

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(82.1730, 36.7220,  
17.3140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	803D47
RGB	128, 61, 71
RGB Percent	50%, 24%, 28%
CMY	0.4979, 0.7609, 0.7214
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.45, 0.50
HSL	351°, 35%, 37%
HSV	351°, 52%, 50%
XYZ	11.7141, 8.3823, 6.9677
YIQ	82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

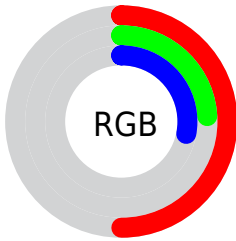
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 61, 71
Decimal	8404295
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.77, 30.00, 7.53
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 30.934, 14.093
Yxy	8.3823, 0.4328, 0.3097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286594375 (0xFF803D47)
YUV	82.1730, -5.5083, 40.1903
Hunter-Lab	28.9523, 21.5550, 5.9977

# Details

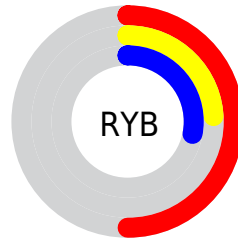
The YIQ color **82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **106.8270, -36.7220, -17.3140**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.8530, 40.6190, 18.2750**, and **33.2480, 32.1370, 17.8090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.2880, 43.8280, 20.6920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.0580, 29.6160, 13.9360**.

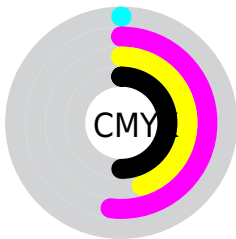
# Distribution



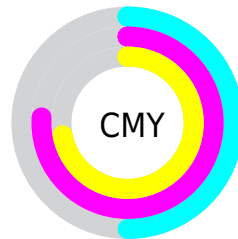
- Red (50%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140 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 82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.1730, 36.7220,  
17.3140

82.1730, 36.7220,  
17.3140

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

57.5040, 34.2920,  
17.3000

132.8530, 40.6190,  
18.2750

33.2480, 32.1370,  
17.8090

159.7500, 42.4070,  
18.9110

15.3630, 30.0750,  
11.1230

187.2340, 43.9200,  
19.0240

5.3820, 10.7280,  
3.8160

210.4610, 35.8510,  
16.5790

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

230.6760, 18.8880,  
10.1200

250.3040, 2.2000,

4.1840

■ 82.1730, 36.7220,  
17.3140

■ 82.1730, 36.7220,  
17.3140

■ 73.2880, 43.8280,  
20.6920

■ 91.0580, 29.6160,  
13.9360

■ 64.4030, 50.9340,  
24.0700

■ 99.9430, 22.5100,  
10.5580

■ 56.1050, 57.7650,  
26.9250

■ 108.2410, 15.6790,  
7.7030

■ 47.3340, 64.5500,  
30.6140

■ 117.1260, 8.5730,  
4.3250

■ 40.4380, 70.1890,  
33.0450

■ 125.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 134.7820, -5.3180,  
-2.7420

■ 143.6670,  
-12.4240, -6.1200

■ 151.9650,  
-19.2550, -8.9750

■ 160.8500,  
-26.3610, -12.3530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590



82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140



81.6920, 39.1540, 6.2740

# Triad

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



82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140



75.0030, -5.2230, -20.9910



66.3620, -65.6090, -5.9050

# Complementary

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



82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140



106.8270, -36.7220, -17.3140

# 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.



67.7010, -62.4900, -12.8740



82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140



66.1160, -39.3340, -25.0460

# Square

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



82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140



78.3710, 17.2880, -15.9600



65.7800, -55.7030, -20.2390



80.0190, -27.3740, 11.5220



# Rectangle

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



82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140



80.8560, 35.3960, -2.7160



65.7800, -55.7030, -20.2390



67.1940, -65.1960, -7.8840

# Sweetspot

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



82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140



147.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680



85.6810, 12.4650, 32.9210



73.1260, 8.5730, 4.3250



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140



94.2190, 57.4440, 27.2360



94.5340, 33.6070, 2.1750



59.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



40.4380, 70.1890, 33.0450



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140



94.2190, 57.4440, 27.2360



94.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750



59.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



40.4380, 70.1890, 33.0450

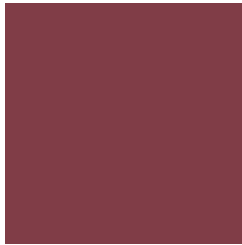


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

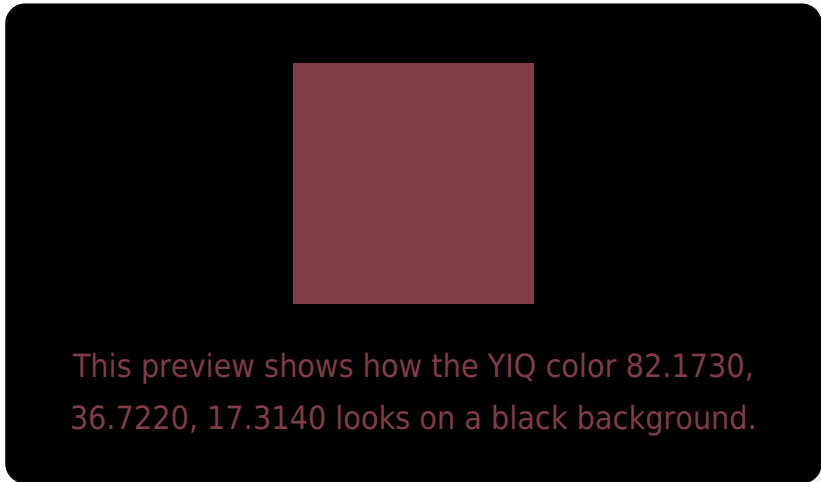
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

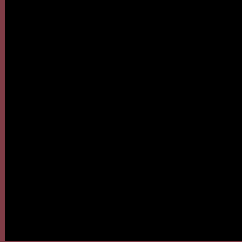
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1730, 36.7220,



# 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

82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140

### Protanopia

82.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

### Deuteranopia

82.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290



## Tritanopia

82.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140

## Protanomaly

82.2300, 14.2120, 6.7560

## Deuteranomaly

82.1230, 21.8230, 6.4870

## Tritanomaly

82.4180, 37.4100, 15.8580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.9310, 13.6160, 6.5440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140 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(128, 61, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 61, 71)  
}
```

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(128, 61, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 61, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140 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(128, 61, 71) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 61, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 61, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 61, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 61, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 61,  
71) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 61, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 61,  
71) }
```

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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