

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.6970, -39.4720,
-22.5440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.6970, -39.4720,
-22.5440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F6C58
RGB	31, 108, 88
RGB Percent	12%, 42%, 35%
CMY	0.8786, 0.5763, 0.6550
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.19, 0.58
HSL	164°, 55%, 27%
HSV	164°, 71%, 42%
XYZ	7.6895, 11.7265, 11.0829
YIQ	82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

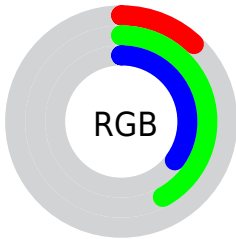
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 75, 108
Decimal	2059352
CIE _{Lab}	40.78, -28.48, 4.51
CIE _{LCh}	41, 28.838, 170.999
Yxy	11.7265, 0.2521, 0.3845
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280249432 (0xFF1F6C58)
YUV	82.6970, 2.6144, -45.3383
Hunter-Lab	34.2439, -19.8445, 4.7819

Details

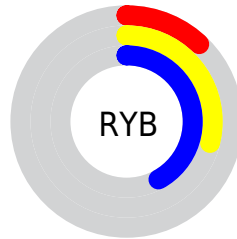
The YIQ color **82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **56.3030, 39.4720, 22.5440**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.6650, -36.4460, -22.3180**, and **40.1220, -30.3030, -18.0070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.0660, -45.0650, -25.8090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.3280, -33.8790, -19.2790**.

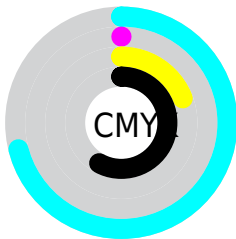
Distribution



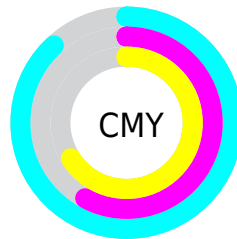
- Red (12%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440 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 82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

82.6970, -39.4720,
-22.5440

82.6970, -39.4720,
-22.5440

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.1310, -43.6900,
-23.1940

135.6650,
-36.4460, -22.3180

40.1220, -30.3030,
-18.0070

162.2520,
-36.7210, -22.8410

24.8140, -17.5120,
-13.0320

189.8390,
-36.9960, -23.3640

2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

218.4260,
-37.2710, -23.8870

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

236.4470,
-32.5960, -14.9960

246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 82.6970, -39.4720,
-22.5440

■ 82.6970, -39.4720,
-22.5440

■ 79.0660, -45.0650,
-25.8090

■ 86.3280, -33.8790,
-19.2790

■ 75.4350, -50.6580,
-29.0740

■ 89.9590, -28.2860,
-16.0140

■ 72.5160, -55.3800,
-31.6040

■ 93.1770, -22.9680,
-13.2720

■ 96.8080, -17.3750,
-10.0070

■ 100.4390,
-11.7820, -6.7420

■ 104.0700, -6.1890,
-3.4770

■ 107.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 110.9190, 4.7220,
2.5300

■ 114.5500, 10.3150,
5.7950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.1920, -10.1290, -20.1850



82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440



76.1640, -65.6520, -21.6520

Triad

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



82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440



96.8630, -18.0670, 13.5570



96.2140, 37.5040, 3.1360

Complementary

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



82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440



56.3030, 39.4720, 22.5440

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.



97.0650, 36.9060, 13.9780



82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440



99.2530, 7.3780, 20.4820

Square

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



82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440



88.3320, -47.7290, 0.4550



98.6050, 26.8180, 20.5940



94.5730, 28.7030, -8.0730

Rectangle

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



82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440



77.1730, -69.8710, -16.7750



98.6050, 26.8180, 20.5940



96.3330, 38.7870, 7.4190

Sweetspot

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



82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440



130.5310, -15.0370, -8.3250



82.4780, -8.6590, -35.8190



65.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440



100.5860, -61.5690, -35.0810



74.4110, -40.9420, -6.9100



51.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



78.5970, -60.1020, -34.1340



164.4490, -125.4760, -71.8440

Inverse Universe

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



56.3030, 39.4720, 22.5440



59.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810



64.5890, 40.9420, 6.9100



50.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



38.5170, 59.7810, 34.4450



80.5510, 125.4760, 71.8440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

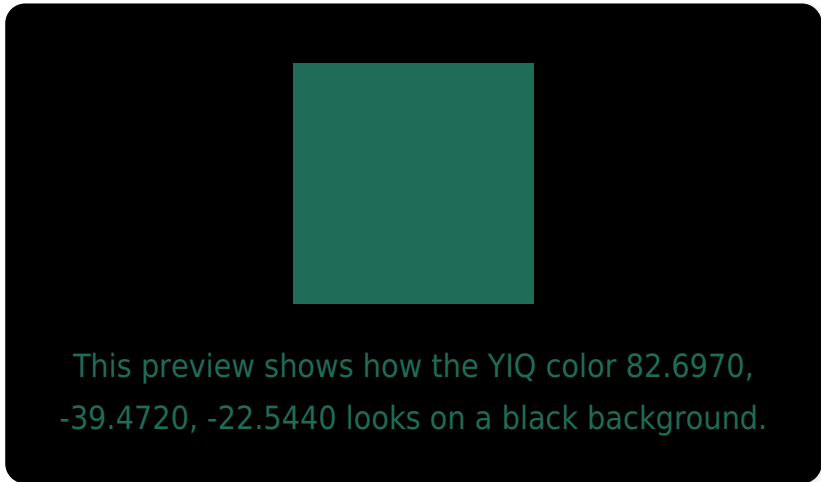
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.6970, -39.4720,

-22.5440.

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

82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440

Protanopia

95.3120, 7.7490, -2.7710

Deuteranopia

96.3710, 9.2610, 2.8690



Tritanopia

87.3740, -39.5200, -10.6560

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440

Protanomaly

91.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

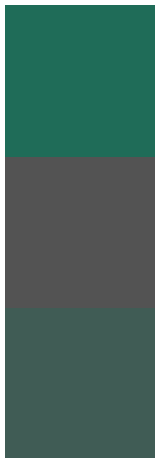
Deuteranomaly

91.4070, -8.7560, -6.5160

Tritanomaly

85.7390, -39.2900, -14.8260

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.8300, -14.4410, -8.1130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440 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(31, 108, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 108, 88)  
}
```

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(31, 108, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 108, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440 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(31, 108, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 108, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 108, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 108, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 108, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 108,  
88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.6970, -39.4720, -22.5440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 108, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 108,  
88) }
```

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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