

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(82.5290, 14.8080,  
6.9680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	654A4E
RGB	101, 74, 78
RGB Percent	40%, 29%, 31%
CMY	0.6039, 0.7098, 0.6941
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.23, 0.60
HSL	351°, 15%, 34%
HSV	351°, 27%, 40%
XYZ	9.1924, 8.2140, 8.3114
YIQ	82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

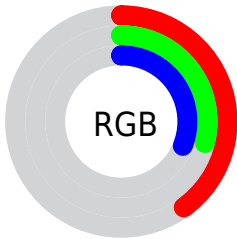
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	101, 74, 78
Decimal	6638158
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.42, 12.16, 2.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 12.342, 9.792
Yxy	8.2140, 0.3574, 0.3194
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284828238 (0xFF654A4E)
YUV	82.5290, -2.2328, 16.1991
Hunter-Lab	28.6601, 7.0969, 2.8681

# Details

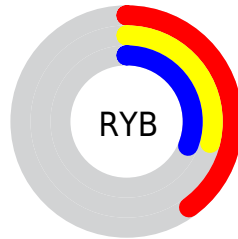
The YIQ color **82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **92.4710, -14.8080, -6.9680**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.1270, 16.0000, 7.3920**, and **37.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.6330, 20.4470, 9.3990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370**.

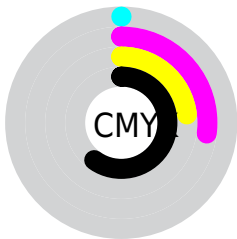
# Distribution



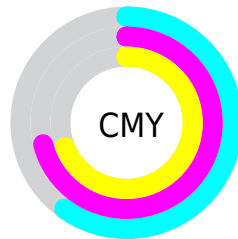
- Red (40%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680 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 82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.5290, 14.8080,  
6.9680

82.5290, 14.8080,  
6.9680

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

59.2300, 14.2120,  
6.7560

132.1270, 16.0000,  
7.3920

37.3330, 12.4240,  
6.1200

158.4260, 16.5960,  
7.6040

14.7570, 14.1660,  
7.5900

185.1380, 17.4670,  
8.3390

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

213.0240, 17.7880,  
8.0280

238.6320, 13.0200,  
6.3320

82.5290, 14.8080,  
6.9680

82.5290, 14.8080,  
6.9680

75.6330, 20.4470,  
9.3990

89.4250, 9.1690,  
4.5370

68.8510, 25.7650,  
12.1410

96.2070, 3.8510,  
1.7950

61.9550, 31.4040,  
14.5720

103.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

55.1730, 36.7220,  
17.3140

109.8850, -7.1060,  
-3.3780

47.6900, 42.6360,  
20.2680

116.7810,  
-12.7450, -5.8090

40.7940, 48.2750,  
22.6990

124.2640,  
-18.6590, -8.7630

34.0120, 53.5930,  
25.4410

131.0460,  
-23.9770, -11.5050

31.9090, 55.3810,

137.9420,

26.0770

-29.6160, -13.9360

■ 144.7240,  
-34.9340, -16.6780

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.7610, 8.3430, 8.4950



82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680



81.7910, 16.8260, 3.4340

# Triad

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



82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680



78.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180



78.8330, -18.5230, -0.2110

# Complementary

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



82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680



92.4710, -14.8080, -6.9680

# 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.



77.2300, -21.3190, -4.6070



82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680



77.7550, -9.8560, -8.6080

# Square

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



82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680



80.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610



77.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



81.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250



# Rectangle

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



82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680



81.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



77.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



78.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810

# Sweetspot

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



82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680



123.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



83.9550, 5.0410, 13.2730



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680



101.3560, 22.7850, 11.0810



87.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



36.3230, 63.0830, 29.6670



76.4620, 132.6760, 62.5000



# Inverse Universe

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



82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680



101.3560, 22.7850, 11.0810



87.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



36.3230, 63.0830, 29.6670



76.4620, 132.6760, 62.5000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

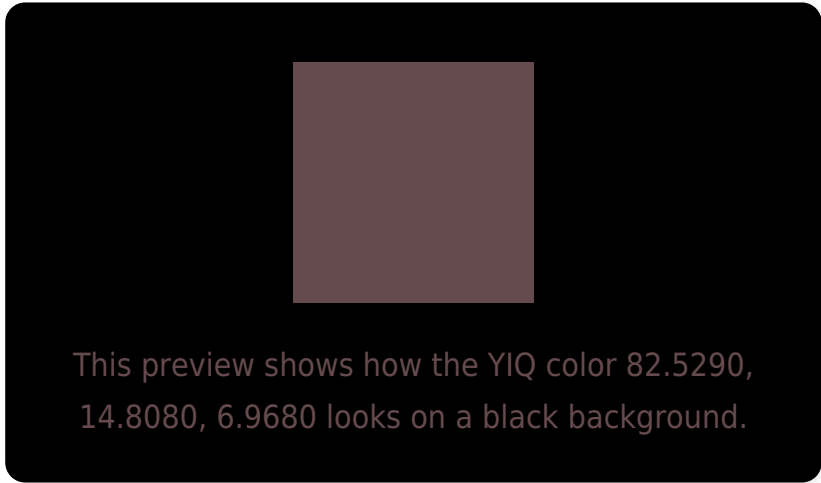
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

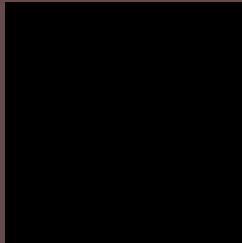
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680.



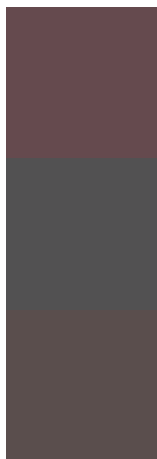
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5290, 14.8080,



# 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

82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680

### Protanopia

81.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

### Deuteranopia

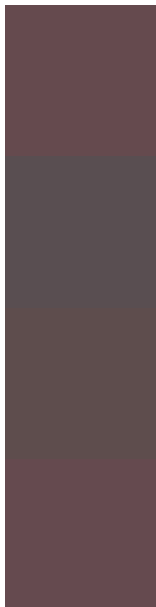
81.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330



## Tritanopia

82.6430, 14.4870, 7.2790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680

## Protanomaly

81.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650

## Deuteranomaly

82.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040

## Tritanomaly

82.6430, 14.4870, 7.2790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680 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(101, 74, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 74, 78)  
}
```

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(101, 74, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 74, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680 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(101, 74, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 74, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(101, 74, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 74, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 74, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 74,  
78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 74, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 74,  
78) }
```

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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