

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420)
contains.

YIQ(82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(82.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A5C62
RGB	58, 92, 98
RGB Percent	23%, 36%, 38%
CMY	0.7726, 0.6392, 0.6158
CMYK	0.41, 0.06, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	189°, 26%, 31%
HSV	189°, 41%, 38%
XYZ	7.7757, 9.4371, 12.9611
YIQ	82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

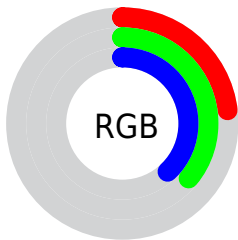
Format	Color
RYB	58, 76, 98
Decimal	3824738
CIELab	36.81, -10.59, -7.33
CIELCh	37, 12.875, 214.692
Yxy	9.4371, 0.2577, 0.3128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282014818 (0xFF3A5C62)
YUV	82.5180, 7.6326, -21.5023
Hunter-Lab	30.7199, -8.5789, -3.5113

Details

The YIQ color **82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **73.4820, 22.1900, 5.3420**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.3330, -23.1070, -5.2430**, and **35.6210, -23.9780, -5.9780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.9410, -27.8750, -6.9390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450**.

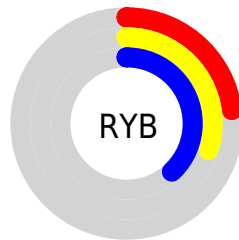
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (36%)

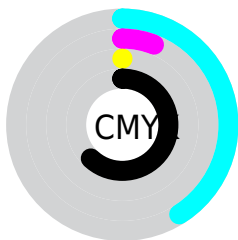
Blue (38%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (38%)

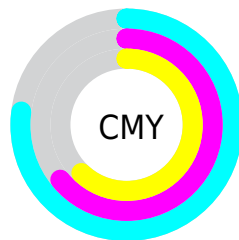


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420 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 82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420

■ 82.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420

■ 132.3330,
-23.1070, -5.2430

■ 35.6210, -23.9780,
-5.9780

■ 158.9200,
-23.3820, -5.7660

■ 18.6820, -16.7800,
-4.2680

■ 186.0340,
-23.7030, -5.4550

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 213.7350,
-24.2990, -5.6670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.8660,
-23.2900, -7.4340

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,

-2.3320

■ 82.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420

■ 82.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420

■ 78.9410, -27.8750,
-6.9390

■ 86.0950, -16.5050,
-3.7450

■ 74.7770, -33.2850,
-8.0130

■ 90.2590, -11.0950,
-2.6710

■ 71.4990, -38.3740,
-9.3980

■ 93.5370, -6.0060,
-1.2860

■ 67.3350, -43.7840,
-10.4720

■ 97.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 63.7580, -49.4690,
-12.0690

■ 101.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

■ 59.8930, -54.2830,
-12.9310

■ 105.4420, 10.4990,
2.4590

■ 109.0190, 16.1840,
4.0560

■ 112.8840, 20.9980,
4.9180

■ 116.4610, 26.6830,
6.5150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

Triad

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



82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



88.1030, 7.3800, 9.4280



85.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360

Complementary

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



82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



73.4820, 22.1900, 5.3420

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.



86.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370



82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



88.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

Square

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



82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



87.4870, -2.5690, 8.0150



87.5030, 17.6970, 4.1690



84.9150, 1.3770, -8.4390

Rectangle

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



82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



85.3820, -15.6350, 2.5170



87.5030, 17.6970, 4.1690



86.1230, 12.6550, -3.5770

Sweetspot

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



82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



121.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230



82.0500, -12.6050, -19.3650



60.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



103.2930, -34.7980, -8.1260



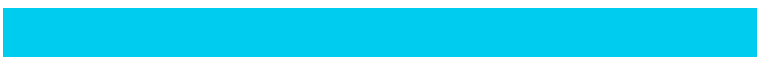
71.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



68.5330, -62.0770, -14.8530



147.1080, -133.1400, -32.0520

Inverse Universe

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



73.8360, 12.9260, 19.0540



89.8790, 20.5350, 29.8390



84.6350, 16.9650, -4.5950



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



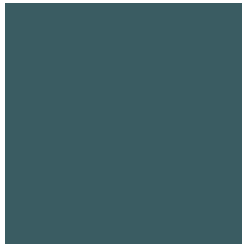
44.3180, 36.2570, 53.2890



95.0160, 77.5560, 114.3240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

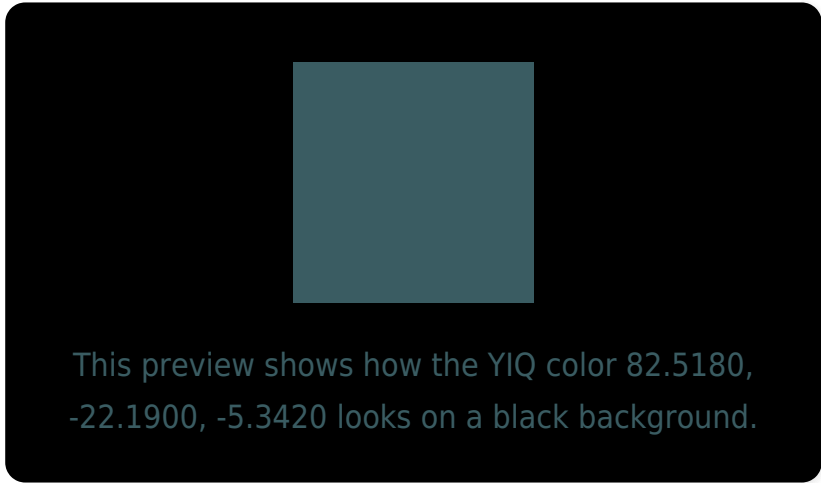
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

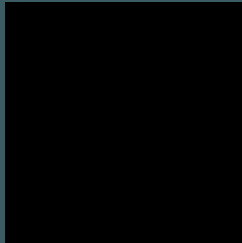
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

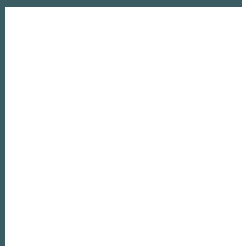
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5180, -22.1900,

-5.3420.

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

82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

Protanopia

86.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Deuteranopia

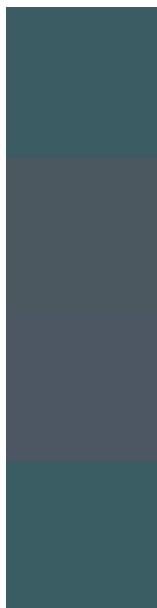
87.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240



Tritanopia

82.6320, -22.5110, -5.0310

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

Protanomaly

85.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670

Deuteranomaly

85.3780, -9.8120, 1.6120

Tritanomaly

82.6320, -22.5110, -5.0310

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.6400, -7.7940, -1.9220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420 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(58, 92, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 92, 98)  
}
```

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(58, 92, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 92, 98) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420 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(58, 92, 98) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 92, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 92, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 92, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 92, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 92, 98)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 92, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 92,  
98) }
```

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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