

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.4730, -26.3170,
-2.1330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	385B6C
RGB	56, 91, 108
RGB Percent	22%, 36%, 42%
CMY	0.7805, 0.6431, 0.5766
CMYK	0.48, 0.16, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	200°, 32%, 32%
HSV	200°, 48%, 42%
XYZ	8.0774, 9.4070, 15.5690
YIQ	82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

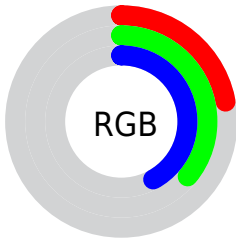
Format	Color
RYB	56, 77, 108
Decimal	3693420
CIELab	36.76, -7.57, -13.62
CIElCh	37, 15.587, 240.938
Yxy	9.4070, 0.2444, 0.2846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281883500 (0xFF385B6C)
YUV	82.4730, 12.5848, -23.2168
Hunter-Lab	30.6708, -6.6647, -8.6270

Details

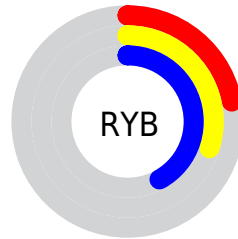
The YIQ color **82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **81.5270, 26.3170, 2.1330**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.5870, -26.6380, -1.8220**, and **34.2660, -30.1680, -3.9280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.8360, -31.7730, -2.3730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930**.

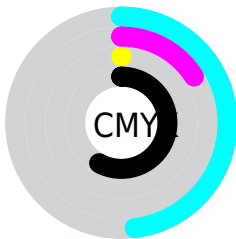
Distribution



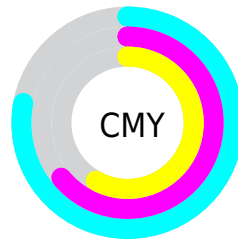
- Red (22%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330 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 82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.4730, -26.3170,
-2.1330

■ 82.4730, -26.3170,
-2.1330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.7610, -27.1880,
-2.8680

■ 132.5870,
-26.6380, -1.8220

■ 34.2660, -30.1680,
-3.9280

■ 159.2880,
-27.2340, -2.0340

■ 19.1210, -19.3940,
-0.9460

■ 186.4020,
-27.5550, -1.7230

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 214.2170,
-28.4720, -1.6240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 240.3930,
-23.3360, -6.6000

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,

-2.5440

■ 82.4730, -26.3170,
-2.1330

■ 82.4730, -26.3170,
-2.1330

■ 76.8360, -31.7730,
-2.3730

■ 88.1100, -20.8610,
-1.8930

■ 71.7860, -37.5040,
-3.1360

■ 93.1600, -15.1300,
-1.1300

■ 66.4480, -42.3640,
-3.1640

■ 98.4980, -10.2700,
-1.1020

■ 61.3980, -48.0950,
-3.9270

■ 103.5480, -4.5390,
-0.3390

■ 55.7610, -53.5510,
-4.1670

■ 109.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 55.1630, -54.7430,
-4.5910

■ 114.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

■ 119.8720, 12.1040,
0.9040

■ 124.6230, 17.2390,
1.4550

■ 130.2600, 22.6950,
1.6950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.5280, -28.1500, -7.4620



82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330



85.2510, -16.6440, 4.2840

Triad

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



82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330



88.3060, 17.0540, 10.3180



84.7580, 3.2570, -9.4710

Complementary

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



82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330



81.5270, 26.3170, 2.1330

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.



85.8410, 13.3890, -5.8670



82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330



87.7100, 21.5480, 5.9640

Square

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



82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330



88.4560, 7.8840, 11.3080



87.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



82.4730, -9.1220, -10.8980

Rectangle

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



82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330



87.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510



87.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



84.5520, 6.8330, -8.1990

Sweetspot

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



82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330



130.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900



88.3480, -19.4360, -22.2200



65.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330



100.5190, -41.1260, -3.5740



67.7980, -19.4420, 10.9420



51.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



59.7110, -59.2820, -4.9300



124.7850, -124.0200, -10.1000

Inverse Universe

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



75.5380, 19.7570, 21.9090



89.4890, 30.6210, 34.2770



96.2020, 19.4420, -10.9420



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



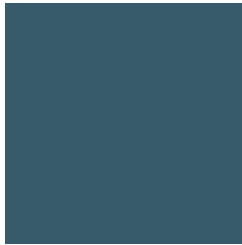
43.9890, 44.3730, 49.3730



92.0650, 93.0550, 103.2550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

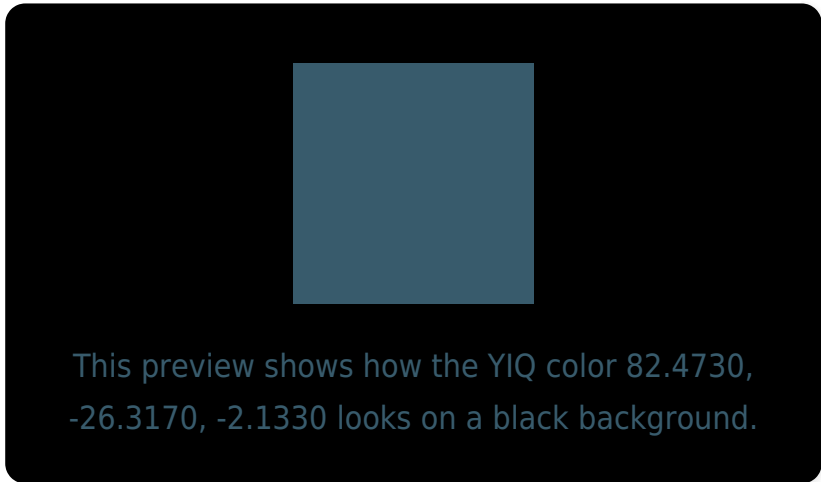
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

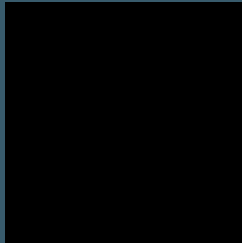
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330.



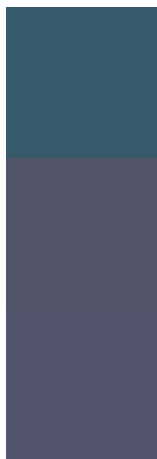
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4730, -26.3170,

-2.1330.

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

82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330

Protanopia

86.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730

Deuteranopia

86.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280



Tritanopia

81.2510, -25.8120, -5.7800

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330

Protanomaly

84.8660, -14.1220, 2.6300

Deuteranomaly

85.3220, -15.4060, 3.8740

Tritanomaly

81.8920, -26.1790, -4.6350

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330 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(56, 91, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 91, 108)  
}
```

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(56, 91, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 91, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330 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(56, 91, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 91, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 91, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 91, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 91, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 91,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 91, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 91,  
108) }
```

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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