

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.6350, -28.8750,
-54.9150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.6350, -28.8750,
-54.9150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	157E15
RGB	21, 126, 21
RGB Percent	8%, 49%, 8%
CMY	0.9180, 0.5057, 0.9177
CMYK	0.83, 0.00, 0.83, 0.51
HSL	120°, 72%, 29%
HSV	120°, 83%, 49%
XYZ	7.9093, 15.1456, 3.2156
YIQ	82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

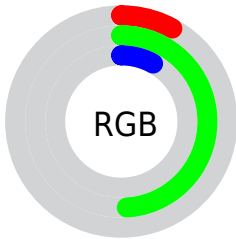
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 126, 126
Decimal	1408533
CIE _{Lab}	45.83, -48.23, 44.79
CIE _{LCh}	46, 65.819, 137.119
Yxy	15.1456, 0.3011, 0.5765
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279598613 (0xFF157E15)
YUV	82.6350, -30.3861, -54.0539
Hunter-Lab	38.9173, -31.8282, 22.3432

Details

The YIQ color **82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **64.3650, 28.8750, 54.9150**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.1090, -21.4020, -52.6820**, and **44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.0040, -25.3000, -48.1160**.

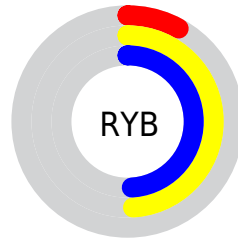
Distribution



Red (8%)

Green (49%)

Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (49%)

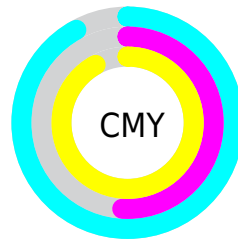


Cyan (83%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (92%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150 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 82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.6350, -28.8750,
-54.9150

■ 82.6350, -28.8750,
-54.9150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.7000, -27.5000,
-52.3000

■ 140.1090,
-21.4020, -52.6820

■ 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

■ 167.8810,
-20.7600, -53.3040

■ 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

■ 195.9520,
-19.5220, -53.7140

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 218.5550,
-16.7260, -49.3180

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.3040, -8.1090,
-34.7730

■ 242.5800, 0.4620,

-19.3940

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 82.6350, -28.8750,
-54.9150

■ 82.6350, -28.8750,
-54.9150

■ 77.2660, -32.4500,
-61.7140

■ 88.0040, -25.3000,
-48.1160

■ 73.9620, -34.6500,
-65.8980

■ 92.9600, -22.0000,
-41.8400

■ 98.3290, -18.4250,
-35.0410

■ 103.2850,
-15.1250, -28.7650

■ 108.6540,
-11.5500, -21.9660

■ 114.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 118.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 124.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 129.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.5900, 28.8920, -39.0440



82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150



86.2450, -62.3470, -43.0110

Triad

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



82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150



96.3520, -103.2070, 3.6810



95.3570, 84.0790, 45.6390

Complementary

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



82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150



64.3650, 28.8750, 54.9150

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.



100.3980, 59.6390, 59.0550



82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150



94.2290, -80.3310, 18.6210

Square

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



82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150



97.8560, -96.4190, -9.2110



110.7260, 8.5650, 48.5410



100.5540, 83.5810, 10.5970

Rectangle

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



82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150



91.2780, -75.1410, -31.4050



110.7260, 8.5650, 48.5410



95.0610, 79.4010, 53.3290

Sweetspot

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



82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150



146.0670, -11.2750, -21.4430



114.0300, 33.7050, -32.6550



71.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150



95.6810, -44.8250, -85.2490



88.5630, -45.5670, -38.7430



61.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



75.1360, -35.2000, -66.9440



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



64.3650, 28.8750, 54.9150



67.3190, 44.8250, 85.2490



58.3230, 45.8880, 38.4320



59.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



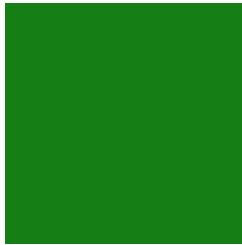
52.7500, 35.5210, 66.6330



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

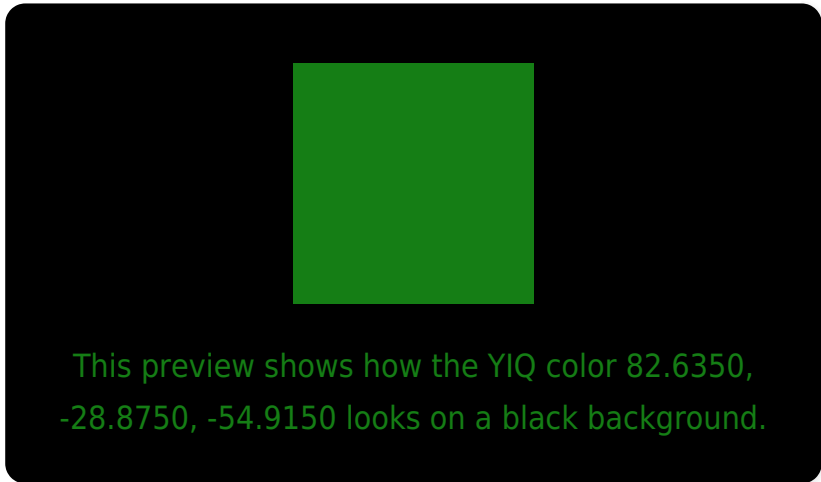
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.6350, -28.8750,

-54.9150.

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

82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150

Protanopia

101.6980, 37.8760, -25.6440

Deuteranopia

104.7020, 41.2210, -14.6750



Tritanopia

99.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150

Protanomaly

94.9720, 13.2570, -36.5270

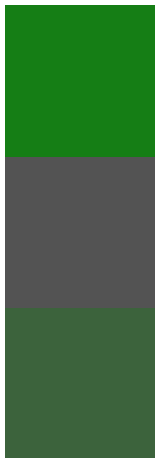
Deuteranomaly

96.5690, 16.1900, -29.1060

Tritanomaly

93.3290, -35.6200, -26.2760

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150 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(21, 126, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 126, 21)  
}
```

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(21, 126, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 126, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150 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(21, 126, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 126, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(21, 126, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 126, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 126, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 126,  
21) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 126, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 126,  
21) }
```

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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