

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.7650, -26.1250,  
-49.6850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(82.7650, -26.1250,  
-49.6850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B7A1B
RGB	27, 122, 27
RGB Percent	11%, 48%, 11%
CMY	0.8944, 0.5214, 0.8941
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.78, 0.52
HSL	120°, 64%, 29%
HSV	120°, 78%, 48%
XYZ	7.6122, 14.2399, 3.3838
YIQ	82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

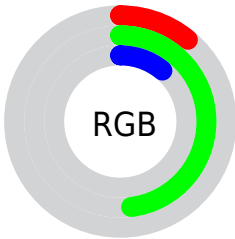
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	27, 122, 122
Decimal	1800731
CIE Lab	44.58, -45.58, 41.56
CIE LCh	45, 61.680, 137.639
Yxy	14.2399, 0.3016, 0.5643
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279990811 (0xFF1B7A1B)
YUV	82.7650, -27.4921, -48.9059
Hunter-Lab	37.7358, -30.0300, 21.0985

# Details

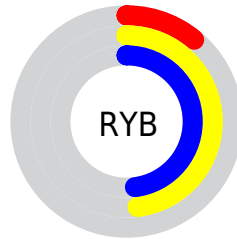
The YIQ color  $82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $006600$ . A complement of this color would be  $66.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850$ , and the grayscale version is  $83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $138.2280, -20.1190, -48.3990$ , and  $42.2640, -19.8000, -37.6560$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $87.7210, -22.8250, -43.4090$ .

# Distribution



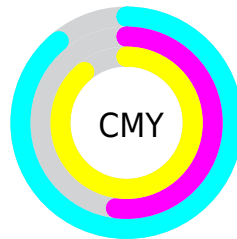
- Red (11%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (52%)




- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (89%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850 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 82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 82.7650, -26.1250,  
-49.6850

 82.7650, -26.1250,  
-49.6850


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 56.3520, -26.4000,  
-50.2080


 138.8150,  
-20.3940, -48.9220


 42.2640, -19.8000,  
-37.6560

 165.8860,  
-19.1560, -49.3320


 28.7630, -13.4750,  
-25.6270

 194.3590,  
-19.1100, -50.1660

 14.6750, -6.8750,  
-13.0750

 219.1960,  
-17.0930, -48.1730

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 231.0590, -8.7970,  
-33.3170

 242.9220, -0.5010,

-18.4610

253.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

82.7650, -26.1250,  
-49.6850

82.7650, -26.1250,  
-49.6850

77.8090, -29.4250,  
-55.9610

87.7210, -22.8250,  
-43.4090

72.8530, -32.7250,  
-62.2370

92.6770, -19.5250,  
-37.1330

71.6140, -33.5500,  
-63.8060

98.0460, -15.9500,  
-30.3340

103.0020,  
-12.6500, -24.0580

107.9580, -9.3500,  
-17.7820

■ 112.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

■ 117.8700, -2.7500,  
-5.2300

■ 123.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

■ 128.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.3450, 28.2040, -37.5880



82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



83.8970, -61.2470, -40.9190

# Triad

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



82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



92.7500, -98.5760, 2.3520



95.3730, 77.9820, 40.4940

# Complementary

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



82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



66.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850

# 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.



99.6700, 55.6970, 53.4010



82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



95.9980, -66.4390, 20.1610

# Square

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



82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



94.5960, -92.7510, -9.6070



107.6180, 8.7490, 45.2050



99.0910, 77.5750, 9.3110



# Rectangle

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



82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



88.5880, -73.0780, -30.2460



107.6180, 8.7490, 45.2050



94.9630, 73.6250, 47.8730

# Sweetspot

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



82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



143.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280



111.1700, 30.4950, -29.5450



69.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



96.5770, -41.2960, -77.6160



88.1230, -41.2120, -35.0680



58.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



73.3750, -34.3750, -65.3750



147.9240, -69.3000, -131.7960



# Inverse Universe

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



66.2350, 26.1250, 49.6850



70.5370, 40.9750, 77.9270



60.7630, 41.5330, 34.7570



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



51.6250, 34.3750, 65.3750

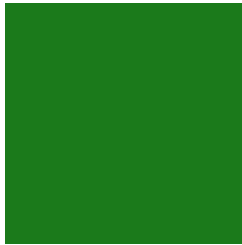


104.0760, 69.3000, 131.7960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

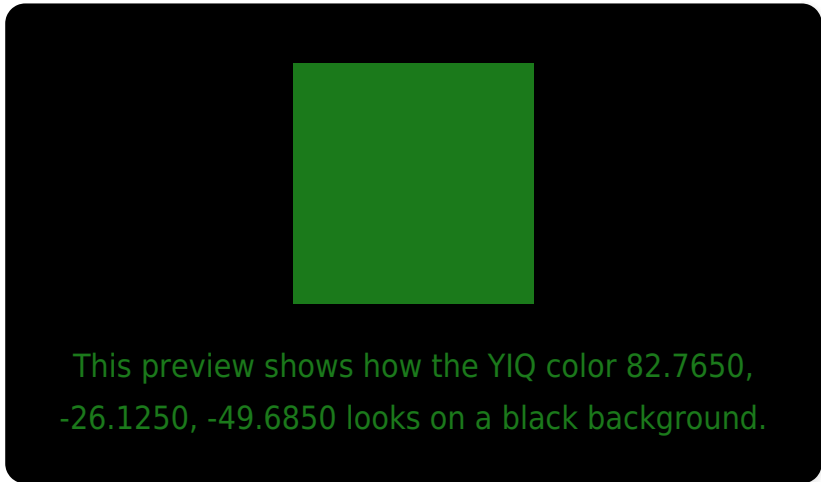
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.7650, -26.1250,

-49.6850.

# 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

82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850

### Protanopia

99.5390, 34.0700, -22.7460

### Deuteranopia

102.0870, 38.6990, -13.0210



## Tritanopia

97.6840, -37.4570, -9.4970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850

## Protanomaly

93.3080, 12.4310, -32.5690

## Deuteranomaly

94.9650, 15.1350, -26.5050

## Tritanomaly

92.1660, -33.6030, -24.2830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.9580, -9.3500, -17.7820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850 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(27, 122, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 122, 27)  
}
```

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(27, 122, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 122, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850 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(27, 122, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 122, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 122, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 122, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 122, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 122,  
27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 122, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 122,  
27) }
```

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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