

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.1860, -1.9650,
-35.9890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A6A17
RGB	58, 106, 23
RGB Percent	23%, 42%, 9%
CMY	0.7727, 0.5842, 0.9097
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.78, 0.58
HSL	95°, 64%, 25%
HSV	95°, 78%, 42%
XYZ	7.0534, 11.2724, 2.6154
YIQ	82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

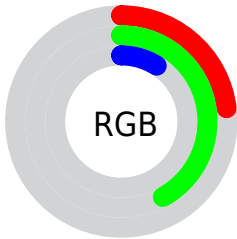
Format	Color
R_{YB}	23, 106, 71
Decimal	3828247
CIE _{Lab}	40.04, -31.42, 38.91
CIE _{LCh}	40, 50.008, 128.922
Yxy	11.2724, 0.3368, 0.5383
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282018327 (0xFF3A6A17)
YUV	82.1860, -29.1787, -21.2111
Hunter-Lab	33.5744, -21.2556, 18.8834

Details

The YIQ color $[82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336600 . A complement of this color would be $[46.8140, 1.9650, 35.9890]$, and the grayscale version is $[82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[133.9580, -1.3230, -36.6110]$, and $[34.9430, -14.1620, -29.6980]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[79.1380, -2.0100, -40.6820]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[85.2340, -1.9200, -31.2960]$.

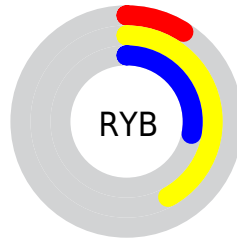
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (42%)

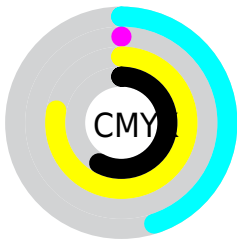
Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (28%)

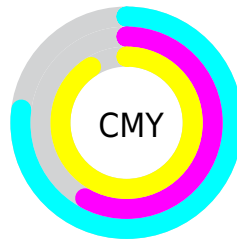


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890 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 82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.1860, -1.9650,
-35.9890

■ 82.1860, -1.9650,
-35.9890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.1150, -3.2030,
-35.5790

■ 133.9580, -1.3230,
-36.6110

■ 34.9430, -14.1620,
-29.6980

■ 160.4310, -1.2770,
-37.4450

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 188.2030, -0.6350,
-38.0670


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 215.6760, -0.5890,
-38.9010


■ 235.6430, 4.1780,
-31.6780


■ 247.5060, 12.4740,


-16.8220


 252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310


 82.1860, -1.9650,
-35.9890


 82.1860, -1.9650,
-35.9890


 79.1380, -2.0100,
-40.6820

 85.2340, -1.9200,
-31.2960


 76.2040, -2.3760,
-45.0640

 88.1680, -1.5540,
-26.9140

 75.6770, -2.3300,
-45.8980

 91.2160, -1.5090,
-22.2210

 94.4490, -0.5470,
-17.6270

 97.4970, -0.5020,
-12.9340

■ 100.5450, -0.4570,
-8.2410

■ 103.4790, -0.0910,
-3.8590

■ 106.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 109.4610, 0.3200,
5.2160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.1490, 34.9880, -28.3720



82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890



72.3390, -50.7480, -38.4600

Triad

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



82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890



82.3030, -84.3160, -2.7800



90.0330, 58.2680, 34.3320

Complementary

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



82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890



46.8140, 1.9650, 35.9890

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.



94.3310, 34.2420, 40.2420



82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890



75.8290, -82.6210, 5.0510

Square

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



82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890



82.2740, -77.3450, -13.4810



96.9870, -6.0120, 31.8760



90.5380, 63.3150, 14.4430

Rectangle

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



82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890



76.8190, -60.6070, -30.4870



96.9870, -6.0120, 31.8760



91.0310, 52.5820, 38.2620

Sweetspot

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



82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890



128.6710, -1.0520, -13.9800



75.4060, 36.5430, -6.9850



63.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890



100.7550, -2.9700, -56.3300



72.4050, -24.7510, -41.5430



52.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



83.3300, -2.9710, -50.8030



174.6120, -5.9870, -106.2990

Inverse Universe

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



46.8140, 1.9650, 35.9890



45.2450, 2.9700, 56.3300



56.5950, 24.7510, 41.5430



49.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



33.6700, 2.9710, 50.8030



70.3880, 5.9870, 106.2990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

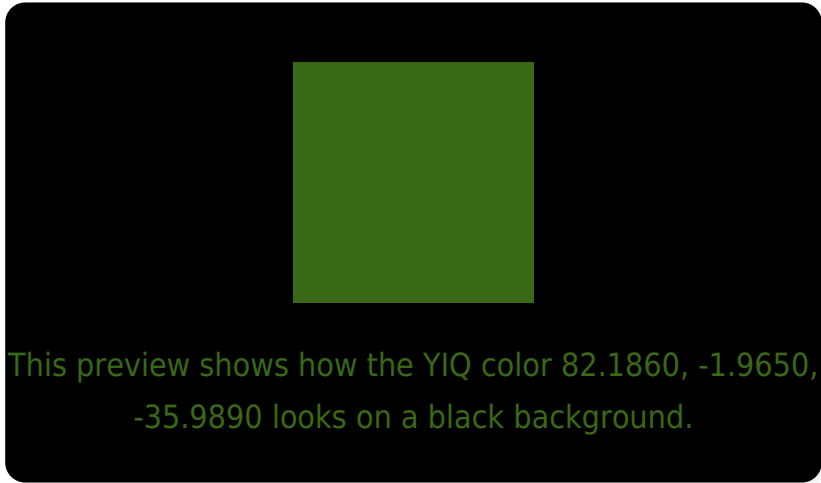
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

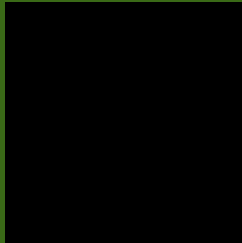
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890.

-35.9890.

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

82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890

Protanopia

89.1520, 30.9060, -20.4700

Deuteranopia

91.0590, 35.9020, -11.8900



Tritanopia

91.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890

Protanomaly

86.5310, 19.3530, -25.8550

Deuteranomaly

87.6610, 22.1030, -20.6250

Tritanomaly

88.2720, -13.1100, -15.7180

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.1980, -1.0980, -13.1460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890 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(58, 106, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 106, 23)  
}
```

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(58, 106, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 106, 23) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890 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(58, 106, 23) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 106, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 106, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 106, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 106, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 106,  
23) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.1860, -1.9650, -35.9890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 106, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 106,  
23) }
```

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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