

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.4890, -6.0510,
-5.9790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	49584F
RGB	73, 88, 79
RGB Percent	29%, 35%, 31%
CMY	0.7138, 0.6549, 0.6902
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.10, 0.65
HSL	144°, 9%, 32%
HSV	144°, 17%, 35%
XYZ	7.6482, 8.9610, 8.7228
YIQ	82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

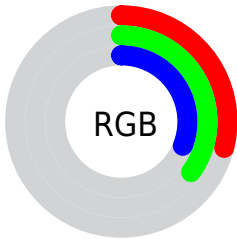
Format	Color
RYB	73, 84, 88
Decimal	4806735
CIELab	35.91, -7.88, 3.28
CIELCh	36, 8.539, 157.405
Yxy	8.9610, 0.3019, 0.3537
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282996815 (0xFF49584F)
YUV	82.4890, -1.7201, -8.3219
Hunter-Lab	29.9349, -6.7802, 3.6777

Details

The YIQ color **82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **78.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020**, and **37.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160**.

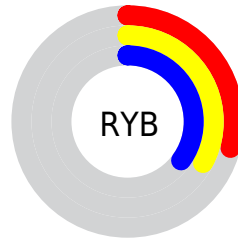
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (35%)

Blue (31%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (35%)

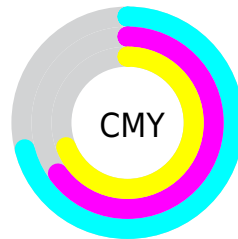


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790 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 82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.4890, -6.0510,
-5.9790

■ 82.4890, -6.0510,
-5.9790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.4890, -6.0510,
-5.9790

■ 132.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020

■ 37.9020, -5.7760,
-5.4560

■ 158.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020

■ 16.4780, -7.5180,
-6.9260

■ 184.7770, -6.9220,
-6.7140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.6630, -6.6010,
-7.0250

■ 241.3640, -7.1970,
-7.2370

■ 82.4890, -6.0510,
-5.9790

■ 82.4890, -6.0510,
-5.9790

■ 79.2280, -9.8100,
-9.4420

■ 85.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160

■ 75.8530, -13.2480,
-13.2160

■ 89.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

■ 72.8910, -16.4110,
-16.4670

■ 92.0870, 4.3090,
4.5090

■ 69.6300, -20.1700,
-19.9300

■ 95.3480, 8.0680,
7.9720

■ 66.3690, -23.9290,
-23.3930

■ 98.6090, 11.8270,
11.4350

■ 62.9940, -27.3670,
-27.1670

■ 101.9840, 15.2650,
15.2090

■ 59.7330, -31.1260,
-30.6300

■ 105.2450, 19.0240,
18.6720

■ 56.7710, -34.2890,

■ 108.2070, 22.1870,

-33.8810

21.9230

■ 55.6460, -35.4350,
-35.1390

■ 111.5820, 25.6250,
25.6970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.4250, 0.0010, -5.5270



82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790



82.3790, -11.5530, -5.3850

Triad

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



82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790



84.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



85.2250, 12.6080, 2.7840

Complementary

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



82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790



78.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790

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.



86.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610



82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790



85.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Square

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



82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790



83.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820



85.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900



84.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540

Rectangle

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



82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790



81.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300



85.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900



85.4530, 11.9660, 3.4060

Sweetspot

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



82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790



112.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



84.4960, 1.2390, -5.9370



57.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790



106.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300



83.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



41.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



67.7110, -43.2280, -42.5880



148.6610, -94.7990, -93.6710

Inverse Universe

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



78.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790



100.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300



77.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



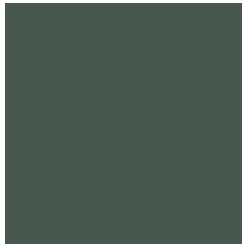
39.2890, 43.2280, 42.5880



86.3390, 94.7990, 93.6710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

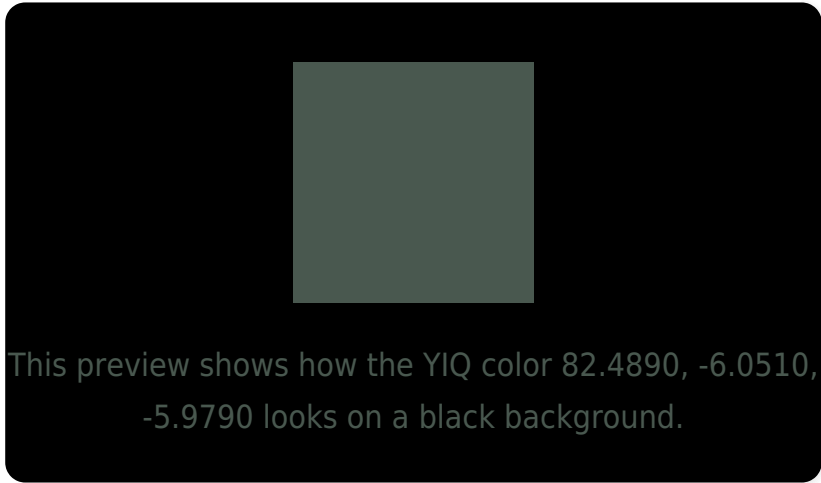
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

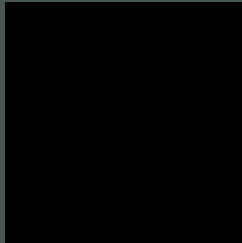
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790.

-5.9790.

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

82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790

Protanopia

84.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

Deuteranopia

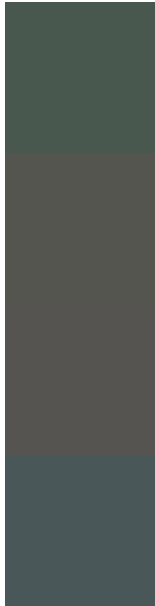
84.7730, 8.0690, 2.4450



Tritanopia

83.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790

Protanomaly

83.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010

Deuteranomaly

84.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

Tritanomaly

83.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790 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, 88, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 88, 79)  
}
```

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, 88, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 88, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790 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, 88, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 88, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(73, 88, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 88, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 88, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 88, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 88, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 88,  
79) }
```

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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