

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.2910, -4.9530,
7.1670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	524F64
RGB	82, 79, 100
RGB Percent	32%, 31%, 39%
CMY	0.6784, 0.6902, 0.6079
CMYK	0.18, 0.21, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	249°, 12%, 35%
HSV	249°, 21%, 39%
XYZ	8.5758, 8.3058, 13.2054
YIQ	82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

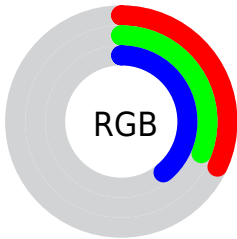
Format	Color
R_{YB}	82, 79, 100
Decimal	5394276
CIE _{Lab}	34.61, 6.10, -11.74
CIE _{LCh}	35, 13.229, 297.480
Yxy	8.3058, 0.2850, 0.2761
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283584356 (0xFF524F64)
YUV	82.2910, 8.7305, -0.2552
Hunter-Lab	28.8198, 2.6812, -6.9933

Details

The YIQ color **82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **96.7090, 4.9530, -7.1670**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.8180, -4.9990, 8.0010**, and **37.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.7300, -7.5670, 10.4890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450**.

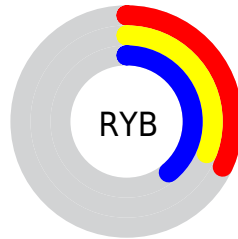
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (31%)

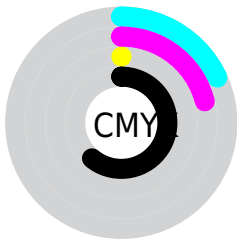
Blue (39%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (39%)

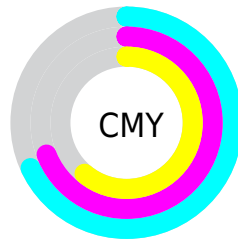


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670 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 82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.2910, -4.9530,
7.1670

■ 82.2910, -4.9530,
7.1670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.1770, -4.6320,
6.8560

■ 131.8180, -4.9990,
8.0010

■ 37.6500, -4.5860,
6.0220

■ 157.9320, -5.3200,
8.3120

■ 16.3620, -3.7150,
6.7570

■ 184.9320, -5.3200,
8.3120

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 212.0460, -5.6410,
8.6230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 240.2480, -3.3940,
6.4460

■ 82.2910, -4.9530,
7.1670

■ 82.2910, -4.9530,
7.1670

■ 73.7300, -7.5670,
10.4890

■ 90.8520, -2.3390,
3.8450

■ 65.4680, -9.5850,
14.0230

■ 99.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 56.9070, -12.1990,
17.3450

■ 107.6750, 2.2930,
-3.0110

■ 48.6450, -14.2170,
20.8790

■ 115.9370, 4.3110,
-6.5450

■ 40.0840, -16.8310,
24.2010

■ 124.4980, 6.9250,
-9.8670

■ 31.8220, -18.8490,
27.7350

■ 132.7600, 8.9430,
-13.4010

■ 23.2610, -21.4630,
31.0570

■ 141.3210, 11.5570,
-16.7230

■ 15.5860, -23.7560,

■ 149.8820, 14.1710,

34.0680

-20.0450

■ 158.1440, 16.1890,
-23.5790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.6810, -15.0390, 2.7290



82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



83.3200, 5.2710, 9.1030

Triad

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



82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



82.0960, 17.2850, 0.6210



76.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490

Complementary

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



82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



96.7090, 4.9530, -7.1670

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.



78.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040



82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



80.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000

Square

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



82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



82.4430, 17.9260, 5.5260



80.1110, 3.7610, -7.5910



76.9910, -22.1440, -6.1760

Rectangle

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



82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



83.1420, 11.6440, 9.2440



80.1110, 3.7610, -7.5910



77.6730, -12.5610, -9.1450

Sweetspot

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



82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



123.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



91.9600, -11.6910, -2.8830



62.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



102.8440, -7.8880, 10.8000



85.2810, 1.0070, 9.2870



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



17.8940, -27.3790, 39.1570



38.0530, -56.8220, 82.6820

Inverse Universe

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



87.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500



110.6460, 10.4050, 15.1810



93.7190, -1.0070, -9.2870



47.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



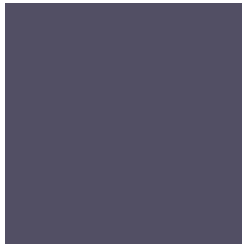
45.5570, 37.0820, 54.8580



96.0700, 77.4640, 115.9920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

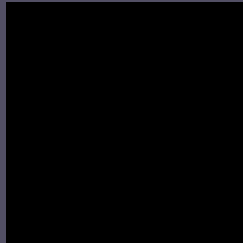
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670.



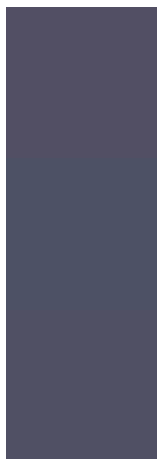
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.2910, -4.9530,

7.1670.

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

82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670

Protanopia

82.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720

Deuteranopia

82.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



Tritanopia

81.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670

Protanomaly

82.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Deuteranomaly

82.5790, -5.8240, 6.4320

Tritanomaly

81.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670 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(82, 79, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 79, 100)  
}
```

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(82, 79, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 79, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670 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(82, 79, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 79, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 79, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 79, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 79, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 79,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 79, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 79,  
100) }
```

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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