

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.7310, -19.6170,
-35.4650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.7310, -19.6170,
-35.4650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A6F2C
RGB	42, 111, 44
RGB Percent	16%, 44%, 17%
CMY	0.8355, 0.5646, 0.8275
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.60, 0.56
HSL	122°, 45%, 30%
HSV	122°, 62%, 44%
XYZ	7.0948, 12.0481, 4.3338
YIQ	82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

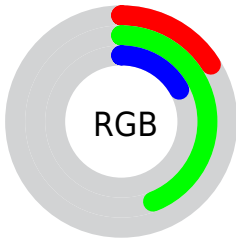
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 109, 111
Decimal	2780972
CIE _{Lab}	41.29, -36.43, 30.49
CIE _{LCh}	41, 47.505, 140.065
Yxy	12.0481, 0.3022, 0.5132
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280971052 (0xFF2A6F2C)
YUV	82.7310, -19.0944, -35.7211
Hunter-Lab	34.7104, -24.2579, 16.8945

Details

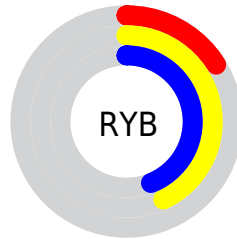
The YIQ color **82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **70.2690, 19.6170, 35.4650**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.5740, -17.7370, -36.4970**, and **36.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.1880, -22.6420, -41.2180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.2740, -16.5920, -29.7120**.

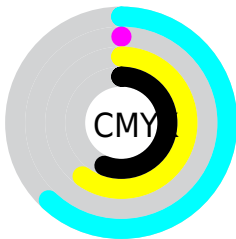
Distribution



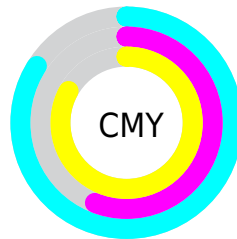
- Red (16%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650 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 82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.7310, -19.6170,
-35.4650

■ 82.7310, -19.6170,
-35.4650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.2680, -25.6230,
-36.7510

■ 134.5740,
-17.7370, -36.4970

■ 36.3940, -17.0500,
-32.4260

■ 161.9330,
-17.3700, -37.6420

■ 23.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

■ 189.4060,
-17.3240, -38.4760

■ 5.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 217.8790,
-17.2780, -39.3100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.4380,
-11.1820, -28.6380

■ 245.4150, -3.2070,

-13.4710

■ 82.7310, -19.6170,
-35.4650

■ 82.7310, -19.6170,
-35.4650

■ 78.1880, -22.6420,
-41.2180

■ 87.2740, -16.5920,
-29.7120

■ 73.6450, -25.6670,
-46.9710

■ 91.8170, -13.5670,
-23.9590

■ 69.2160, -29.0130,
-52.4130

■ 96.2460, -10.2210,
-18.5170

■ 65.4990, -31.4880,
-57.1200

■ 100.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 105.3320, -4.1710,
-7.0110

■ 110.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 114.6030, 2.7960,
4.3960

■ 119.1460, 5.8210,
10.1490

■ 123.6890, 8.8460,
15.9020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440



82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650



76.9670, -58.2680, -34.3320

Triad

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



82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650



82.0580, -85.0040, -1.3240



94.0620, 59.3240, 26.2040

Complementary

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



82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650



70.2690, 19.6170, 35.4650

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.



96.7140, 43.2290, 37.0610



82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650



95.6130, -37.5540, 19.8060

Square

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



82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650



84.2290, -81.4720, -10.2720



100.3650, 10.5390, 34.7870



94.4030, 58.9610, 5.2410

Rectangle

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



82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650



80.6320, -67.2100, -26.4580



100.3650, 10.5390, 34.7870



94.3700, 55.7010, 31.2930

Sweetspot

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



82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650



133.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100



102.8350, 21.5530, -21.6710



66.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650



100.4390, -31.2590, -55.7630



86.6070, -30.5310, -24.8910



53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



70.8960, -34.2840, -61.5160



145.7870, -70.1720, -127.0040

Inverse Universe

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



70.2690, 19.6170, 35.4650



80.6750, 30.9380, 56.0740



66.3930, 30.5310, 24.8910



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



49.1040, 34.2840, 61.5160



101.2130, 70.1720, 127.0040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

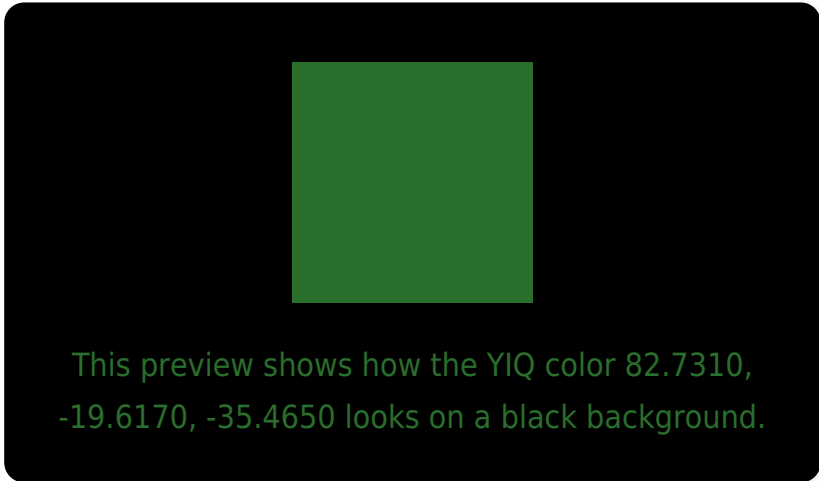
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

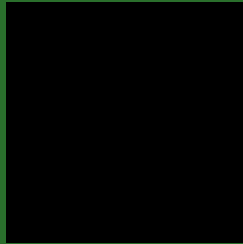
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.7310, -19.6170,

-35.4650.

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

82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650

Protanopia

93.7910, 24.8530, -15.3950

Deuteranopia

95.1710, 29.8950, -7.6490



Tritanopia

91.5710, -29.7090, -6.7410

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650

Protanomaly

89.6640, 8.8530, -22.7870

Deuteranomaly

90.6800, 11.9240, -17.8680

Tritanomaly

88.6880, -26.0850, -17.3570

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650 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(42, 111, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 111, 44)  
}
```

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(42, 111, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 111, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650 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(42, 111, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 111, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 111, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 111, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 111, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 111,  
44) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.7310, -19.6170, -35.4650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 111, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 111,  
44) }
```

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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