

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.1810, -47.1270,
-32.4950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.1810, -47.1270,
-32.4950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	11744F
RGB	17, 116, 79
RGB Percent	7%, 45%, 31%
CMY	0.9336, 0.5449, 0.6903
CMYK	0.85, 0.00, 0.32, 0.54
HSL	158°, 75%, 26%
HSV	158°, 85%, 46%
XYZ	7.8900, 13.1828, 9.5181
YIQ	82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

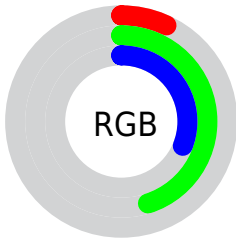
Format	Color
R_{YB}	17, 78, 116
Decimal	1143887
CIE _{Lab}	43.04, -36.36, 13.03
CIE _{LCh}	43, 38.622, 160.288
Yxy	13.1828, 0.2579, 0.4309
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279333967 (0xFF11744F)
YUV	82.1810, -1.5682, -57.1637
Hunter-Lab	36.3082, -24.7502, 9.8730

Details

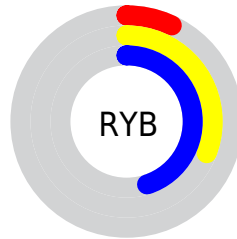
The YIQ color **82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **50.8190, 47.1270, 32.4950**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.7150, -39.8830, -31.6190**, and **43.2050, -29.3390, -24.4670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.1370, -52.9950, -36.2830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.2250, -41.2590, -28.7070**.

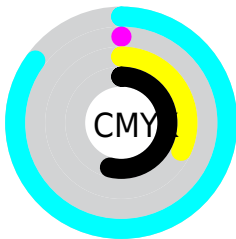
Distribution



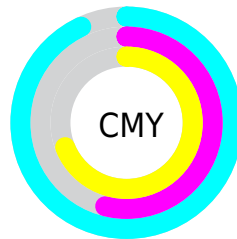
- Red (7%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950 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 82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

82.1810, -47.1270,
-32.4950

82.1810, -47.1270,
-32.4950

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

59.8010, -43.0010,
-30.1770

137.7150,
-39.8830, -31.6190

43.2050, -29.3390,
-24.4670

164.9000,
-38.9660, -31.7180

27.3100, -16.2730,
-18.9690

193.3730,
-38.9200, -32.5520

11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

221.9600,
-39.1950, -33.0750

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

234.1110,
-31.7700, -18.9540

244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

82.1810, -47.1270,
-32.4950

82.1810, -47.1270,
-32.4950

78.1370, -52.9950,
-36.2830

86.2250, -41.2590,
-28.7070

76.4140, -55.3330,
-37.9650

90.0840, -36.3080,
-24.8200

94.1280, -30.4400,
-21.0320

97.8730, -25.1680,
-17.4560

102.0310,
-19.6210, -13.3570

■ 106.0750,
-13.7530, -9.5690

■ 109.8200, -8.4810,
-5.9930

■ 113.9780, -2.9340,
-1.8940

■ 117.7230, 2.3380,
1.6820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.3960, -2.1960, -26.2920



82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



82.0340, -68.4020, -26.8820

Triad

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



82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



97.1190, -42.2750, 11.7490



100.6720, 51.0740, 10.5140

Complementary

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



82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



50.8190, 47.1270, 32.4950

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.



102.0650, 46.0740, 24.0420



82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



104.7390, -2.6180, 25.4300

Square

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



82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



83.5110, -82.2060, -7.9820



103.8860, 27.8250, 29.8810



99.5270, 43.5120, -6.6320

Rectangle

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



82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



83.8410, -74.8680, -19.8280



103.8860, 27.8250, 29.8810



100.8340, 50.7980, 15.5180

Sweetspot

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



82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



136.7430, -18.7500, -12.6220



86.4750, -4.5770, -43.7210



68.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870



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.



82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950



98.7660, -71.4240, -49.2160



79.3550, -55.7040, -14.7120



56.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



80.3920, -58.2670, -39.8590



164.5340, -118.8260, -82.2340

Inverse Universe

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



50.8190, 47.1270, 32.4950



51.2340, 71.4240, 49.2160



53.6450, 55.7040, 14.7120



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.7220, 57.9460, 40.1700



85.4660, 118.8260, 82.2340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

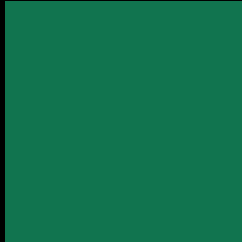
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950 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 82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1810, -47.1270,

-32.4950.

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

82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950

Protanopia

100.0860, 14.0770, -7.3230

Deuteranopia

101.3840, 16.4140, -0.1140



Tritanopia

91.3950, -44.0130, -11.8290

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950

Protanomaly

93.4960, -7.9290, -16.0010

Deuteranomaly

94.6150, -6.6460, -11.7180

Tritanomaly

88.1680, -45.1120, -19.4480

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.7540, -17.2830, -11.6750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950 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(17, 116, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 116, 79)  
}
```

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(17, 116, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 116, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950 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(17, 116, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 116, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 116, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 116, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 116, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 116,  
79) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.1810, -47.1270, -32.4950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 116, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 116,  
79) }
```

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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