

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.3230, -17.1470,
-3.1230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	405960
RGB	64, 89, 96
RGB Percent	25%, 35%, 38%
CMY	0.7491, 0.6509, 0.6236
CMYK	0.33, 0.07, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	193°, 20%, 31%
HSV	193°, 33%, 38%
XYZ	7.7972, 9.0802, 12.4035
YIQ	82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

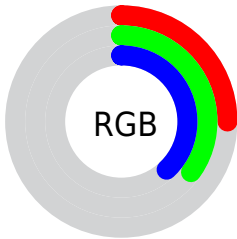
Format	Color
RYB	64, 78, 96
Decimal	4217184
CIELab	36.14, -7.48, -7.06
CIELCh	36, 10.284, 223.343
Yxy	9.0802, 0.2663, 0.3101
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282407264 (0xFF405960)
YUV	82.3230, 6.7428, -16.0693
Hunter-Lab	30.1334, -6.5457, -3.3116

Details

The YIQ color **82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **77.6770, 17.1470, 3.1230**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350**, and **36.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.1590, -22.5570, -4.1970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490**.

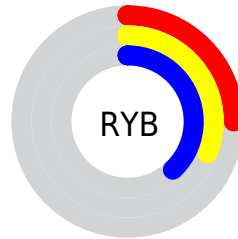
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (35%)

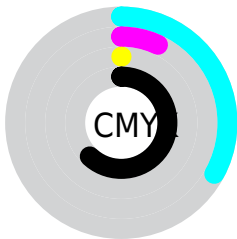
Blue (38%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (38%)

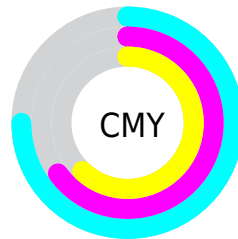


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230 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 82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.3230, -17.1470,
-3.1230

■ 82.3230, -17.1470,
-3.1230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.2090, -16.8260,
-3.4340

■ 132.0240,
-17.7430, -3.3350

■ 36.9100, -17.4220,
-3.6460

■ 158.1380,
-18.0640, -3.0240

■ 16.8070, -15.6340,
-3.0100

■ 184.8390,
-18.6600, -3.2360

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 212.8390,
-18.6600, -3.2360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.3120,
-18.6140, -4.0700

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,

-1.2720

■ 82.3230, -17.1470,
-3.1230

■ 82.3230, -17.1470,
-3.1230

■ 78.1590, -22.5570,
-4.1970

■ 86.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490

■ 74.2940, -27.3710,
-5.0590

■ 90.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 70.1300, -32.7810,
-6.1330

■ 94.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 66.2650, -37.5950,
-6.9950

■ 98.3810, 3.3010,
0.7490

■ 62.1010, -43.0050,
-8.0690

■ 102.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 57.3500, -48.1400,
-8.6200

■ 107.2960, 13.8460,
2.3740

■ 54.9690, -51.4410,
-9.3690

■ 111.1610, 18.6600,
3.2360

■ 115.3250, 24.0700,
4.3100

■ 119.1900, 28.8840,
5.1720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.9980, -14.8540, -6.1340



82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



83.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500

Triad

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



82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



86.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380



84.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630

Complementary

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



82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



77.6770, 17.1470, 3.1230

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.



85.2910, 12.2420, -1.5980



82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



86.2190, 12.7450, 5.8090

Square

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



82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



86.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



86.1820, 14.1670, 2.0630



83.3000, -1.1450, -6.7850

Rectangle

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



82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



84.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800



86.1820, 14.1670, 2.0630



84.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

Sweetspot

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



82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



119.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



83.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590



60.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



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.



82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



103.5930, -26.7750, -4.8470



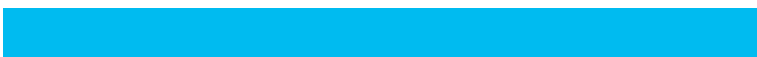
72.9310, -12.7470, 5.2450



46.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



64.4240, -60.1520, -11.1920



137.1290, -128.4650, -23.1610

Inverse Universe

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



76.4180, 11.0470, 14.5590



94.3960, 17.2810, 22.7290



87.0690, 12.7470, -5.2450



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



43.5200, 38.5040, 51.1120



93.0780, 83.0130, 109.0370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

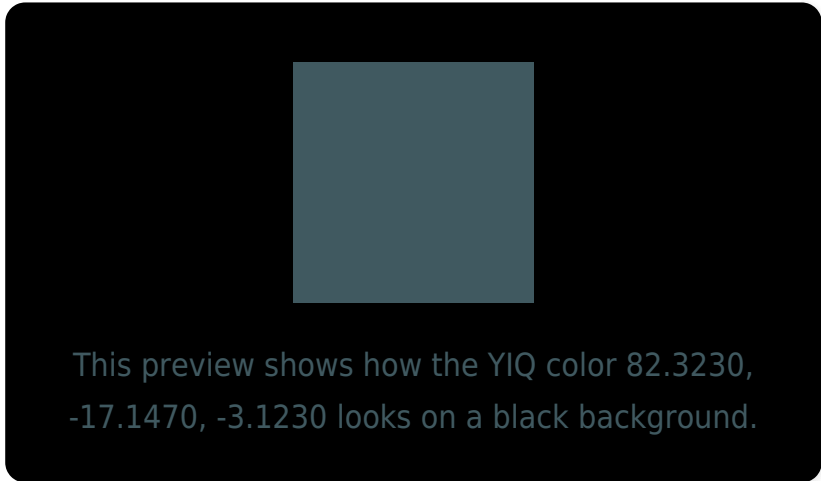
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.3230, -17.1470,

-3.1230.

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

82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

Protanopia

85.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

Deuteranopia

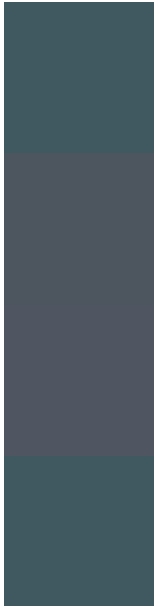
85.7920, -2.1100, 5.2020



Tritanopia

82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

Protanomaly

84.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800

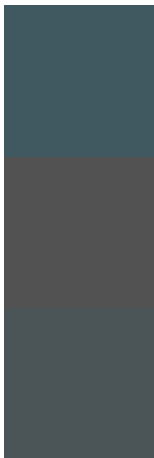
Deuteranomaly

84.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600

Tritanomaly

82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230 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(64, 89, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 89, 96)  
}
```

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(64, 89, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 89, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230 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(64, 89, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 89, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 89, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 89, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 89, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 89, 96)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 89, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 89,  
96) }
```

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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