

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.1930, -10.7290,
1.7110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	495461
RGB	73, 84, 97
RGB Percent	29%, 33%, 38%
CMY	0.7137, 0.6706, 0.6197
CMYK	0.25, 0.13, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	212°, 14%, 33%
HSV	212°, 25%, 38%
XYZ	8.0750, 8.6205, 12.5443
YIQ	82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

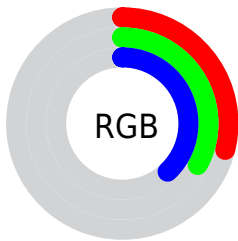
Format	Color
R_YB	73, 81, 97
Decimal	4805729
CIE Lab	35.24, -1.07, -8.97
CIE LCh	35, 9.031, 263.197
Yxy	8.6205, 0.2762, 0.2948
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282995809 (0xFF495461)
YUV	82.1930, 7.2999, -8.0623
Hunter-Lab	29.3606, -2.2884, -4.7791

Details

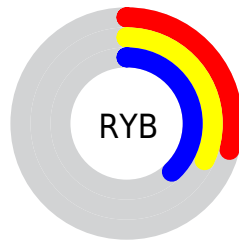
The YIQ color **82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **87.8070, 10.7290, -1.7110**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.4210, -11.3710, 2.3330**, and **37.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.2680, -15.3140, 2.2060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160**.

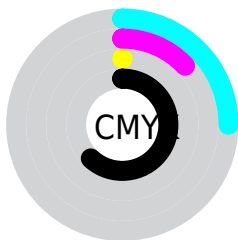
Distribution



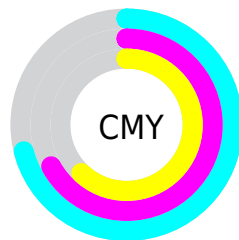
- Red (29%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110 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 82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.1930, -10.7290,
1.7110

■ 82.1930, -10.7290,
1.7110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.0790, -10.4080,
1.4000

■ 131.4210,
-11.3710, 2.3330

■ 37.0790, -10.4080,
1.4000

■ 158.0080,
-11.6460, 1.8100

■ 16.3670, -11.2790,
0.6650

■ 185.1220,
-11.9670, 2.1210

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 212.2360,
-12.2880, 2.4320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 240.4810,
-11.6000, 0.9760

■ 82.1930, -10.7290,
1.7110

■ 82.1930, -10.7290,
1.7110

■ 76.2680, -15.3140,
2.2060

■ 88.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 70.6420, -19.3030,
2.9130

■ 94.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 64.1300, -23.6130,
3.9310

■ 100.2560, 2.1550,
-0.5090

■ 58.2050, -28.1980,
4.4260

■ 106.1810, 6.7400,
-1.0040

■ 52.5790, -32.1870,
5.1330

■ 111.8070, 10.7290,
-1.7110

■ 46.6540, -36.7720,
5.6280

■ 117.7320, 15.3140,
-2.2060

■ 40.1420, -41.0820,
6.6460

■ 124.2440, 19.6240,
-3.2240

■ 37.4730, -43.5120,

■ 130.1690, 24.2090,

6.6320

-3.7190

■ 135.7950, 28.1980,
-4.4260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520



82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



83.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540

Triad

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



82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



83.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400



81.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

Complementary

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



82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



87.8070, 10.7290, -1.7110

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.



82.1050, 3.8980, -4.5660



82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



83.8720, 12.1040, 0.9040

Square

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



82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



84.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



82.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470



80.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

Rectangle

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



82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



83.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



82.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470



81.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390

Sweetspot

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



82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



119.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



88.5700, -10.7730, -8.5090



60.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



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.



82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



101.8980, -17.1480, 2.4040



76.0350, -7.1080, 7.6760



45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



42.7050, -49.9770, 8.1590



91.9300, -107.2900, 17.1100

Inverse Universe

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



81.4300, 10.7730, 8.5090



100.4140, 16.8700, 13.6540



93.9650, 7.1080, -7.6760



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



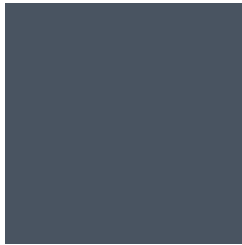
39.3020, 50.3810, 39.6050



84.3000, 107.7300, 85.0900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

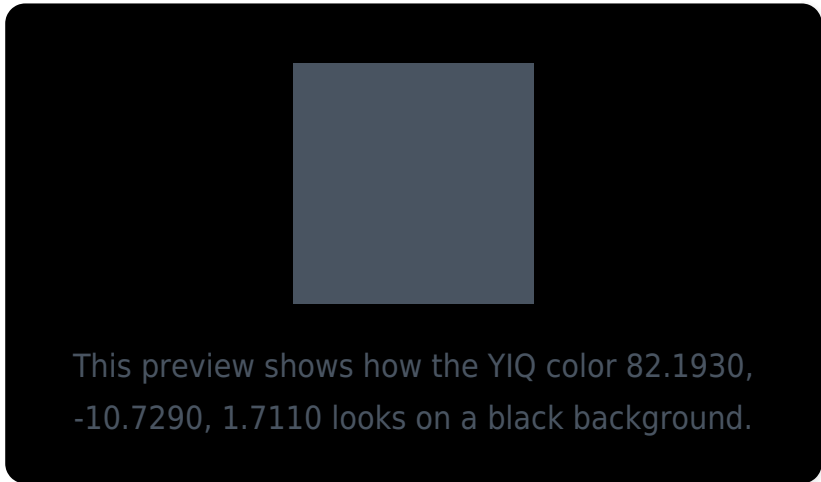
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

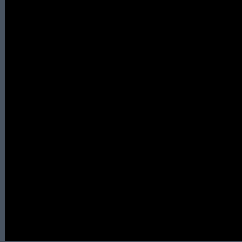
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

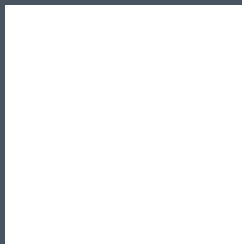
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110.

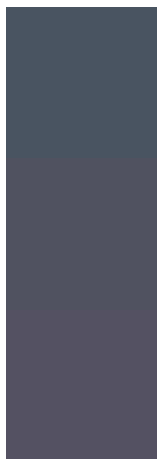


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1930, -10.7290,

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

82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110

Protanopia

82.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Deuteranopia

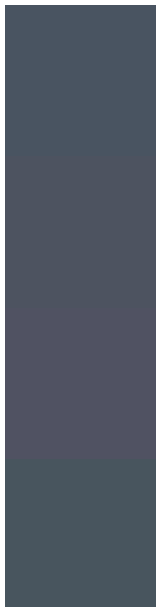
83.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230



Tritanopia

81.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110

Protanomaly

82.6880, -7.7490, 2.7710

Deuteranomaly

83.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

Tritanomaly

82.1390, -10.6370, 0.0430

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110 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(73, 84, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 84, 97)  
}
```

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(73, 84, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 84, 97) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110 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(73, 84, 97) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 84, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(73, 84, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 84, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 84, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 84, 97)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 84, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 84,  
97) }
```

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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