

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.2180, -22.1860,  
-27.4500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(82.2180, -22.1860,  
-27.4500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C6A3C
RGB	44, 106, 60
RGB Percent	17%, 42%, 24%
CMY	0.8276, 0.5842, 0.7648
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.43, 0.58
HSL	135°, 41%, 29%
HSV	135°, 59%, 42%
XYZ	7.0087, 11.1740, 6.0605
YIQ	82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

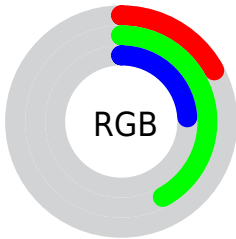
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	44, 93, 106
Decimal	2910780
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.87, -31.16, 19.97
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 37.007, 147.344
Yxy	11.1740, 0.2891, 0.4609
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281100860 (0xFF2C6A3C)
YUV	82.2180, -10.9535, -33.5172
Hunter-Lab	33.4275, -21.0721, 12.6498

# Details

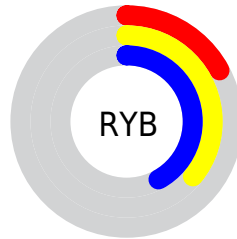
The YIQ color **82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **67.7820, 22.1860, 27.4500**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.7620, -20.9020, -28.6940**, and **35.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.0170, -26.1740, -32.2700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300**.

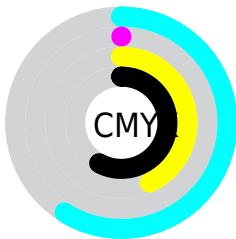
# Distribution



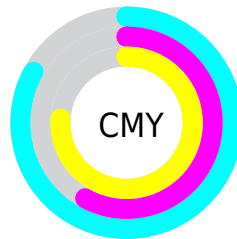
- Red (17%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500 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 82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.2180, -22.1860,  
-27.4500

82.2180, -22.1860,  
-27.4500

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

56.3640, -25.5330,  
-27.3650

133.4630,  
-21.4980, -28.9060

35.8700, -21.0860,  
-25.3580

160.2350,  
-20.8560, -29.5280

21.7190, -10.1750,  
-19.3510

187.8220,  
-21.1310, -30.0510

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

215.9960,  
-21.6810, -31.0970

235.1910,  
-17.5560, -23.2520

247.0540, -9.2600,

-8.3960

■ 82.2180, -22.1860,  
-27.4500

■ 82.2180, -22.1860,  
-27.4500

■ 78.0170, -26.1740,  
-32.2700

■ 86.4190, -18.1980,  
-22.6300

■ 74.1150, -29.5660,  
-36.8780

■ 90.3210, -14.8060,  
-18.0220

■ 69.9140, -33.5540,  
-41.6980

■ 94.5220, -10.8180,  
-13.2020

■ 66.1260, -37.2670,  
-45.9950

■ 98.3100, -7.1050,  
-8.9050

■ 65.3000, -37.8170,  
-47.0410

■ 102.5110, -3.1170,  
-4.0850

■ 106.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 110.6140, 4.2630,  
5.3430

■ 114.8150, 8.2510,  
10.1630

■ 118.7170, 11.6430,  
14.7710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.7350, 10.0910, -23.1970



82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500



74.2430, -58.8650, -29.0170

# Triad

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



82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500



79.2680, -68.0400, -0.3920



93.3930, 47.7260, 16.1260

# Complementary

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



82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500



67.7820, 22.1860, 27.4500

# 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.



95.0410, 37.4540, 26.0780



82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500



95.1500, -17.1970, 19.8190

# Square

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



82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500



78.0510, -75.0990, -10.1310



96.7750, 14.8960, 27.4080



92.5260, 45.2530, 0.3650



# Rectangle

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



82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500



76.6370, -65.6060, -22.4860



96.7750, 14.8960, 27.4080



93.6580, 45.6620, 20.4940

# Sweetspot

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



82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500



128.3590, -8.8010, -11.2090



94.4470, 10.9620, -22.4620



63.2610, -5.4090, -6.6010



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.



82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500



100.7890, -34.7000, -42.9560



85.7520, -32.1370, -17.8090



51.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



72.0990, -41.8050, -51.8610



150.9970, -87.5980, -108.5420



# Inverse Universe

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



67.7820, 22.1860, 27.4500



78.2110, 34.7000, 42.9560



64.2480, 32.1370, 17.8090



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.9010, 41.8050, 51.8610



94.0030, 87.5980, 108.5420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

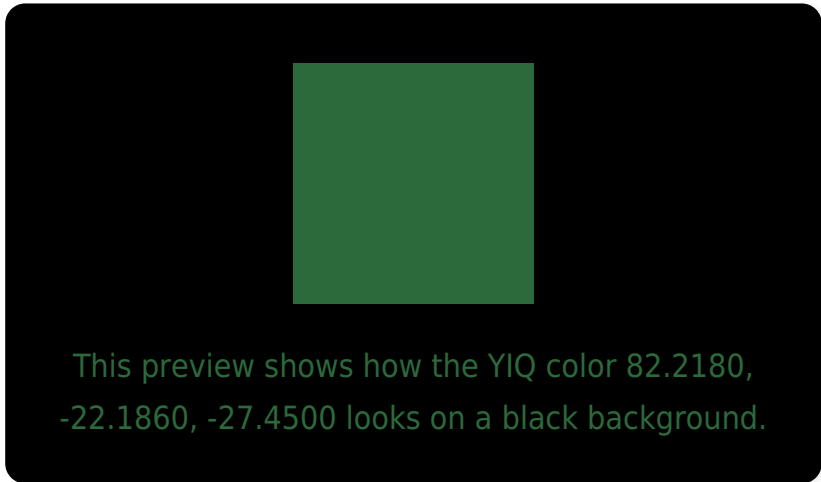
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

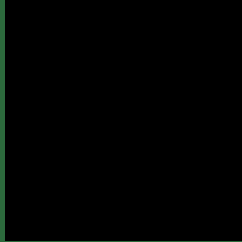
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.2180, -22.1860,

-27.4500.

# 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

82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500

### Protanopia

91.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330

### Deuteranopia

93.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990



## Tritanopia

88.1690, -28.5170, -6.3170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500

## Protanomaly

88.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550

## Deuteranomaly

88.9600, 5.5040, -11.6480

## Tritanomaly

85.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.1850, -8.2510, -10.1630

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500 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(44, 106, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 106, 60)  
}
```

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(44, 106, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 106, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500 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(44, 106, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 106, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 106, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 106, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 106, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 106,  
60) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.2180, -22.1860, -27.4500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 106, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 106,  
60) }
```

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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