

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.4150, -20.4020,
-4.7060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C5B61
RGB	60, 91, 97
RGB Percent	24%, 36%, 38%
CMY	0.7648, 0.6431, 0.6197
CMYK	0.38, 0.06, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	190°, 24%, 31%
HSV	190°, 38%, 38%
XYZ	7.7613, 9.3072, 12.6913
YIQ	82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

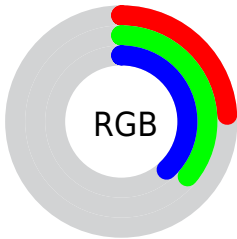
Format	Color
RYB	60, 77, 97
Decimal	3955553
CIELab	36.57, -9.67, -7.06
CIElCh	37, 11.973, 216.133
Yxy	9.3072, 0.2608, 0.3127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282145633 (0xFF3C5B61)
YUV	82.4150, 7.1904, -19.6580
Hunter-Lab	30.5076, -7.9774, -3.3096




Details

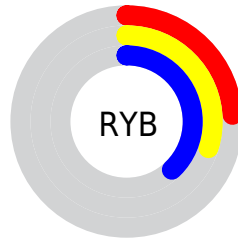
The YIQ color $82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $74.5850, 20.4020, 4.7060$, and the grayscale version is $82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is $132.2300, -21.3190, -4.6070$, and $36.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $78.2510, -25.8120, -5.7800$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $86.5790, -14.9920, -3.6320$.

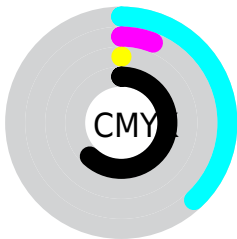
Distribution







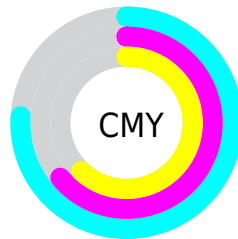
-  Red (24%)
-  Green (36%)
-  Blue (38%)






-  Red (24%)
-  Yellow (30%)
-  Blue (38%)



-  Cyan (38%)
-  Magenta (6%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (62%)



-  Cyan (76%)
-  Magenta (64%)
-  Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060 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 82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.4150, -20.4020,
-4.7060

■ 82.4150, -20.4020,
-4.7060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.7140, -19.8060,
-4.4940

■ 132.2300,
-21.3190, -4.6070

■ 36.1160, -20.9980,
-4.9180

■ 158.8170,
-21.5940, -5.1300

■ 18.0950, -16.5050,
-3.7450

■ 185.8170,
-21.5940, -5.1300

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 213.6320,
-22.5110, -5.0310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.2900,
-21.5480, -5.9640

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,

-1.9080

■ 82.4150, -20.4020,
-4.7060

■ 82.4150, -20.4020,
-4.7060

■ 78.2510, -25.8120,
-5.7800

■ 86.5790, -14.9920,
-3.6320

■ 74.9730, -30.9010,
-7.1650

■ 89.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

■ 70.8090, -36.3110,
-8.2390

■ 94.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 67.2320, -41.9960,
-9.8360

■ 97.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 63.0680, -47.4060,
-10.9100

■ 101.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 59.7900, -52.4950,
-12.2950

■ 105.0400, 11.6910,
2.8830

■ 58.6050, -53.4120,
-12.1960

■ 109.2040, 17.1010,
3.9570

■ 113.3680, 22.5110,
5.0310

■ 116.6460, 27.6000,
6.4160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040



82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



83.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220

Triad

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



82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



87.5760, 7.4260, 8.5940



85.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

Complementary

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



82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



74.5850, 20.4020, 4.7060

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.



86.4870, 14.6260, -0.7500



82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



87.6430, 14.4870, 7.2790

Square

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



82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



87.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930



86.9050, 16.5050, 3.7450



84.4420, 1.3310, -7.6050

Rectangle

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



82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



84.8660, -14.1220, 2.6300



86.9050, 16.5050, 3.7450



85.9380, 11.7380, -3.4780

Sweetspot

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



82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



119.6400, -7.7940, -1.9220



82.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850



60.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



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.



82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



102.3750, -32.0930, -7.5890



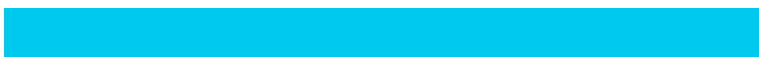
71.8490, -15.4520, 4.7080



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



67.9460, -61.8020, -14.3300



145.3470, -132.3150, -30.4830

Inverse Universe

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



74.5970, 12.1010, 17.4850



89.9280, 18.8390, 27.5350



85.1510, 15.4520, -4.7080



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.2040, 36.5780, 52.9780



94.6740, 78.5190, 113.3910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

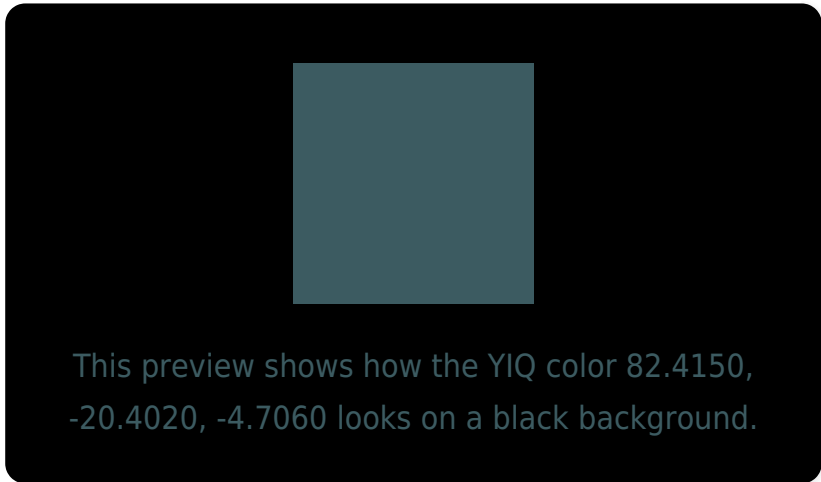
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4150, -20.4020,

-4.7060.

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

82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060

Protanopia

85.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Deuteranopia

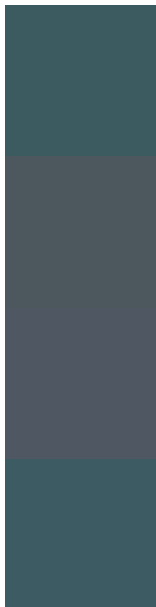
86.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



Tritanopia

82.5290, -20.7230, -4.3950

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060

Protanomaly

84.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Deuteranomaly

85.5630, -8.8950, 1.5130

Tritanomaly

82.5290, -20.7230, -4.3950

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060 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(60, 91, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 91, 97)  
}
```

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(60, 91, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 91, 97) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060 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(60, 91, 97) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 91, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 91, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 91, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 91, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 91, 97)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 91, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 91,  
97) }
```

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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