

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(82.5770, -20.6780,  
0.2980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F586A
RGB	63, 88, 106
RGB Percent	25%, 35%, 42%
CMY	0.7530, 0.6549, 0.5844
CMYK	0.41, 0.17, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	205°, 25%, 33%
HSV	205°, 41%, 42%
XYZ	8.1399, 9.0776, 14.9521
YIQ	82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

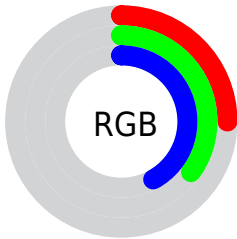
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	63, 79, 106
Decimal	4151402
CIELab	36.13, -4.32, -13.30
CIElCh	36, 13.983, 252.005
Yxy	9.0776, 0.2530, 0.2822
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282341482 (0xFF3F586A)
YUV	82.5770, 11.5475, -17.1690
Hunter-Lab	30.1291, -4.5008, -8.3334

# Details

The YIQ color **82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **86.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.3920, -21.5950, 0.3970**, and **36.4520, -21.8240, -0.9600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.2140, -15.2220, 0.5380**.

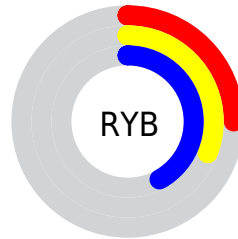
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (35%)

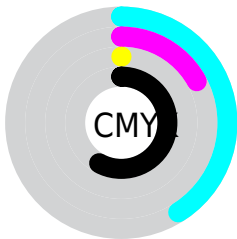
Blue (42%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (42%)

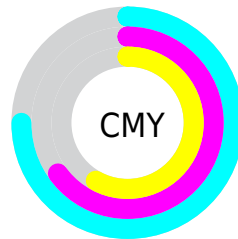


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980 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 82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.5770, -20.6780,  
0.2980

82.5770, -20.6780,  
0.2980

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

59.1640, -20.9530,  
-0.2250

132.3920,  
-21.5950, 0.3970

36.4520, -21.8240,  
-0.9600

158.5060,  
-21.9160, 0.7080

17.1320, -17.9270,  
0.0010

185.6200,  
-22.2370, 1.0190

2.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420

213.6200,  
-22.2370, 1.0190

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

240.7250,  
-18.3390, -3.5470

253.2060, -3.5760,

-1.2720

■ 82.5770, -20.6780,  
0.2980

■ 82.5770, -20.6780,  
0.2980

■ 76.9400, -26.1340,  
0.0580

■ 88.2140, -15.2220,  
0.5380

■ 71.0150, -30.7190,  
0.5530

■ 94.1390, -10.6370,  
0.0430

■ 65.3780, -36.1750,  
0.3130

■ 99.7760, -5.1810,  
0.2830

■ 59.4530, -40.7600,  
0.8080

■ 105.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 53.8160, -46.2160,  
0.5680

■ 111.3380, 4.8600,  
0.0280

■ 48.4780, -51.0760,  
0.5400

■ 117.5620, 10.0410,  
-0.2550

■ 122.9000, 14.9010,  
-0.2270

■ 128.5370, 20.3570,  
0.0130

■ 134.4620, 24.9420,  
-0.4820

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.3760, -24.6660, -4.5220



82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980



84.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810

# Triad

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



82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980



86.7250, 17.1920, 7.8160



82.7190, -1.0070, -9.2870

# Complementary

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



82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980



86.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980

# 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.



84.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980



86.0470, 18.9810, 2.9250

# Square

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



82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980



87.0710, 10.4060, 9.6540



85.0310, 15.9100, -1.9940



81.4450, -11.9190, -9.7670



# Rectangle

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



82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980



86.3020, -3.4860, 8.1140



85.0310, 15.9100, -1.9940



83.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380

# Sweetspot

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



82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980



128.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570



90.2930, -17.6030, -16.8910



63.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280



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.



82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980



101.2320, -32.8280, 0.2280



70.2500, -14.9030, 11.2810



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



53.2540, -56.2570, 0.8230



111.2840, -117.6950, 1.9290



# Inverse Universe

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



78.7070, 17.6030, 16.8910



94.8920, 27.6880, 26.8560



98.7500, 14.9030, -11.2810



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



42.7350, 47.9040, 45.9520



89.4430, 100.4380, 96.1020



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

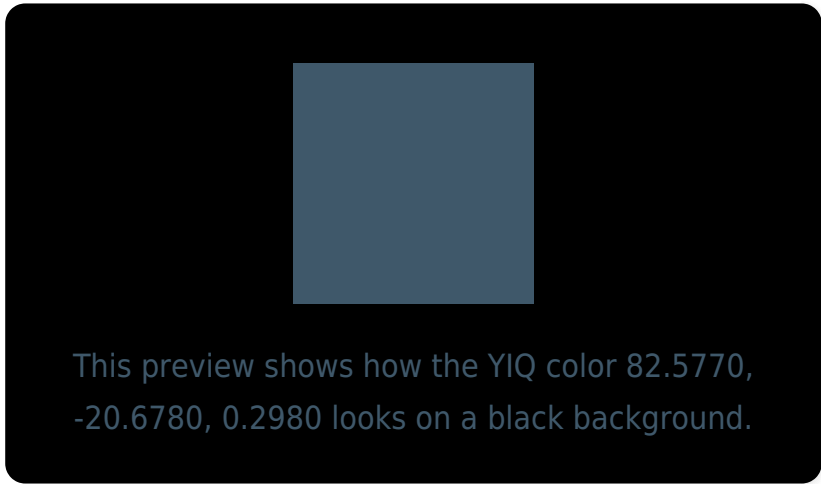
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

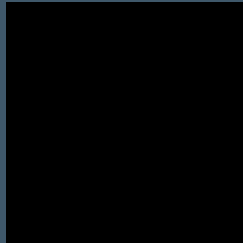
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

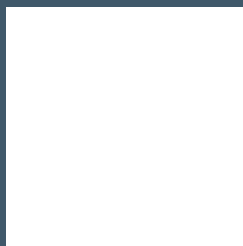
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980.



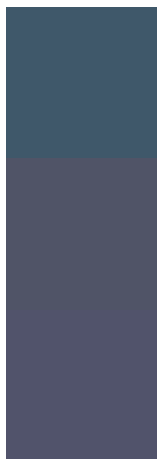
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5770, -20.6780,



# 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

82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980

### Protanopia

84.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610

### Deuteranopia

85.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400



## Tritanopia

82.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980

## Protanomaly

83.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770

## Deuteranomaly

84.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100

## Tritanomaly

82.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980 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(63, 88, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 88, 106)  
}
```

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(63, 88, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 88, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980 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(63, 88, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 88, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 88, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 88, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 88, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 88,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 88, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 88,  
106) }
```

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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