

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.1550, -25.9020,  
-15.1660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(82.1550, -25.9020,  
-15.1660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	306355
RGB	48, 99, 85
RGB Percent	19%, 39%, 33%
CMY	0.8119, 0.6117, 0.6668
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.14, 0.61
HSL	163°, 35%, 29%
HSV	163°, 52%, 39%
XYZ	7.3200, 10.2108, 10.1745
YIQ	82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

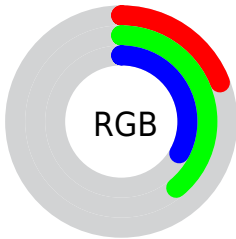
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	48, 78, 99
Decimal	3171157
CIELab	38.22, -20.97, 2.72
CIELCh	38, 21.146, 172.603
Yxy	10.2108, 0.2642, 0.3686
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281361237 (0xFF306355)
YUV	82.1550, 1.4026, -29.9539
Hunter-Lab	31.9544, -15.0300, 3.4896

# Details

The YIQ color **82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **64.8450, 25.9020, 15.1660**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.7420, -26.1770, -15.6890**, and **35.0840, -27.1400, -14.7560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.8230, -30.8990, -18.2190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.4870, -20.9050, -12.1130**.

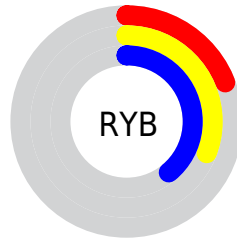
# Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (39%)

Blue (33%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (39%)

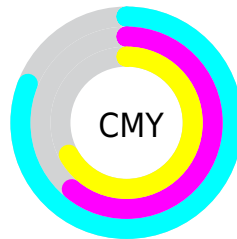


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660 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 82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.1550, -25.9020,  
-15.1660

82.1550, -25.9020,  
-15.1660

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

57.6710, -27.4150,  
-15.2790

132.7420,  
-26.1770, -15.6890

35.0840, -27.1400,  
-14.7560

159.3290,  
-26.4520, -16.2120

20.4770, -14.9450,  
-9.9930

186.9160,  
-26.7270, -16.7350

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

214.5030,  
-27.0020, -17.2580

239.0950,  
-25.6730, -13.8090

248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 82.1550, -25.9020,  
-15.1660

■ 82.1550, -25.9020,  
-15.1660

■ 78.8230, -30.8990,  
-18.2190

■ 85.4870, -20.9050,  
-12.1130

■ 75.6050, -36.2170,  
-20.9610

■ 88.7050, -15.5870,  
-9.3710

■ 72.2730, -41.2140,  
-24.0140

■ 92.0370, -10.5900,  
-6.3180

■ 68.9410, -46.2110,  
-27.0670

■ 95.3690, -5.5930,  
-3.2650

■ 66.3210, -50.3370,  
-29.3850

■ 98.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 101.6200, 4.1260,  
2.3180

■ 104.9520, 9.1230,  
5.3710

■ 108.2840, 14.1200,  
8.4240

■ 111.5020, 19.4380,  
11.1660

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440



82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



79.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830

# Triad

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



82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



90.5770, -11.5100, 10.3620



90.5980, 27.5550, 1.7230

# Complementary

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



82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



64.8450, 25.9020, 15.1660

# 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.



91.7540, 27.4160, 9.7520



82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



92.4930, 6.4620, 15.0540

# Square

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



82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



86.6670, -29.6190, 2.6450



92.2080, 20.4460, 14.9260



89.1470, 21.2750, -5.6130



# Rectangle

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



82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



79.6770, -44.7470, -9.5390



92.2080, 20.4460, 14.9260



90.8910, 28.2880, 4.9600

# Sweetspot

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



82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



121.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060



82.1230, -5.6810, -23.7050



60.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770



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.



82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



101.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020



77.2940, -27.3710, -5.0590



46.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



74.9780, -56.8010, -33.3850



160.7160, -121.8540, -71.4060



# Inverse Universe

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



64.8450, 25.9020, 15.1660



74.4280, 40.6180, 23.8020



69.7060, 27.3710, 5.0590



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



37.0220, 56.8010, 33.3850



79.2840, 121.8540, 71.4060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660 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 82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

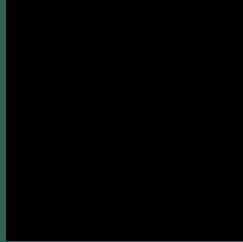
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1550, -25.9020,

-15.1660.

# 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

82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660

### Protanopia

89.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

### Deuteranopia

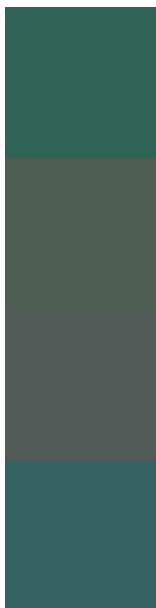
90.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



## Tritanopia

84.3540, -27.6000, -6.4160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660

## Protanomaly

86.9620, -6.0050, -6.8130

## Deuteranomaly

87.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760

## Tritanomaly

83.5450, -26.8200, -9.5400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660 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(48, 99, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 99, 85)  
}
```

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(48, 99, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 99, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660 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(48, 99, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 99, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 99, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 99, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 99, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 99, 85)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 99, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 99,  
85) }
```

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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