

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.3420, -10.1310,
-9.1310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	435B4E
RGB	67, 91, 78
RGB Percent	26%, 36%, 31%
CMY	0.7373, 0.6431, 0.6941
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.14, 0.64
HSL	147°, 15%, 31%
HSV	147°, 26%, 36%
XYZ	7.4304, 9.2265, 8.5956
YIQ	82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

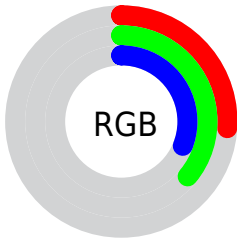
Format	Color
RYB	67, 83, 91
Decimal	4414286
CIELab	36.42, -12.14, 4.58
CIELCh	36, 12.975, 159.341
Yxy	9.2265, 0.2942, 0.3654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282604366 (0xFF435B4E)
YUV	82.3420, -2.1406, -13.4549
Hunter-Lab	30.3752, -9.4918, 4.4848

Details

The YIQ color $[82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $[75.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310]$, and the grayscale version is $[82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[131.9290, -10.4060, -9.6540]$, and $[37.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[79.0810, -13.8900, -12.5940]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[85.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680]$.

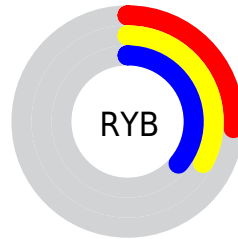
Distribution



 Red (26%)

 Green (36%)

 Blue (31%)



 Red (26%)

 Yellow (33%)

 Blue (36%)

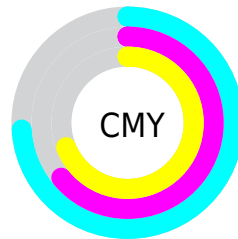


 Cyan (26%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (14%)

 Black (64%)



 Cyan (74%)

 Magenta (64%)

 Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310 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 82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.3420, -10.1310,
-9.1310

■ 82.3420, -10.1310,
-9.1310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.7550, -9.8560,
-8.6080

■ 131.9290,
-10.4060, -9.6540

■ 37.1680, -9.5810,
-8.0850

■ 158.2170,
-11.2770, -10.3890

■ 16.0430, -10.7270,
-9.3430

■ 185.2170,
-11.2770, -10.3890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.8040,
-11.5520, -10.9120

■ 240.8040,
-11.5520, -10.9120

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,

-0.6360

■ 82.3420, -10.1310,
-9.1310

■ 82.3420, -10.1310,
-9.1310

■ 79.0810, -13.8900,
-12.5940

■ 85.6030, -6.3720,
-5.6680

■ 75.8200, -17.6490,
-16.0570

■ 88.8640, -2.6130,
-2.2050

■ 72.5590, -21.4080,
-19.5200

■ 92.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

■ 69.2980, -25.1670,
-22.9830

■ 95.3860, 4.9050,
4.7210

■ 65.7380, -29.5220,
-26.6580

■ 98.6470, 8.6640,
8.1840

■ 62.4770, -33.2810,
-30.1210

■ 102.2070, 13.0190,
11.8590

■ 59.2160, -37.0400,
-33.5840

■ 105.4680, 16.7780,
15.3220

■ 58.2050, -38.5070,
-34.5310

■ 108.6150, 20.8580,
18.4740

■ 111.8760, 24.6170,
21.9370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



81.7910, -18.7050, -7.9290

Triad

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



82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



85.3010, -10.9130, 5.0470



86.9760, 17.7430, 3.3350

Complementary

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



82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



75.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310

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.



87.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030



82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



87.2700, -0.4600, 8.3400

Square

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



82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



83.6480, -19.4400, -0.1120



87.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300



86.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830

Rectangle

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



82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



81.2900, -21.5480, -5.9640



87.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300



87.0300, 17.6510, 5.0030

Sweetspot

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



82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



113.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



84.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960



56.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



103.6570, -15.6320, -14.0640



83.7100, -13.9830, -5.3990



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



70.2700, -46.3000, -41.9800



151.5450, -100.1640, -90.0520

Inverse Universe

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



75.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310



93.3430, 15.6320, 14.0640



74.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



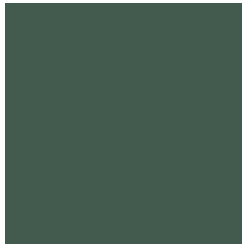
39.6160, 46.6210, 41.6690



85.4550, 100.1640, 90.0520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

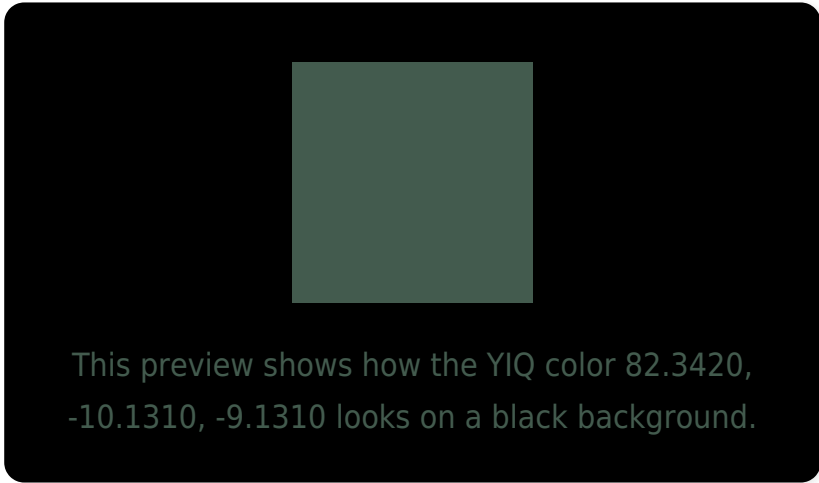
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310.

-9.1310.

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

82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310

Protanopia

85.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Deuteranopia

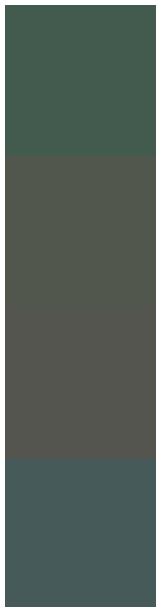
85.9580, 8.9860, 2.3460



Tritanopia

84.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310

Protanomaly

83.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930

Deuteranomaly

84.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660

Tritanomaly

83.6070, -12.1950, -4.7630

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310 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, 91, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 91, 78)  
}
```

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, 91, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 91, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310 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, 91, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 91, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 91, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 91, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 91, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 91, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 91, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 91,  
78) }
```

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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