

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.4330, -19.6720,
15.1120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	494E82
RGB	73, 78, 130
RGB Percent	29%, 31%, 51%
CMY	0.7137, 0.6941, 0.4903
CMYK	0.44, 0.40, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	235°, 28%, 40%
HSV	235°, 44%, 51%
XYZ	9.4998, 8.4767, 22.2439
YIQ	82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

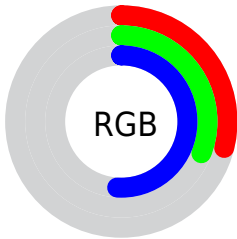
Format	Color
R_{YB}	73, 78, 130
Decimal	4804226
CIE _{Lab}	34.96, 12.40, -29.94
CIE _{LCh}	35, 32.402, 292.500
Yxy	8.4767, 0.2362, 0.2108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282994306 (0xFF494E82)
YUV	82.4330, 23.4505, -8.2727
Hunter-Lab	29.1147, 7.2920, -24.9179

Details

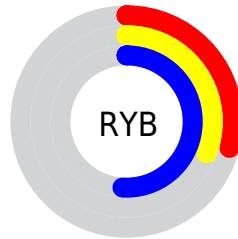
The YIQ color **82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **120.5670, 19.6720, -15.1120**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.4870, -19.7640, 16.7800**, and **35.6560, -21.9180, 11.7620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.5020, -24.1200, 18.6320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.3640, -15.2240, 11.5920**.

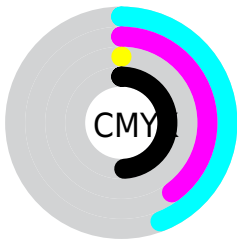
Distribution



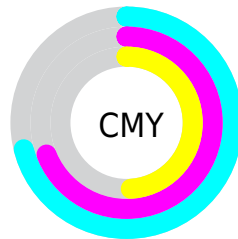
- Red (29%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120 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 82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.4330, -19.6720,
15.1120

■ 82.4330, -19.6720,
15.1120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.6070, -20.2220,
14.0660

■ 132.4870,
-19.7640, 16.7800

■ 35.6560, -21.9180,
11.7620

■ 159.0140,
-19.8100, 17.6140

■ 14.1290, -21.8720,
10.9280

■ 186.1280,
-20.1310, 17.9250

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 212.1730,
-16.0040, 14.7160

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 237.2800, -6.4200,
6.2200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 82.4330, -19.6720,
15.1120

■ 82.4330, -19.6720,
15.1120

■ 71.5020, -24.1200,
18.6320

■ 93.3640, -15.2240,
11.5920

■ 60.5710, -28.5680,
22.1520

■ 104.2950,
-10.7760, 8.0720

■ 49.6400, -33.0160,
25.6720

■ 115.2260, -6.3280,
4.5520

■ 39.2960, -37.7390,
28.6690

■ 125.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 28.3650, -42.1870,
32.1890

■ 136.5010, 2.8430,
-1.9650

■ 21.2770, -44.7550,
34.6770

■ 147.4320, 7.2910,
-5.4850

■ 158.3630, 11.7390,
-9.0050

■ 169.2940, 16.1870,

-12.5250

■ 180.2250, 20.6350,
-16.0450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.2310, -66.6180, -4.1380



82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120



85.2040, 9.0740, 22.7860

Triad

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



82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120



81.4700, 39.6590, 2.6270



64.3150, -50.2000, -26.3600

Complementary

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



82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120



120.5670, 19.6720, -15.1120

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.



73.6430, -13.0170, -22.9130



82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120



80.4760, 30.3540, -10.4620

Square

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



82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120



81.9730, 40.1610, 15.5610



78.0390, 12.2910, -19.0130



67.2790, -58.5460, -18.2740

Rectangle

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



82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120



84.0440, 24.2040, 23.9160



78.0390, 12.2910, -19.0130



65.6920, -41.0760, -26.5160

Sweetspot

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



82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120



149.6820, -7.6120, 5.7960



112.2730, -32.0460, -13.9500



73.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120



93.8420, -30.7690, 23.4950



86.3750, -4.5890, 22.6030



58.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



21.0490, -44.1130, 34.0550



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



90.6130, 32.3670, 13.6390



106.5230, 50.4760, 21.3560



116.6250, 4.5890, -22.6030



59.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



39.5260, 72.7570, 30.5570



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

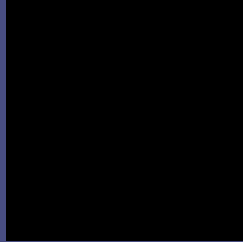
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4330, -19.6720,

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

82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120

Protanopia

80.5460, -27.4200, 12.3560

Deuteranopia

79.8830, -29.9870, 9.3170



Tritanopia

79.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120

Protanomaly

81.0410, -24.4400, 13.4160

Deuteranomaly

81.0900, -26.1360, 11.1120

Tritanomaly

80.8380, -16.9190, 3.7610

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120 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(73, 78, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 78, 130)  
}
```

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(73, 78, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 78, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120 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(73, 78, 130) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 78, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(73, 78, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 78, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 78, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 78,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 78, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 78,  
130) }
```

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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