

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.4300, -52.2620,  
-33.0460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(82.4300, -52.2620,  
-33.0460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0C7654
RGB	12, 118, 84
RGB Percent	5%, 46%, 33%
CMY	0.9532, 0.5371, 0.6708
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.29, 0.54
HSL	161°, 82%, 25%
HSV	161°, 90%, 46%
XYZ	8.2327, 13.6844, 10.5855
YIQ	82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

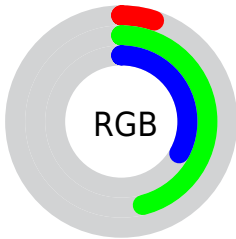
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	12, 75, 118
Decimal	816724
CIELab	43.78, -36.43, 11.10
CIELCh	44, 38.085, 163.054
Yxy	13.6844, 0.2533, 0.4210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279006804 (0xFF0C7654)
YUV	82.4300, 0.7740, -61.7671
Hunter-Lab	36.9924, -25.0111, 8.9287

# Details

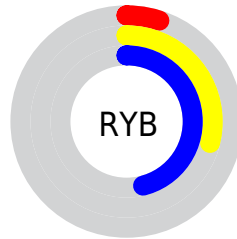
The YIQ color **82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **47.5700, 52.2620, 33.0460**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.2740, -42.9550, -31.0110**, and **44.3620, -31.2190, -23.4350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.3860, -58.1300, -36.8340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.4740, -46.3940, -29.2580**.

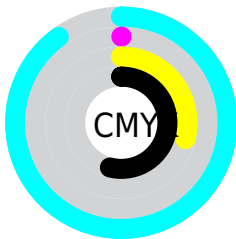
# Distribution



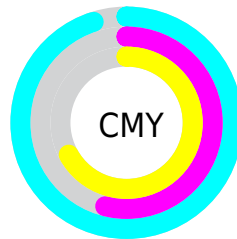
- Red (5%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460 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 82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.4300, -52.2620,  
-33.0460

82.4300, -52.2620,  
-33.0460

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

61.5450, -45.1560,  
-29.6680

139.2740,  
-42.9550, -31.0110

44.3620, -31.2190,  
-23.4350

167.0460,  
-42.3130, -31.6330

28.4670, -18.1530,  
-17.9370

194.9320,  
-41.9920, -31.9440

12.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

222.9320,  
-41.9920, -31.9440

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

234.4960,  
-34.2920, -17.3000

244.5350,

-20.8600, -7.4200

253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

82.4300, -52.2620,  
-33.0460

82.4300, -52.2620,  
-33.0460

78.3860, -58.1300,  
-36.8340

86.4740, -46.3940,  
-29.2580

90.5180, -40.5260,  
-25.4700

94.1490, -34.9330,  
-22.2050

98.1930, -29.0650,  
-18.4170

102.2370,  
-23.1970, -14.6290

■ 106.2810,  
-17.3290, -10.8410

■ 110.3250,  
-11.4610, -7.0530

■ 113.9560, -5.8680,  
-3.7880

■ 118.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.0150, -5.4970, -27.0410



82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460



83.1910, -70.2820, -25.8500

# Triad

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



82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460



100.8100, -36.9110, 13.6570



103.0200, 49.9740, 8.4220

# Complementary

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



82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460



47.5700, 52.2620, 33.0460

# 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.



103.4240, 46.4410, 22.8970



82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460



107.0060, 1.0040, 25.8680

# Square

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



82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460



84.4400, -83.4440, -7.5720



105.8430, 29.3840, 29.1600



101.2170, 41.4490, -7.7910



# Rectangle

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



82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460



84.8840, -76.4270, -19.1070



105.8430, 29.3840, 29.1600



102.8940, 50.5690, 14.1610

# Sweetspot

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



82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460



139.2590, -20.2630, -12.7350



84.6870, -8.2900, -48.0180



68.6130, -12.3320, -7.7880



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460



101.6670, -75.4590, -47.6750



75.7400, -58.2260, -13.0580



56.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



81.0760, -60.1930, -37.9930



166.1300, -123.3200, -77.8800



# Inverse Universe

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



47.5700, 52.2620, 33.0460



51.3330, 75.4590, 47.6750



54.2600, 58.2260, 13.0580



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.9240, 60.1930, 37.9930

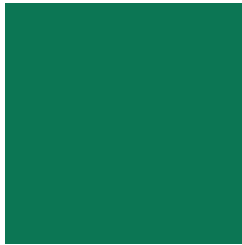


83.8700, 123.3200, 77.8800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460 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 82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

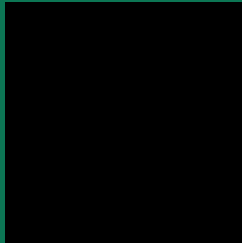
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4300, -52.2620,



# 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

82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460

### Protanopia

102.1290, 12.5180, -6.6020

### Deuteranopia

103.4270, 14.8550, 0.6070



## Tritanopia

92.4980, -45.8010, -12.4650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460

## Protanomaly

94.6420, -11.2760, -15.9160

## Deuteranomaly

95.7610, -9.9930, -11.6330

## Tritanomaly

88.7870, -48.4130, -20.1970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.2700, -18.7960, -11.7880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460 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(12, 118, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 118, 84)  
}
```

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(12, 118, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 118, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460 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(12, 118, 84) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 118, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(12, 118, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 118, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 118, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 118,  
84) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 118, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 118,  
84) }
```

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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