

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.2450, -8.4800,
-11.5200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	435C48
RGB	67, 92, 72
RGB Percent	26%, 36%, 28%
CMY	0.7373, 0.6392, 0.7177
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.22, 0.64
HSL	132°, 16%, 31%
HSV	132°, 27%, 36%
XYZ	7.3111, 9.3166, 7.5430
YIQ	82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

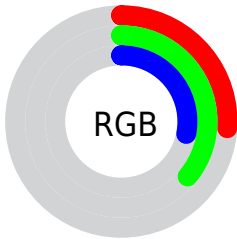
Format	Color
RYB	67, 88, 92
Decimal	4414536
CIELab	36.59, -14.02, 8.53
CIELCh	37, 16.413, 148.702
Yxy	9.3166, 0.3025, 0.3854
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282604616 (0xFF435C48)
YUV	82.2450, -5.0508, -13.3699
Hunter-Lab	30.5231, -10.6599, 6.7140

Details

The YIQ color **82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **76.7550, 8.4800, 11.5200**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.8320, -8.7550, -12.0430**, and **37.0710, -7.9300, -10.4740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7560, -11.5970, -15.6050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350**.

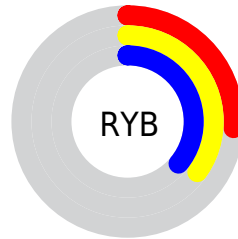
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (36%)

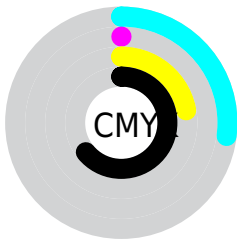
Blue (28%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (36%)

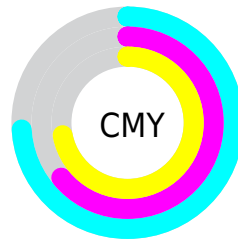


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200 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 82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.2450, -8.4800,
-11.5200

■ 82.2450, -8.4800,
-11.5200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.6580, -8.2050,
-10.9970

■ 131.8320, -8.7550,
-12.0430

■ 37.0710, -7.9300,
-10.4740

■ 158.0060, -9.3050,
-13.0890

■ 15.6040, -8.1130,
-12.6650

■ 185.0060, -9.3050,
-13.0890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.5930, -9.5800,
-13.6120

■ 241.1800, -9.8550,
-14.1350

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,

-0.6360

■ 82.2450, -8.4800,
-11.5200

■ 82.2450, -8.4800,
-11.5200

■ 78.7560, -11.5970,
-15.6050

■ 85.7340, -5.3630,
-7.4350

■ 75.1530, -14.3930,
-20.0010

■ 89.3370, -2.5670,
-3.0390

■ 71.3650, -18.1060,
-24.2980

■ 93.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

■ 67.8760, -21.2230,
-28.3830

■ 96.6140, 4.2630,
5.3430

■ 64.2730, -24.0190,
-32.7790

■ 100.2170, 7.0590,
9.7390

■ 60.7840, -27.1360,
-36.8640

■ 103.7060, 10.1760,
13.8240

■ 57.1810, -29.9320,
-41.2600

■ 107.3090, 12.9720,
18.2200

■ 56.0560, -31.0780,
-42.5180

■ 111.0970, 16.6850,
22.5170

■ 114.5860, 19.8020,
26.6020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.9430, 4.1740, -9.5700



82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200



80.1280, -21.2720, -10.9680

Triad

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



82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200



84.4680, -18.7530, 3.9590



87.1230, 21.8230, 6.4870

Complementary

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



82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200



76.7550, 8.4800, 11.5200

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.



87.7190, 17.3290, 10.8410



82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200



87.1600, -5.9620, 8.9340

Square

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



82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200



81.2770, -28.7010, -2.9810



88.2710, 6.9670, 11.4070



86.8360, 20.9530, 0.2250

Rectangle

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



82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200



79.3600, -27.7370, -9.4410



88.2710, 6.9670, 11.4070



87.8780, 21.1350, 7.9430

Sweetspot

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



82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200



116.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080



87.6550, 5.0450, -8.8350



58.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200



104.3920, -13.5680, -18.4320



83.7270, -12.6530, -7.4770



44.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



67.0780, -37.3120, -50.6880



144.5910, -80.5830, -109.0230

Inverse Universe

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



76.7550, 8.4800, 11.5200



95.6080, 13.5680, 18.4320



75.2730, 12.6530, 7.4770



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



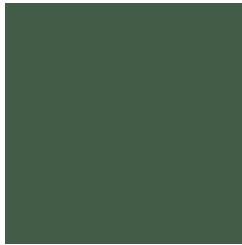
42.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880



92.5230, 80.2620, 109.3340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

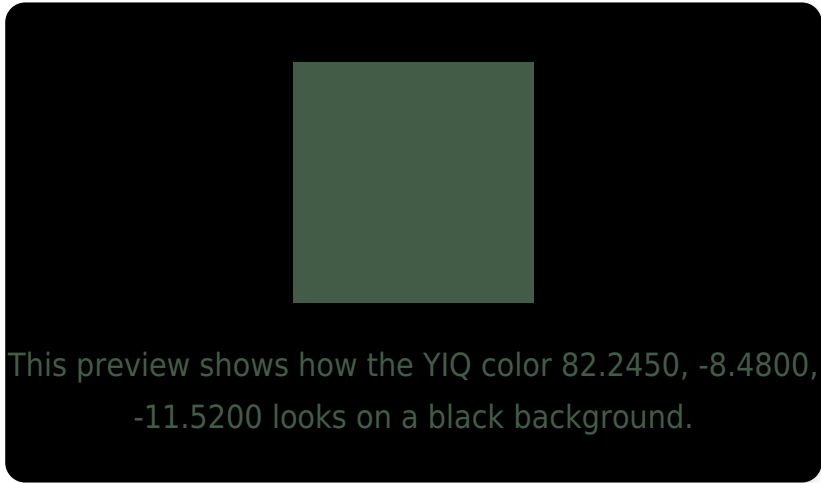
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

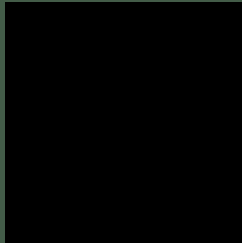
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.2450, -8.4800,

-11.5200.

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

82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200

Protanopia

85.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270

Deuteranopia

86.4590, 11.8290, 0.3810



Tritanopia

84.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200

Protanomaly

84.1540, 2.2020, -6.8700

Deuteranomaly

84.8170, 4.7690, -3.8310

Tritanomaly

83.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200 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(67, 92, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 92, 72)  
}
```

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(67, 92, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 92, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200 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(67, 92, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 92, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 92, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 92, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 92, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 92, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 92, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 92,  
72) }
```

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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