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 116,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 116, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 116,  
110) }
```

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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