

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.5810, -1.2790,
-26.3910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	416427
RGB	65, 100, 39
RGB Percent	25%, 39%, 15%
CMY	0.7452, 0.6078, 0.8470
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.61, 0.61
HSL	94°, 44%, 27%
HSV	94°, 61%, 39%
XYZ	7.1029, 10.3865, 3.5508
YIQ	82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

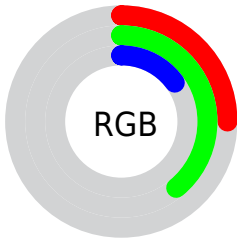
Format	Color
R_{YB}	39, 100, 74
Decimal	4285479
CIE Lab	38.53, -24.43, 30.11
CIE LCh	39, 38.776, 129.046
Yxy	10.3865, 0.3376, 0.4936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282475559 (0xFF416427)
YUV	82.5810, -21.4854, -15.4185
Hunter-Lab	32.2280, -17.0586, 16.0272

Details

The YIQ color **82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **56.4190, 1.2790, 26.3910**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.8260, -0.5910, -27.8470**, and **36.7920, -3.2510, -23.6910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.6470, -1.6450, -30.7730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.5150, -0.9130, -22.0090**.

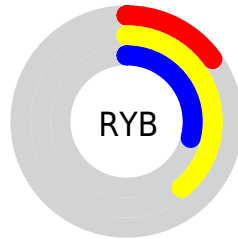
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (39%)

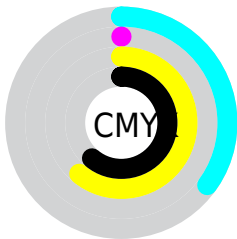
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (29%)

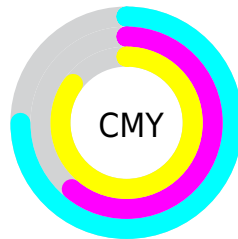


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (61%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910 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 82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.5810, -1.2790,
-26.3910

■ 82.5810, -1.2790,
-26.3910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.6950, -1.6000,
-26.0800

■ 132.8260, -0.5910,
-27.8470

■ 36.4930, -3.8470,
-23.9030

■ 159.2990, -0.5450,
-28.6810

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 186.7720, -0.4990,
-29.5150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.6580, -0.1780,
-29.8260

■ 238.4350, 2.0680,
-26.4760

■ 250.2980, 10.3640,

-11.6200

254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

82.5810, -1.2790,
-26.3910

82.5810, -1.2790,
-26.3910

79.6470, -1.6450,
-30.7730

85.5150, -0.9130,
-22.0090

76.7130, -2.0110,
-35.1550

88.1500, -1.1430,
-17.8390

74.0780, -1.7810,
-39.3250

91.0840, -0.7770,
-13.4570

71.5570, -1.8720,
-43.1840

94.0180, -0.4110,
-9.0750

96.9520, -0.0450,
-4.6930

■ 99.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 102.5210, 0.0910,
3.8590

■ 105.4550, 0.4570,
8.2410

■ 108.3890, 0.8230,
12.6230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.2270, 26.3210, -19.9750



82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910



68.6860, -50.1070, -33.5550

Triad

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



82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910



75.6860, -75.3290, -5.9610



89.9940, 44.8360, 24.4520

Complementary

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



82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910



56.4190, 1.2790, 26.3910

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.



92.4020, 26.3120, 29.7680



82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910



84.9120, -46.1260, 9.9540

Square

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



82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910



76.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850



93.1410, -3.8100, 25.0060



89.6010, 49.8360, 10.9240

Rectangle

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



82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910



72.3680, -57.7190, -27.7590



93.1410, -3.8100, 25.0060



90.6500, 40.1130, 27.4490

Sweetspot

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



82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910



123.4910, -0.3650, -9.9090



77.7840, 26.7310, -5.3730



62.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



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.



82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910



103.0240, -1.6890, -40.9930



75.2630, -18.0590, -30.6590



49.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



82.1560, -2.4210, -49.7570



172.8510, -5.1620, -104.7300

Inverse Universe

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



56.4190, 1.2790, 26.3910



62.2750, 2.2850, 41.2050



63.7370, 18.0590, 30.6590



47.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



32.8440, 2.4210, 49.7570



69.1490, 5.1620, 104.7300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

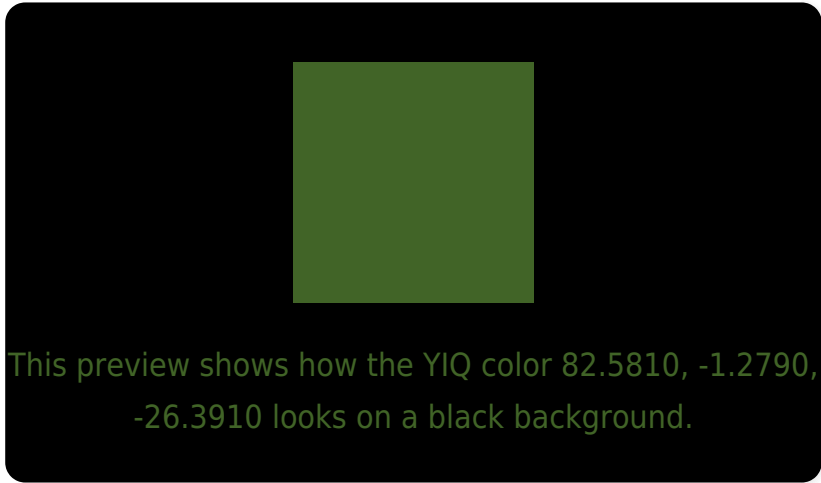
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910.

-26.3910.

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

82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910

Protanopia

87.7200, 23.6150, -14.9850

Deuteranopia

88.8720, 29.2990, -7.8610



Tritanopia

88.8180, -14.1670, -2.0630

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910

Protanomaly

85.7080, 14.7210, -18.9990

Deuteranomaly

86.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910

Tritanomaly

86.4730, -9.1220, -10.8980

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.6050, -0.6860, -9.5980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910 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(65, 100, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 100, 39)  
}
```

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(65, 100, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 100, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910 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(65, 100, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 100, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 100, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 100, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 100, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 100,  
39) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 100, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 100,  
39) }
```

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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