

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.2670, -14.7140,
-19.6900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.2670, -14.7140,
-19.6900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	386341
RGB	56, 99, 65
RGB Percent	22%, 39%, 25%
CMY	0.7805, 0.6117, 0.7451
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.34, 0.61
HSL	133°, 28%, 30%
HSV	133°, 43%, 39%
XYZ	7.0466, 10.1485, 6.5872
YIQ	82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

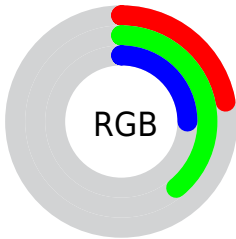
Format	Color
R_{YB}	56, 92, 99
Decimal	3695425
CIE _{Lab}	38.11, -23.18, 14.78
CIE _{LCh}	38, 27.485, 147.481
Y _{xy}	10.1485, 0.2963, 0.4267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281885505 (0xFF386341)
YUV	82.2670, -8.5126, -23.0362
Hunter-Lab	31.8567, -16.2658, 10.0399

Details

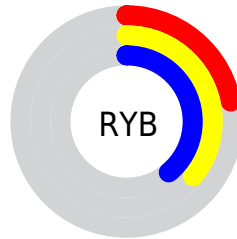
The YIQ color **82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **72.7330, 14.7140, 19.6900**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.3270, -14.9430, -21.0470**, and **34.8260, -17.7860, -19.0820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.3650, -18.1060, -24.2980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.1690, -11.3220, -15.0820**.

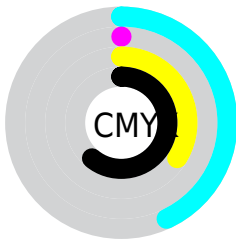
Distribution



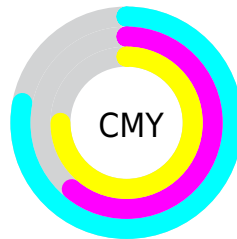
- Red (22%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900 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 82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.2670, -14.7140,
-19.6900

■ 82.2670, -14.7140,
-19.6900

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.4950, -15.3560,
-19.0680

■ 132.3270,
-14.9430, -21.0470

■ 34.8260, -17.7860,
-19.0820

■ 158.9140,
-15.2180, -21.5700

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 186.3870,
-15.1720, -22.4040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 213.9740,
-15.4470, -22.9270

■ 238.4520,
-13.7970, -19.7890

■ 250.4290, -5.8220,

-4.6220

■ 82.2670, -14.7140,
-19.6900

■ 82.2670, -14.7140,
-19.6900

■ 78.3650, -18.1060,
-24.2980

■ 86.1690, -11.3220,
-15.0820

■ 74.4630, -21.4980,
-28.9060

■ 90.0710, -7.9300,
-10.4740

■ 70.6750, -25.2110,
-33.2030

■ 93.8590, -4.2170,
-6.1770

■ 66.7730, -28.6030,
-37.8110

■ 97.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 62.8710, -31.9950,
-42.4190

■ 101.3640, 1.9710,
2.8270

■ 60.5070, -33.9660,
-45.2460

■ 105.2660, 5.3630,
7.4350

■ 109.1680, 8.7550,
12.0430

■ 113.0700, 12.1470,
16.6510

■ 116.8580, 15.8600,
20.9480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.1680, 7.6140, -16.8500



82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900



74.2880, -45.5700, -22.1620

Triad

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



82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900



84.8170, -38.7890, 3.6350



90.2990, 36.1270, 11.5750

Complementary

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



82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900



72.7330, 14.7140, 19.6900

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.



91.6220, 28.1480, 18.5160



82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900



91.2120, -11.7400, 14.5320

Square

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



82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900



72.0040, -67.7170, -11.7570



92.8790, 11.3670, 19.7750



89.7790, 34.2950, 0.7190

Rectangle

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



82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900



70.9150, -60.5170, -21.1010



92.8790, 11.3670, 19.7750



90.5100, 34.1550, 14.2750

Sweetspot

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



82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900



121.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580



91.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810



60.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080



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.



82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900



101.9250, -22.9190, -30.6870



84.6610, -21.4550, -13.1590



46.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



68.4800, -38.5040, -51.1120



146.5800, -82.0500, -109.9700

Inverse Universe

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



72.7330, 14.7140, 19.6900



87.0750, 22.9190, 30.6870



70.3390, 21.4550, 13.1590



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



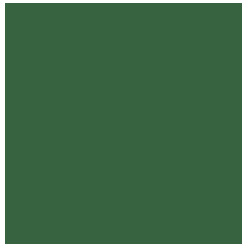
43.6340, 38.1830, 51.4230



93.3060, 82.3710, 109.6590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

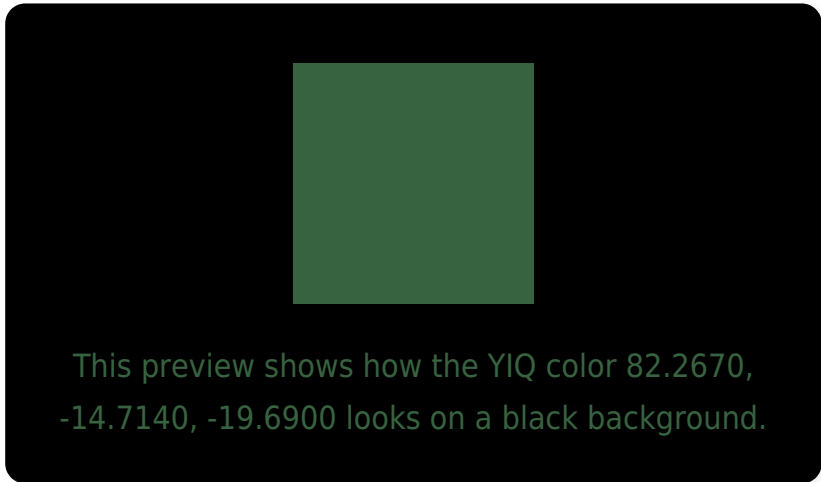
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

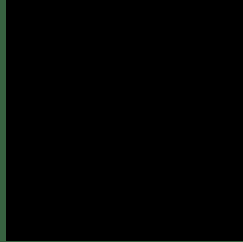
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.2670, -14.7140,

-19.6900.

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

82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900

Protanopia

88.2000, 13.7560, -7.0120

Deuteranopia

89.6290, 17.1020, -1.5700



Tritanopia

85.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900

Protanomaly

86.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730

Deuteranomaly

87.0680, 5.3200, -8.3120

Tritanomaly

84.7370, -18.6130, -9.5970

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900 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(56, 99, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 99, 65)  
}
```

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(56, 99, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 99, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900 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(56, 99, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 99, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(56, 99, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 99, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 99, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 99, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.2670, -14.7140, -19.6900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 99, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 99,  
65) }
```

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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