

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.3080, -74.6850,  
-17.6370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(82.3080, -74.6850,  
-17.6370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007287
RGB	0, 114, 135
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 53%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5527, 0.4709
CMYK	1.00, 0.15, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	189°, 100%, 26%
HSV	189°, 100%, 53%
XYZ	10.3903, 13.7925, 25.0068
YIQ	82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

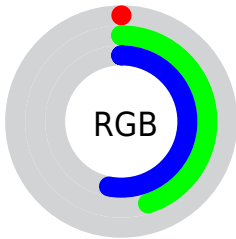
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 62, 135
Decimal	29319
CIELab	43.93, -19.26, -19.15
CIELCh	44, 27.157, 224.827
Yxy	13.7925, 0.2112, 0.2804
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219399 (0xFF007287)
YUV	82.3080, 25.9772, -72.1841
Hunter-Lab	37.1382, -15.0523, -13.9259

# Details

The YIQ color **82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **52.6920, 74.6850, 17.6370**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.0930, -57.7220, -11.1780**, and **48.4320, -45.4350, -8.0830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.6680, -66.8910, -15.7150**.

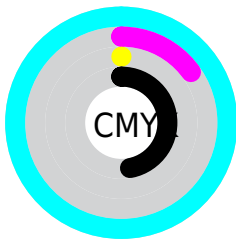
# Distribution



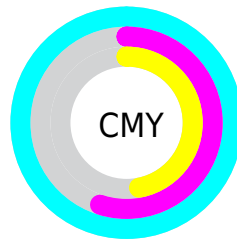
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370 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 82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.3080, -74.6850,  
-17.6370

82.3080, -74.6850,  
-17.6370

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

64.7830, -59.7850,  
-12.3370

143.0930,  
-57.7220, -11.1780

48.4320, -45.4350,  
-8.0830

170.8050,  
-56.8510, -10.4430

32.3090, -31.7270,  
-3.2070

199.1040,  
-56.2550, -10.2310

18.6480, -19.4400,  
-0.1120

226.0520,  
-50.4770, -15.8290

2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

237.6580,  
-34.5680, -12.2960

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 82.3080, -74.6850,  
-17.6370

■ 87.6680, -66.8910,  
-15.7150

■ 92.7290, -59.6930,  
-14.0050

■ 97.7900, -52.4950,  
-12.2950

■ 103.1500,  
-44.7010, -10.3730

■ 108.2110,  
-37.5030, -8.6630

■ 114.1580,  
-29.9840, -7.2640

■ 119.2190,  
-22.7860, -5.5540

■ 124.5790,  
-14.9920, -3.6320

■ 129.6400, -7.7940,  
-1.9220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.9860, -59.2790, -21.5110



82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370



95.3920, -47.9580, -0.9020

# Triad

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



82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370



106.7400, 22.0040, 19.7320



101.0550, 15.3620, -14.0940

# Complementary

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



82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370



52.6920, 74.6850, 17.6370

# 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.



103.5240, 30.3990, -5.7690



82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370



105.3360, 34.7050, 15.3210

# Square

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



82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370



106.5620, 2.0140, 18.5740



104.4960, 36.7700, 5.4260



98.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



# Rectangle

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



82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370



101.5300, -30.4910, 7.4370



104.4960, 36.7700, 5.4260



102.0450, 21.3220, -11.9740

# Sweetspot

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



82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370



155.4570, -29.3880, -7.0520



81.5250, -43.5450, -64.3850



76.4970, -17.6970, -4.1690



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370



107.5270, -97.4710, -23.1910



42.9790, -56.2600, 17.4040



63.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



79.3900, -71.9800, -17.1000



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



# Inverse Universe

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



53.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740



69.6100, 57.0670, 83.6510



92.0210, 56.2600, -17.4040



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



51.4100, 42.1700, 61.7700



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

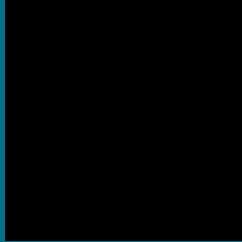
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370.



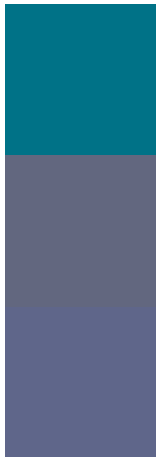
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.3080, -74.6850,



# 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

82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370

### Protanopia

104.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040

### Deuteranopia

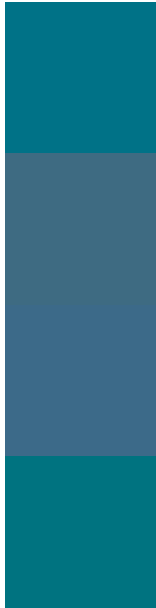
104.0110, -15.7280, 9.7120



## Tritanopia

81.6410, -71.4290, -21.5810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370

## Protanomaly

96.1670, -34.2030, -2.3870

## Deuteranomaly

95.7800, -37.3670, -0.1110

## Tritanomaly

82.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370 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(0, 114, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 114, 135)  
}
```

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(0, 114, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 114, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370 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(0, 114, 135) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 114, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 114, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 114, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 114, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 114,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.3080, -74.6850, -17.6370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 114, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 114,  
135) }
```

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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