

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.5870, -46.1150,
-50.8430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.5870, -46.1150,
-50.8430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	07802F
RGB	7, 128, 47
RGB Percent	3%, 50%, 18%
CMY	0.9729, 0.4978, 0.8158
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.63, 0.50
HSL	140°, 90%, 26%
HSV	140°, 95%, 50%
XYZ	8.3248, 15.7012, 5.2779
YIQ	82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

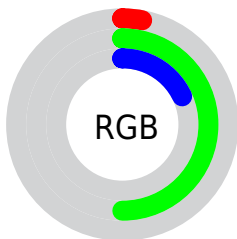
Format	Color
RYB	7, 98, 128
Decimal	491567
CIELab	46.58, -47.69, 34.97
CIELCh	47, 59.141, 143.747
Yxy	15.7012, 0.2841, 0.5358
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278681647 (0xFF07802F)
YUV	82.5870, -17.5444, -66.2898
Hunter-Lab	39.6247, -31.8420, 19.8399

Details

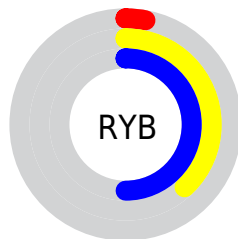
The YIQ color **82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **52.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.9970, -32.5900, -48.1580**, and **45.1990, -21.1750, -40.2710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.9240, -48.6820, -53.8820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.5000, -41.2560, -45.2880**.

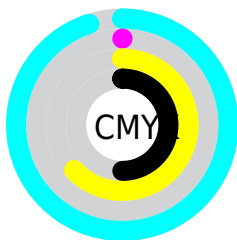
Distribution



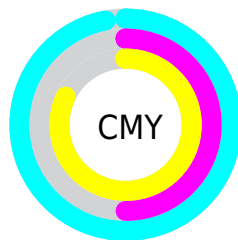
- Red (3%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430 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 82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.5870, -46.1150,
-50.8430

■ 82.5870, -46.1150,
-50.8430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.3820, -35.1120,
-46.5040

■ 141.9970,
-32.5900, -48.1580

■ 45.1990, -21.1750,
-40.2710

■ 170.0680,
-31.3520, -48.5680

■ 31.1110, -14.5750,
-27.7190

■ 198.4270,
-30.9850, -49.7130

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 219.5680,
-26.7680, -43.5360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 231.4310,
-18.4720, -28.6800

■ 243.2940,

-10.1760, -13.8240

■ 82.5870, -46.1150,
-50.8430

■ 82.5870, -46.1150,
-50.8430

■ 79.9240, -48.6820,
-53.8820

■ 87.5000, -41.2560,
-45.2880

■ 92.2990, -36.0760,
-40.0440

■ 96.9130, -31.8130,
-34.7010

■ 101.7120,
-26.6330, -29.4570

■ 106.6250,
-21.7740, -23.9020

■ 111.4240,
-16.5940, -18.6580

■ 116.3370,
-11.7350, -13.1030

■ 120.9510, -7.4720,
-7.7600

■ 125.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.2580, 23.8950, -42.0970



82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430



88.6560, -67.7580, -38.5580

Triad

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



82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430



94.3800, -100.4100, 2.5500



103.7330, 76.6080, 32.3520

Complementary

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



82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430



52.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430

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.



105.7750, 59.5950, 48.8350



82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430



108.6160, -41.6360, 27.7080

Square

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



82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430



97.3830, -96.4650, -8.3770



112.7070, 18.7440, 45.7840



104.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230

Rectangle

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



82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430



93.2330, -79.2680, -28.1960



112.7070, 18.7440, 45.7840



102.9210, 73.4430, 40.1550

Sweetspot

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



82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430



148.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050



102.8440, 16.1930, -45.6870



73.4620, -10.5890, -11.8450



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430



103.7120, -63.3050, -69.7130



89.3130, -65.0540, -32.4940



61.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



79.9240, -48.6820, -53.8820



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



52.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430



62.2880, 63.3050, 69.7130



45.6870, 65.0540, 32.4940



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



47.9620, 49.0030, 53.5710



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

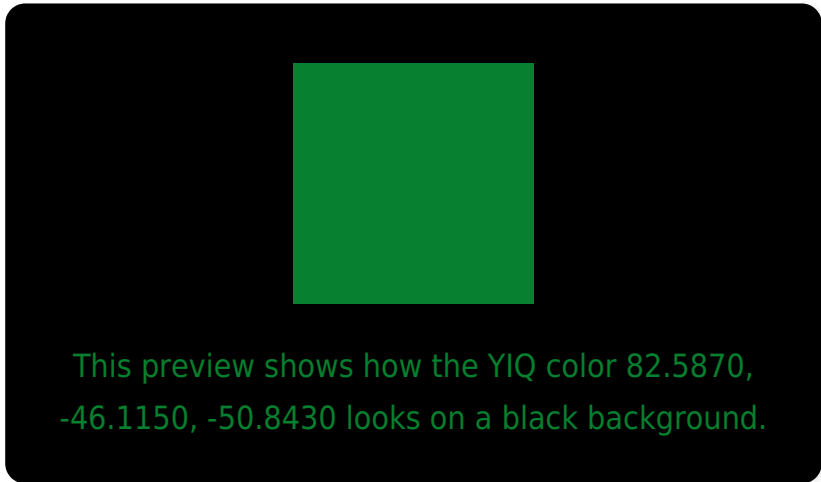
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.5870, -46.1150,

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

82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430

Protanopia

106.1350, 29.5760, -18.3920

Deuteranopia

108.1560, 34.2510, -9.5010



Tritanopia

100.8080, -43.7380, -11.3060

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430

Protanomaly

97.9140, 1.9770, -30.3350

Deuteranomaly

98.4570, 5.0020, -24.5820

Tritanomaly

94.3650, -44.4690, -25.5970

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.5380, -16.9150, -18.3470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430 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(7, 128, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 128, 47)  
}
```

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(7, 128, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 128, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430 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(7, 128, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 128, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(7, 128, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 128, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 128, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 128, 47)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 128, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 128,  
47) }
```

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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