

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.7850, -18.5680,
-4.9040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E5B5F
RGB	62, 91, 95
RGB Percent	24%, 36%, 37%
CMY	0.7569, 0.6431, 0.6275
CMYK	0.35, 0.04, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	187°, 21%, 31%
HSV	187°, 35%, 37%
XYZ	7.7923, 9.3337, 12.2127
YIQ	82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

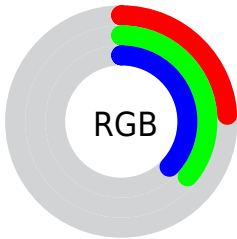
Format	Color
RYB	62, 77, 95
Decimal	4086623
CIELab	36.62, -9.60, -5.73
CIELCh	37, 11.177, 210.843
Yxy	9.3337, 0.2656, 0.3181
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282276703 (0xFF3E5B5F)
YUV	82.7850, 6.0220, -18.2284
Hunter-Lab	30.5511, -7.9364, -2.3152

Details

The YIQ color **82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **74.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160**, and **36.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.2080, -24.2530, -6.5010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190**.

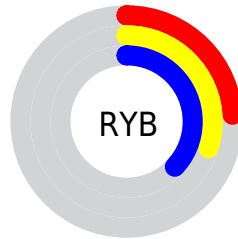
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (36%)

Blue (37%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (37%)

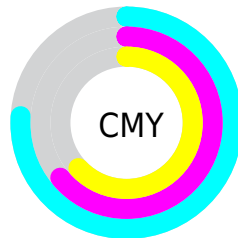


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040 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 82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.7850, -18.5680,
-4.9040

■ 82.7850, -18.5680,
-4.9040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.0840, -17.9720,
-4.6920

■ 132.4860,
-19.1640, -5.1160

■ 36.7850, -18.5680,
-4.9040

■ 159.1870,
-19.7600, -5.3280

■ 17.8670, -15.8630,
-4.3670

■ 185.8880,
-20.3560, -5.5400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 213.8880,
-20.3560, -5.5400

■ 241.8880,
-20.3560, -5.5400

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

-1.6960

■ 82.7850, -18.5680,
-4.9040

■ 82.7850, -18.5680,
-4.9040

■ 79.2080, -24.2530,
-6.5010

■ 86.0630, -13.4790,
-3.5190

■ 75.9300, -29.3420,
-7.8860

■ 89.6400, -7.7940,
-1.9220

■ 72.3530, -35.0270,
-9.4830

■ 92.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

■ 68.4880, -39.8410,
-10.3450

■ 97.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 64.9110, -45.5260,
-11.9420

■ 100.3600, 7.7940,
1.9220

■ 61.6330, -50.6150,
-13.3270

■ 103.9370, 13.4790,
3.5190

■ 60.1380, -53.5950,
-14.3870

■ 107.2150, 18.5680,
4.9040

■ 110.7920, 24.2530,
6.5010

■ 114.0700, 29.3420,
7.8860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670



82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



83.6050, -17.8810, -0.8330

Triad

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



82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



87.6790, 5.6380, 7.9580



86.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140

Complementary

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



82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



74.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040

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.



87.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840



82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



87.8600, 12.3780, 6.9540

Square

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



82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



87.2480, -3.3940, 6.4460



87.1330, 15.8630, 4.3670



84.5670, 2.4770, -6.3470

Rectangle

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



82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



85.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960



87.1330, 15.8630, 4.3670



86.4650, 11.6920, -2.6440

Sweetspot

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



82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



117.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



81.8270, -10.3590, -16.0150



58.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



103.2290, -28.7460, -7.6740



73.3930, -14.1680, 3.4640



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.8810, -63.1770, -16.9450



151.2170, -135.0650, -35.7130

Inverse Universe

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



75.1730, 10.3590, 16.0150



91.3790, 15.9510, 24.8070



83.6070, 14.1680, -3.4640



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.7740, 34.9730, 54.5330



95.8140, 75.3090, 116.5010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040 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 82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

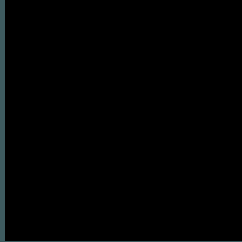
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.7850, -18.5680,

-4.9040.

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

82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Protanopia

85.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Deuteranopia

86.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



Tritanopia

83.4260, -18.9350, -3.7590

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Protanomaly

84.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

Deuteranomaly

85.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030

Tritanomaly

83.3120, -18.6140, -4.0700

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040 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(62, 91, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 91, 95)  
}
```

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(62, 91, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 91, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040 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(62, 91, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 91, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 91, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 91, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 91, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 91, 95)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 91, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 91,  
95) }
```

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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