

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.5310, -24.2050,  
-18.3890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(82.5310, -24.2050,  
-18.3890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30654E
RGB	48, 101, 78
RGB Percent	19%, 40%, 31%
CMY	0.8119, 0.6038, 0.6942
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.23, 0.60
HSL	154°, 36%, 29%
HSV	154°, 53%, 40%
XYZ	7.2475, 10.4890, 8.8466
YIQ	82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

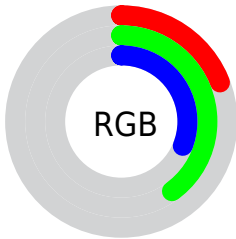
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	48, 82, 101
Decimal	3171662
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.71, -23.78, 7.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 24.992, 162.061
Yxy	10.4890, 0.2726, 0.3946
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281361742 (0xFF30654E)
YUV	82.5310, -2.2338, -30.2837
Hunter-Lab	32.3867, -16.7318, 6.4753

# Details

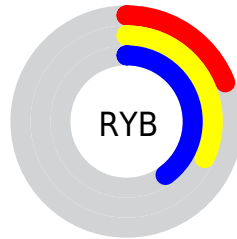
The YIQ color **82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **66.4690, 24.2050, 18.3890**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.0040, -24.1590, -19.2230**, and **35.5740, -25.7640, -17.6680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.0850, -28.8810, -21.7530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.9770, -19.5290, -15.0250**.

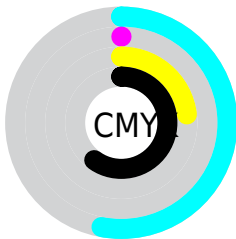
# Distribution



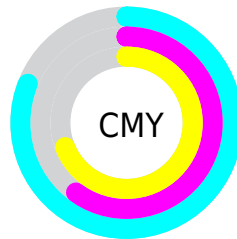
- Red (19%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890 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 82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.5310, -24.2050,  
-18.3890

82.5310, -24.2050,  
-18.3890

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

58.0470, -25.7180,  
-18.5020

133.0040,  
-24.1590, -19.2230

35.5740, -25.7640,  
-17.6680

159.5910,  
-24.4340, -19.7460

20.7390, -12.9270,  
-13.5270

187.1780,  
-24.7090, -20.2690

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

214.7650,  
-24.9840, -20.7920

238.0690,  
-22.7840, -16.6080

248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 82.5310, -24.2050,  
-18.3890

■ 82.5310, -24.2050,  
-18.3890

■ 79.0850, -28.8810,  
-21.7530

■ 85.9770, -19.5290,  
-15.0250

■ 75.5250, -33.2360,  
-25.4280

■ 89.5370, -15.1740,  
-11.3500

■ 72.0790, -37.9120,  
-28.7920

■ 92.9830, -10.4980,  
-7.9860

■ 68.5190, -42.2670,  
-32.4670

■ 96.5430, -6.1430,  
-4.3110

■ 65.7850, -46.0720,  
-35.0960

■ 99.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

■ 103.7340, 3.8050,  
2.6290

■ 107.2940, 8.1600,  
6.3040

■ 110.7400, 12.8360,  
9.6680

■ 114.1860, 17.5120,  
13.0320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890



75.3460, -51.4850, -19.5890

# Triad

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



82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890



90.1890, -22.1010, 9.5710



91.7560, 33.1020, 5.8220

# Complementary

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



82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890



66.4690, 24.2050, 18.3890

# 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.



92.4710, 29.8910, 14.4590



82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890



93.6110, 0.3180, 16.2700

# Square

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



82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890



83.0070, -45.4360, -2.5560



93.8320, 18.7490, 18.1490



90.9090, 27.8770, -4.1150



# Rectangle

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



82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890



72.0550, -63.7270, -17.9910



93.8320, 18.7490, 18.1490



91.8640, 32.9180, 9.1580

# Sweetspot

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



82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890



125.2820, -9.9020, -7.7740



86.2870, -0.2710, -22.6310



61.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



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.



82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890



103.6660, -38.1870, -29.3150



83.3920, -30.7630, -9.6670



49.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



74.9150, -52.4900, -39.9300



157.6720, -110.5270, -83.9590



# Inverse Universe

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



66.4690, 24.2050, 18.3890



78.2200, 38.5080, 29.0040



65.6080, 30.7630, 9.6670



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



40.0850, 52.4900, 39.9300

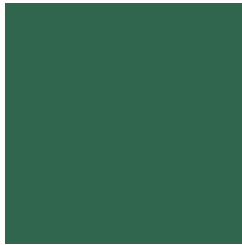


84.3280, 110.5270, 83.9590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

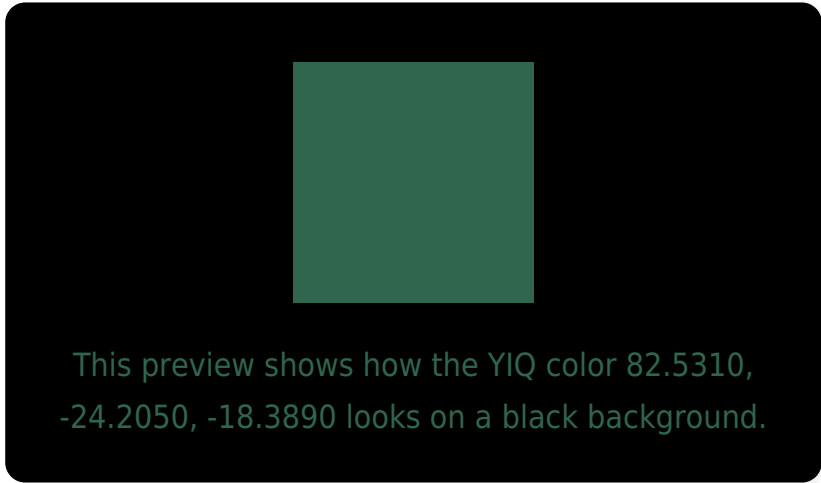
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

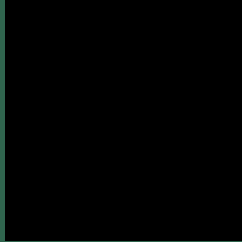
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5310, -24.2050,

-18.3890.

# 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

82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890

### Protanopia

90.4430, 8.7580, -4.5380

### Deuteranopia

91.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



## Tritanopia

85.6530, -27.0040, -6.2040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890

## Protanomaly

87.9360, -3.1160, -9.6120

## Deuteranomaly

87.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400

## Tritanomaly

84.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890 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(48, 101, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 101, 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(48, 101, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 101, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890 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(48, 101, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 101, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 101, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 101, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 101, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 101,  
78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 101, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 101,  
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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