

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(82.4680, -9.5850,  
14.0230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	524C75
RGB	82, 76, 117
RGB Percent	32%, 30%, 46%
CMY	0.6784, 0.7020, 0.5412
CMYK	0.30, 0.35, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	249°, 21%, 38%
HSV	249°, 35%, 46%
XYZ	9.2747, 8.2468, 17.9271
YIQ	82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

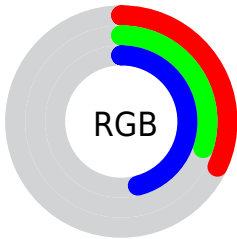
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	82, 76, 117
Decimal	5393525
CIE Lab	34.49, 12.56, -22.56
CIE LCh	34, 25.821, 299.094
Yxy	8.2468, 0.2616, 0.2326
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283583605 (0xFF524C75)
YUV	82.4680, 17.0243, -0.4104
Hunter-Lab	28.7172, 7.3943, -16.9105

# Details

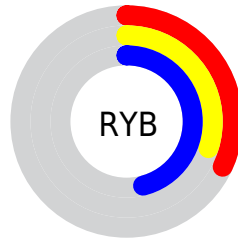
The YIQ color **82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **110.5320, 9.5850, -14.0230**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.1090, -9.9520, 15.1680**, and **37.0010, -9.7680, 11.8320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.4340, -12.2450, 18.1790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.5020, -6.9250, 9.8670**.

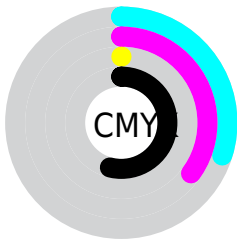
# Distribution



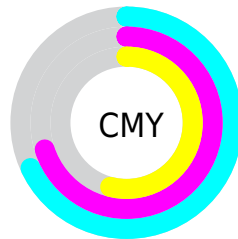
- Red (32%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230 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 82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 82.4680, -9.5850,  
14.0230

■ 82.4680, -9.5850,  
14.0230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 58.9410, -9.5390,  
13.1890

■ 132.1090, -9.9520,  
15.1680

■ 37.0010, -9.7680,  
11.8320

■ 158.6360, -9.9980,  
16.0020

■ 14.7130, -8.8970,  
12.5670

■ 185.1630,  
-10.0440, 16.8360

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,  
7.2520

■ 213.1630,  
-10.0440, 16.8360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 238.4980, -1.1020,  
8.9620

■ 82.4680, -9.5850,  
14.0230

■ 82.4680, -9.5850,  
14.0230

■ 72.4340, -12.2450,  
18.1790

■ 92.5020, -6.9250,  
9.8670

■ 62.9870, -15.1800,  
21.8120

■ 101.9490, -3.9900,  
6.2340

■ 52.9530, -17.8400,  
25.9680

■ 111.9830, -1.3300,  
2.0780

■ 42.9190, -20.5000,  
30.1240

■ 122.0170, 1.3300,  
-2.0780

■ 33.4720, -23.4350,  
33.7570

■ 131.4640, 4.2650,  
-5.7110

■ 23.4380, -26.0950,  
37.9130

■ 141.4980, 6.9250,  
-9.8670

■ 18.4210, -27.4250,  
39.9910

■ 151.5320, 9.5850,  
-14.0230

■ 161.5660, 12.2450,

-18.1790

■ 171.0130, 15.1800,  
-21.8120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.6820, -33.9750, 4.4970



82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230



83.9390, 11.1380, 18.4180

# Triad

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



82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230



80.6970, 31.5900, 0.1820



66.1140, -45.0200, -21.1160

# Complementary

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



82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230



110.5320, 9.5850, -14.0230

# 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.



73.9080, -15.0810, -18.5450



82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230



79.5120, 21.5050, -9.7830

# Square

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



82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230



81.6900, 33.4680, 10.2040



77.6240, 6.3300, -15.6060



64.8170, -57.1250, -16.4930



# Rectangle

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



82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230



82.9850, 22.6920, 18.2760



77.6240, 6.3300, -15.6060



69.8120, -32.3660, -19.1660

# Sweetspot

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



82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230



138.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230



101.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770



68.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



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.



82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230



98.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120



88.4480, 2.3350, 18.2630



53.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



19.2900, -28.4340, 41.7580



39.5630, -58.1980, 85.5940



# Inverse Universe

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



92.2490, 13.2010, 19.5770



114.4060, 20.4890, 30.6730



104.5520, -2.3350, -18.2630



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.3340, 39.3280, 58.2080



99.0320, 80.6270, 119.2430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230 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 82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230 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 82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230.



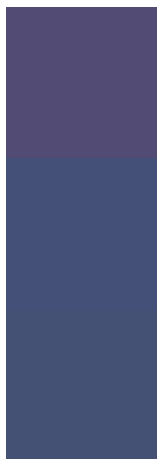
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4680, -9.5850,



# 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

82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230

### Protanopia

80.9720, -19.9920, 9.8960

### Deuteranopia

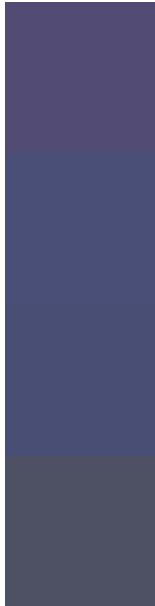
80.5160, -18.7080, 8.6520



## Tritanopia

80.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230

## Protanomaly

81.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680

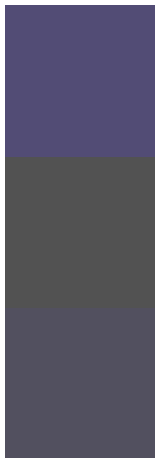
## Deuteranomaly

81.4240, -15.4530, 10.2350

## Tritanomaly

81.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230 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(82, 76, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 76, 117)  
}
```

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(82, 76, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 76, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230 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(82, 76, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 76, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 76, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 76, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 76, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 76,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 76, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 76,  
117) }
```

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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