

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(82.6990, -6.2820,  
3.7180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F5260
RGB	79, 82, 96
RGB Percent	31%, 32%, 38%
CMY	0.6902, 0.6784, 0.6236
CMYK	0.18, 0.15, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	229°, 10%, 34%
HSV	229°, 18%, 38%
XYZ	8.3528, 8.5414, 12.2725
YIQ	82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

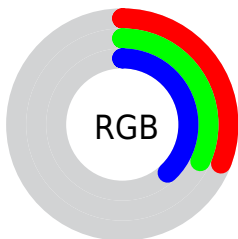
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	79, 82, 96
Decimal	5198432
CIE Lab	35.09, 2.10, -8.53
CIE LCh	35, 8.785, 283.825
Yxy	8.5414, 0.2864, 0.2928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283388512 (0xFF4F5260)
YUV	82.6990, 6.5574, -3.2440
Hunter-Lab	29.2257, -0.1293, -4.4392

# Details

The YIQ color  $[82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be  $[92.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[131.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400]$ , and  $[37.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[75.0130, -10.0420, 5.7820]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[90.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540]$ .

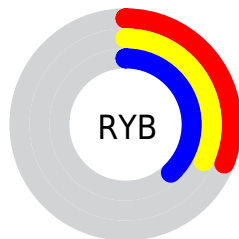
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (32%)

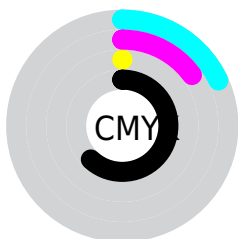
Blue (38%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (38%)

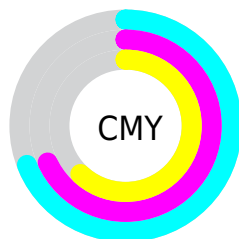


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180 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 82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 82.6990, -6.2820,  
3.7180

■ 82.6990, -6.2820,  
3.7180

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 59.5850, -5.9610,  
3.4070

■ 131.8130, -6.6030,  
4.0290

■ 37.5850, -5.9610,  
3.4070

■ 157.9270, -6.9240,  
4.3400

■ 16.8840, -5.3650,  
3.6190

■ 184.9270, -6.9240,  
4.3400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 212.9270, -6.9240,  
4.3400

■ 240.8130, -6.6030,  
4.0290

■ 82.6990, -6.2820,  
3.7180

■ 82.6990, -6.2820,  
3.7180

■ 75.0130, -10.0420,  
5.7820

■ 90.3850, -2.5220,  
1.6540

■ 67.6260, -13.2060,  
8.0580

■ 97.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 59.9400, -16.9660,  
10.1220

■ 105.4580, 4.4020,  
-2.6860

■ 52.5530, -20.1300,  
12.3980

■ 112.8450, 7.5660,  
-4.9620

■ 44.8670, -23.8900,  
14.4620

■ 120.5310, 11.3260,  
-7.0260

■ 37.7680, -27.9250,  
16.0030

■ 127.6300, 15.3610,  
-8.5670

■ 30.3810, -31.0890,  
18.2790

■ 135.0170, 18.5250,  
-10.8430

■ 22.6950, -34.8490,

■ 142.7030, 22.2850,

20.3430

-12.9070

■ 20.9230, -35.4910,  
20.9650

■ 150.0900, 25.4490,  
-15.1830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640



82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180



83.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390

# Triad

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



82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180



83.3990, 12.0580, 1.7380



80.0050, -7.5640, -6.0920

# Complementary

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



82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180



92.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180

# 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.



81.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390



82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180



82.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000

# Square

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



82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180



83.7950, 11.0030, 4.3390



82.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300



80.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750



# Rectangle

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



82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180



84.3260, 5.1340, 6.0780



82.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300



80.6740, -5.1340, -6.0780

# Sweetspot

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



82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180



120.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



90.5750, -9.1690, -4.5370



61.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180



104.3120, -9.4460, 5.9940



82.4330, -2.4770, 6.3470



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



24.5080, -41.4520, 24.3720



52.0140, -88.5900, 52.6740



# Inverse Universe

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



84.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



107.2300, 14.2120, 6.7560



92.5670, 2.4770, -6.3470



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



35.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640

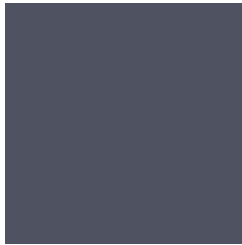


76.5480, 129.5580, 63.9420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

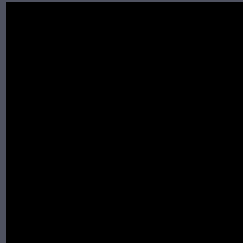
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

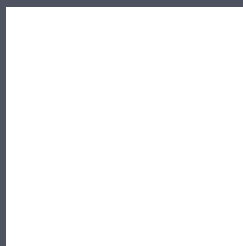
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180.



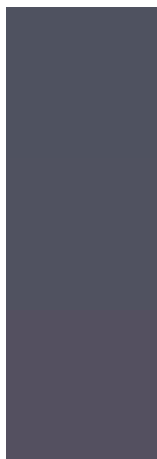
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.6990, -6.2820,



# 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

82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

### Protanopia

82.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

### Deuteranopia

83.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240



**Tritanopia**

82.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

## Protanomaly

82.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

## Deuteranomaly

83.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770

## Tritanomaly

82.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180 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(79, 82, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 82, 96)  
}
```

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(79, 82, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 82, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180 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(79, 82, 96) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 82, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 82, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 82, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 82, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 82, 96)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 82, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 82,  
96) }
```

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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