

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.5530, -38.4660,
-7.7300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	296270
RGB	41, 98, 112
RGB Percent	16%, 38%, 44%
CMY	0.8393, 0.6156, 0.5609
CMYK	0.63, 0.12, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	192°, 46%, 30%
HSV	192°, 63%, 44%
XYZ	8.2054, 10.3795, 16.8880
YIQ	82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

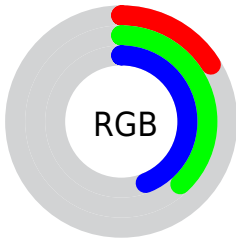
Format	Color
RYB	41, 73, 112
Decimal	2712176
CIELab	38.52, -14.00, -13.47
CIELCh	39, 19.423, 223.892
Yxy	10.3795, 0.2313, 0.2926
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280902256 (0xFF296270)
YUV	82.5530, 14.5174, -36.4420
Hunter-Lab	32.2173, -10.9182, -8.5273

Details

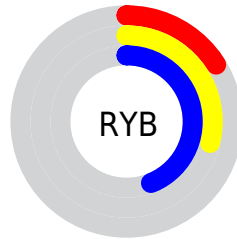
The YIQ color **82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **70.4470, 38.4660, 7.7300**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.2650, -37.5950, -6.9950**, and **37.2330, -34.5690, -6.7690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.0900, -44.4720, -9.0160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.0160, -32.4600, -6.4440**.

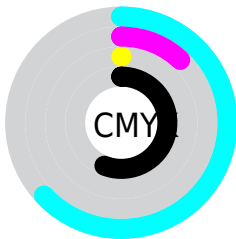
Distribution



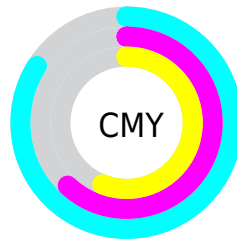
- Red (16%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300 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 82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

82.5530, -38.4660,
-7.7300

82.5530, -38.4660,
-7.7300

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

55.5630, -44.4260,
-9.8500

134.2650,
-37.5950, -6.9950

37.2330, -34.5690,
-6.7690

161.2650,
-37.5950, -6.9950

22.3980, -21.7320,
-2.6280

188.3790,
-37.9160, -6.6840

3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

216.3790,
-37.9160, -6.6840

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

239.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 82.5530, -38.4660,
-7.7300

■ 82.5530, -38.4660,
-7.7300

■ 78.0900, -44.4720,
-9.0160

■ 87.0160, -32.4600,
-6.4440

■ 73.6270, -50.4780,
-10.3020

■ 91.4790, -26.4540,
-5.1580

■ 68.2780, -56.8050,
-11.2770

■ 96.8280, -20.1270,
-4.1830

■ 65.5980, -60.7020,
-12.2380

■ 101.2910,
-14.1210, -2.8970

■ 105.7540, -8.1150,
-1.6110

■ 110.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 114.6800, 3.8970,
0.9610

■ 120.0290, 10.2240,
1.9360

■ 124.4920, 16.2300,
3.2220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.1420, -33.0550, -12.1830



82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300



86.9010, -30.3980, 0.2420

Triad

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



82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300



93.0440, 15.0360, 13.8520



88.9500, 11.4640, -9.5280

Complementary

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



82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300



70.4470, 38.4660, 7.7300

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.



90.6140, 21.4580, -3.4220



82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300



92.4270, 24.0230, 10.6710

Square

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



82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300



92.6880, 1.4190, 12.8350



91.6950, 25.9040, 4.1120



87.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360

Rectangle

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



82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300



89.1520, -20.6790, 5.8250



91.6950, 25.9040, 4.1120



89.4560, 15.9110, -7.5210

Sweetspot

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



82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300



133.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090



84.1590, -23.6980, -33.0900



67.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300



99.7830, -59.7850, -12.3370



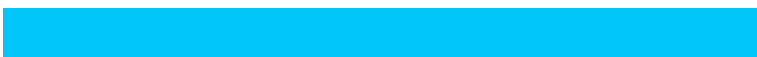
62.0080, -28.8410, 10.5750



53.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



70.0320, -64.9200, -12.8880



144.9710, -134.0120, -27.2600

Inverse Universe

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



68.7270, 24.0190, 32.7790



78.0360, 36.9910, 50.9990



90.4050, 29.1160, -10.0520



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



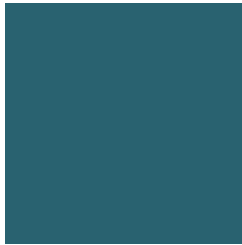
46.8240, 40.7040, 55.2960



96.5390, 83.3330, 114.2530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

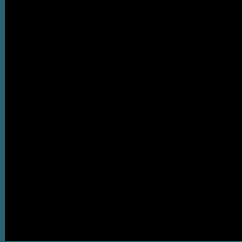
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5530, -38.4660,

-7.7300.

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

82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300

Protanopia

90.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

Deuteranopia

91.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510



Tritanopia

81.6730, -38.9240, -10.4440

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300

Protanomaly

87.8330, -18.5230, -0.2110

Deuteranomaly

87.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

Tritanomaly

82.2000, -38.9700, -9.6100

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.7040, -13.8460, -2.3740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300 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(41, 98, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 98, 112)  
}
```

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(41, 98, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 98, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300 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(41, 98, 112) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 98, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 98, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 98, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 98, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 98,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.5530, -38.4660, -7.7300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 98, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 98,  
112) }
```

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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