

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	465C45
RGB	70, 92, 69
RGB Percent	27%, 36%, 27%
CMY	0.7256, 0.6392, 0.7294
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.25, 0.64
HSL	117°, 14%, 32%
HSV	117°, 25%, 36%
XYZ	7.4266, 9.3870, 7.0505
YIQ	82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

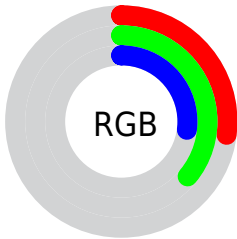
Format	Color
RYB	69, 92, 91
Decimal	4611141
CIELab	36.72, -13.48, 10.58
CIELCh	37, 17.137, 141.865
Yxy	9.3870, 0.3112, 0.3934
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282801221 (0xFF465C45)
YUV	82.8000, -6.8034, -11.2256
Hunter-Lab	30.6382, -10.3488, 7.8029

Details

The YIQ color **82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **78.2000, 5.7290, 11.8170**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.2730, -5.6830, -12.6510**, and **37.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.0830, -8.2040, -16.5240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100**.

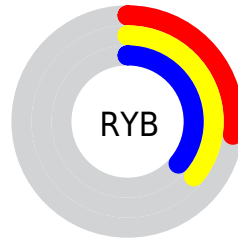
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (36%)

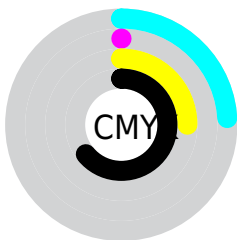
Blue (27%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (36%)

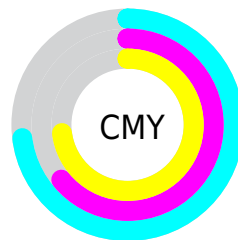


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170 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 82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170

■ 82.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 132.2730, -5.6830,
-12.6510

■ 37.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 158.8600, -5.9580,
-13.1740

■ 15.8600, -5.9580,
-13.1740

■ 185.4470, -6.2330,
-13.6970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 213.4470, -6.2330,
-13.6970

■ 242.0340, -6.5080,
-14.2200

254.7720, 0.6420,

-0.6220

■ 82.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170

■ 82.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170

■ 79.0830, -8.2040,
-16.5240

■ 86.5170, -3.2540,
-7.1100

■ 75.3660, -10.6790,
-21.2310

■ 90.2340, -0.7790,
-2.4030

■ 71.8340, -12.2370,
-26.0370

■ 93.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

■ 68.1170, -14.7120,
-30.7440

■ 97.4830, 3.2540,
7.1100

■ 64.4000, -17.1870,
-35.4510

■ 101.2000, 5.7290,
11.8170

■ 60.6830, -19.6620,
-40.1580

■ 104.9170, 8.2040,
16.5240

■ 56.9660, -22.1370,
-44.8650

■ 108.6340, 10.6790,
21.2310

■ 55.2000, -22.9160,
-47.2680

■ 112.1660, 12.2370,
26.0370

■ 115.8830, 14.7120,
30.7440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



80.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000

Triad

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



82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



84.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640



88.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440

Complementary

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



82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



78.2000, 5.7290, 11.8170

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.



88.7620, 15.7700, 11.5620



82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



86.8930, -9.5840, 8.4960

Square

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



82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



80.6680, -31.3600, -4.3520



88.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040



87.2600, 22.6950, 1.6950

Rectangle

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



82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



79.7190, -27.3700, -10.5860



88.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040



87.9320, 21.0430, 9.6110

Sweetspot

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



82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



116.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180



88.7910, 7.6580, -6.6300



58.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



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.



82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



105.4310, -9.3040, -18.6160



83.6410, -9.5350, -8.9190



44.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



66.0650, -27.2700, -56.4700



142.1090, -59.2150, -121.8310

Inverse Universe

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



78.2000, 5.7290, 11.8170



98.2700, 8.7080, 18.4040



77.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



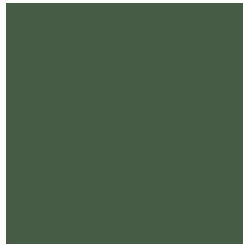
43.9350, 27.2700, 56.4700



94.8910, 59.2150, 121.8310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

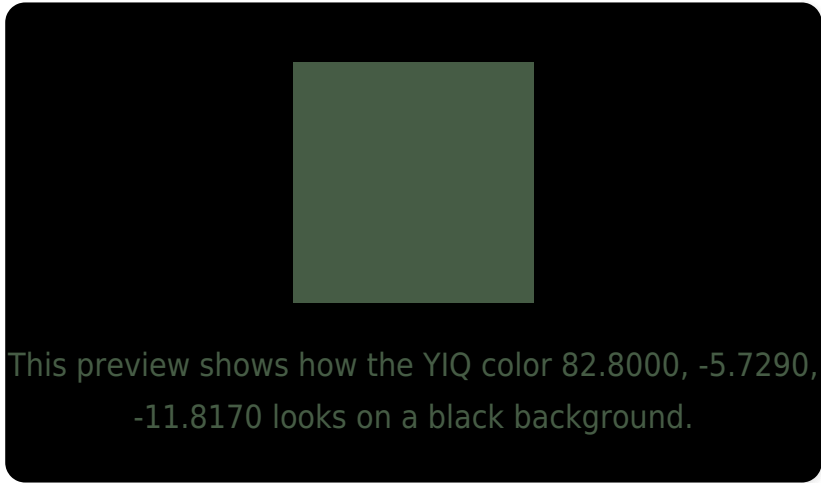
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



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 82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170.

-11.8170.

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

82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170

Protanopia

85.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

Deuteranopia

86.7150, 13.9840, -0.1280



Tritanopia

85.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170

Protanomaly

84.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

Deuteranomaly

85.0730, 6.9240, -4.3400

Tritanomaly

83.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170 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(70, 92, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 92, 69)  
}
```

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(70, 92, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 92, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170 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(70, 92, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 92, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 92, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 92, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 92, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 92, 69)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 92, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 92,  
69) }
```

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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