

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(82.4840, 54.2390,  
2.7110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	88421B
RGB	136, 66, 27
RGB Percent	53%, 26%, 11%
CMY	0.4665, 0.7413, 0.8939
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.80, 0.47
HSL	21°, 67%, 32%
HSV	21°, 80%, 53%
XYZ	12.3043, 9.2097, 2.1699
YIQ	82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

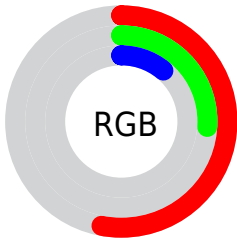
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 88, 27
Decimal	8929819
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.38, 27.14, 36.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 45.159, 53.062
Yxy	9.2097, 0.5195, 0.3889
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287119899 (0xFF88421B)
YUV	82.4840, -27.3536, 46.9335
Hunter-Lab	30.3475, 19.2642, 17.0040

# Details

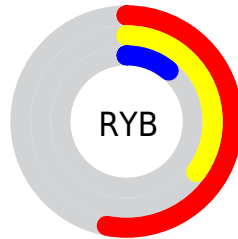
The YIQ color **82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **80.5160, -54.2390, -2.7110**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.8330, 60.5660, 3.6860**, and **35.0730, 42.4550, 7.0230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.6050, 61.2080, 3.0640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.3630, 47.2700, 2.3580**.

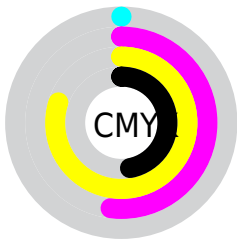
# Distribution



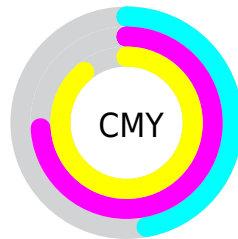
- Red (53%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110 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 82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.4840, 54.2390,  
2.7110

82.4840, 54.2390,  
2.7110

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

57.8750, 51.5800,  
1.3400

133.8330, 60.5660,  
3.6860

35.0730, 42.4550,  
7.0230

160.9150, 63.2710,  
4.2230

15.8470, 31.5880,  
11.2360

188.5840, 65.7010,  
4.2370

7.2900, 13.9830,  
5.3990

207.6960, 50.5260,  
-1.5860

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

227.7970, 33.8840,  
-8.3560

247.4250, 17.1960,

-14.2920

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

■ 82.4840, 54.2390,  
2.7110

■ 82.4840, 54.2390,  
2.7110

■ 75.6050, 61.2080,  
3.0640

■ 89.3630, 47.2700,  
2.3580

■ 69.4270, 67.5810,  
3.2050

■ 95.5410, 40.8970,  
2.2170

■ 102.4200, 33.9280,  
1.8640

■ 109.1850, 27.2800,  
1.2000

■ 116.0640, 20.3110,  
0.8470

■ 122.3560, 13.6170,  
1.0170

■ 129.1210, 6.9690,  
0.3530

■ 136.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 142.7650, -6.6480,  
-0.6640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.1000, 56.1610, 22.9530



82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110



80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430

# Triad

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



82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110



68.5380, -52.4460, -29.7100



84.7340, -30.5850, 20.1590

# Complementary

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



82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110



80.5160, -54.2390, -2.7110

# 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.



72.0160, -76.0180, 1.0220



82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110



72.7560, -64.3230, -18.2030

# Square

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



82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110



70.0340, -24.8440, -34.3480



75.0020, -73.4030, -7.8270



87.9800, 13.0610, 33.1330



# Rectangle

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



82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110



78.5550, 27.9730, -27.8910



75.0020, -73.4030, -7.8270



77.9700, -52.0410, 12.5270

# Sweetspot

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



82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110



155.3630, 20.9070, 1.0590



67.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890



76.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110



92.7510, 84.2240, 4.4480



114.1820, 39.3890, -25.5310



65.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



67.3560, 66.3430, 3.6150



2.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



# Inverse Universe

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



80.5160, -54.2390, -2.7110



90.2490, -84.2240, -4.4480



48.8180, -39.3890, 25.5310



65.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



65.0570, -66.0680, -3.0920



2.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110 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

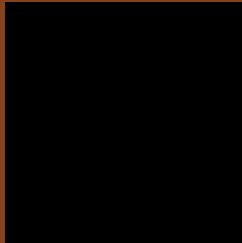
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4840, 54.2390,



# 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

82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110

### Protanopia

82.9480, 22.9730, -14.3630

### Deuteranopia

83.1190, 35.6730, -13.2470



## Tritanopia

85.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110

## Protanomaly

83.0960, 34.4800, -8.1440

## Deuteranomaly

82.8150, 42.6410, -7.3670

## Tritanomaly

83.8720, 47.6350, 12.2670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.1780, 19.9900, 1.1580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110 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(136, 66, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 66, 27)  
}
```

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(136, 66, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 66, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110 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(136, 66, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 66, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 66, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 66, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 66, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 66,  
27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.4840, 54.2390, 2.7110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 66, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136, 66,  
27) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor