

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.5620, -34.6580,
-21.6820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820)
contains.

YIQ(82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820)	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(82.5620, -34.6580,
-21.6820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	246A54
RGB	36, 106, 84
RGB Percent	14%, 42%, 33%
CMY	0.8590, 0.5842, 0.6707
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.21, 0.58
HSL	161°, 49%, 28%
HSV	161°, 66%, 42%
XYZ	7.4820, 11.3280, 10.1734
YIQ	82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

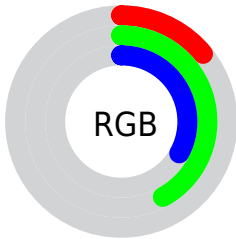
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 78, 106
Decimal	2386516
CIE _{Lab}	40.13, -27.64, 6.02
CIE _{LCh}	40, 28.288, 167.718
Yxy	11.3280, 0.2581, 0.3908
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280576596 (0xFF246A54)
YUV	82.5620, 0.7089, -40.8349
Hunter-Lab	33.6571, -19.2189, 5.6386

Details

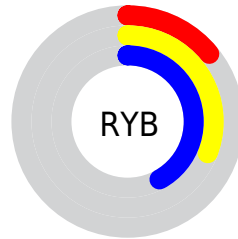
The YIQ color **82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **59.4380, 34.6580, 21.6820**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.6330, -33.4200, -22.0920**, and **38.4920, -28.4690, -18.2050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.9310, -40.2510, -24.9470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.1930, -29.0650, -18.4170**.

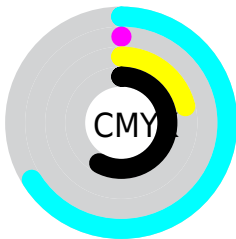
Distribution



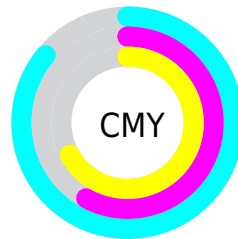
- Red (14%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820 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 82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

82.5620, -34.6580,
-21.6820

82.5620, -34.6580,
-21.6820

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

54.5010, -41.8560,
-23.3920

134.5190,
-33.0990, -22.4030

38.4920, -28.4690,
-18.2050

161.5190,
-33.0990, -22.4030

23.2980, -15.9990,
-12.9190

189.1060,
-33.3740, -22.9260

0.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

216.6930,
-33.6490, -23.4490

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

236.5890,
-30.1200, -15.8160

246.6280,

-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 82.5620, -34.6580,
-21.6820

■ 82.5620, -34.6580,
-21.6820

■ 78.9310, -40.2510,
-24.9470

■ 86.1930, -29.0650,
-18.4170

■ 75.4850, -44.9270,
-28.3110

■ 89.6390, -24.3890,
-15.0530

■ 71.8540, -50.5200,
-31.5760

■ 93.2700, -18.7960,
-11.7880

■ 70.5440, -52.5830,
-32.7350

■ 96.6020, -13.7990,
-8.7350

■ 100.3470, -8.5270,
-5.1590

■ 103.9780, -2.9340,
-1.8940

■ 107.3100, 2.0630,
1.1590

■ 111.0550, 7.3350,
4.7350

■ 114.3870, 12.3320,
7.7880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.2740, -7.4240, -19.6480



82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820



75.1210, -64.0930, -22.3730

Triad

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



82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820



94.2540, -20.7260, 12.1860



94.8550, 37.1370, 4.2810

Complementary

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



82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820



59.4380, 34.6580, 21.6820

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.



95.5210, 35.6220, 15.2220



82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820



97.1710, 4.6730, 19.9450

Square

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



82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820



85.6090, -50.0670, -1.2270



96.9360, 24.3880, 20.5800



93.3990, 29.2530, -7.0270

Rectangle

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



82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820



76.1300, -68.3120, -17.4960



96.9360, 24.3880, 20.5800



95.2620, 37.5490, 7.8290

Sweetspot

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



82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820



128.6020, -13.7990, -8.7350



83.6680, -6.1380, -31.9460



63.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820



101.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930



77.4390, -38.1450, -8.0410



51.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



77.7990, -57.8550, -36.3110



162.9670, -121.3030, -75.8870

Inverse Universe

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



59.4380, 34.6580, 21.6820



65.4670, 54.0500, 33.6820



64.5610, 38.1450, 8.0410



50.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



39.2010, 57.8550, 36.3110



82.0330, 121.3030, 75.8870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820 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 82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820 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 82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5620, -34.6580,

-21.6820.

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

82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820

Protanopia

93.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160

Deuteranopia

95.0290, 10.2240, 1.9360



Tritanopia

86.5810, -35.6690, -8.8610

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820

Protanomaly

89.3700, -7.3340, -10.2620

Deuteranomaly

90.3750, -5.7300, -6.2900

Tritanomaly

84.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.6130, -12.3320, -7.7880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820 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(36, 106, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 106, 84)  
}
```

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(36, 106, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 106, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820 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(36, 106, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 106, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 106, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 106, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 106, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 106,  
84) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 106, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 106,  
84) }
```

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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