

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.8500, -53.8650,
-42.5450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.8500, -53.8650,
-42.5450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	057D46
RGB	5, 125, 70
RGB Percent	2%, 49%, 27%
CMY	0.9807, 0.5096, 0.7257
CMYK	0.96, 0.00, 0.44, 0.51
HSL	152°, 92%, 25%
HSV	152°, 96%, 49%
XYZ	8.5057, 15.1534, 8.2637
YIQ	82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

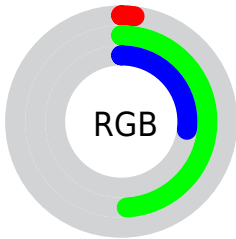
Format	Color
RYB	5, 83, 125
Decimal	359750
CIELab	45.84, -42.92, 21.95
CIELCh	46, 48.208, 152.916
Yxy	15.1534, 0.2664, 0.4747
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278549830 (0xFF057D46)
YUV	82.8500, -6.3351, -68.2745
Hunter-Lab	38.9273, -29.1203, 14.6627

Details

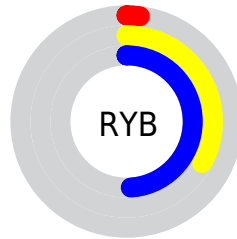
The YIQ color **82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **47.1500, 53.8650, 42.5450**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.2600, -40.3400, -39.8600**, and **46.8750, -28.6500, -31.4500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.1270, -56.2030, -44.2270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.1220, -48.6390, -38.1350**.

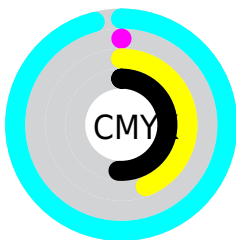
Distribution



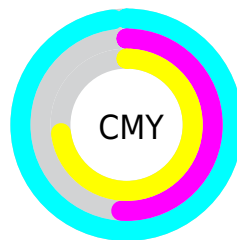
- Red (2%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450 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 82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.8500, -53.8650,
-42.5450

■ 82.8500, -53.8650,
-42.5450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.4710, -42.3120,
-37.1600

■ 142.2600,
-40.3400, -39.8600

■ 46.8750, -28.6500,
-31.4500

■ 170.0320,
-39.6980, -40.4820

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

■ 198.2170,
-38.7810, -40.5810

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 221.4070,
-36.2600, -36.7080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.2700,
-27.9640, -21.8520

■ 245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 82.8500, -53.8650,
-42.5450

■ 82.8500, -53.8650,
-42.5450

■ 81.1270, -56.2030,
-44.2270

■ 87.1220, -48.6390,
-38.1350

■ 91.5790, -42.4960,
-33.8240

■ 95.8510, -37.2700,
-29.4140

■ 100.4220,
-31.4480, -24.7920

■ 104.6940,
-26.2220, -20.3820

■ 109.1510,
-20.0790, -16.0710

■ 113.4230,
-14.8530, -11.6610

■ 117.9940, -9.0310,
-7.0390

■ 122.2660, -3.8050,
-2.6290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.9590, 6.1040, -33.5440



82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450



87.7900, -70.8310, -32.4230

Triad

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



82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450



87.2900, -91.4690, 0.2030



106.0590, 63.4060, 18.3020

Complementary

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



82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450



47.1500, 53.8650, 42.5450

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.



106.9940, 54.0040, 34.5160



82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450



110.6160, -15.2730, 29.0070

Square

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



82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450



92.1340, -91.3300, -7.8260



110.8570, 26.7690, 38.0090



105.8230, 57.3580, -4.2580

Rectangle

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



82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450



90.9820, -79.8190, -23.7150



110.8570, 26.7690, 38.0090



106.0900, 62.1210, 25.0730

Sweetspot

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



82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450



146.4390, -20.9500, -16.8060



92.1840, 0.3760, -50.8880



71.8470, -13.1110, -10.1910



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450



105.7130, -73.0730, -57.8810



86.7720, -70.4200, -23.3480



61.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



83.0020, -57.3490, -45.4850



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



47.1500, 53.8650, 42.5450



57.2870, 73.0730, 57.8810



43.2280, 70.4200, 23.3480



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



44.8840, 57.6700, 45.1740



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

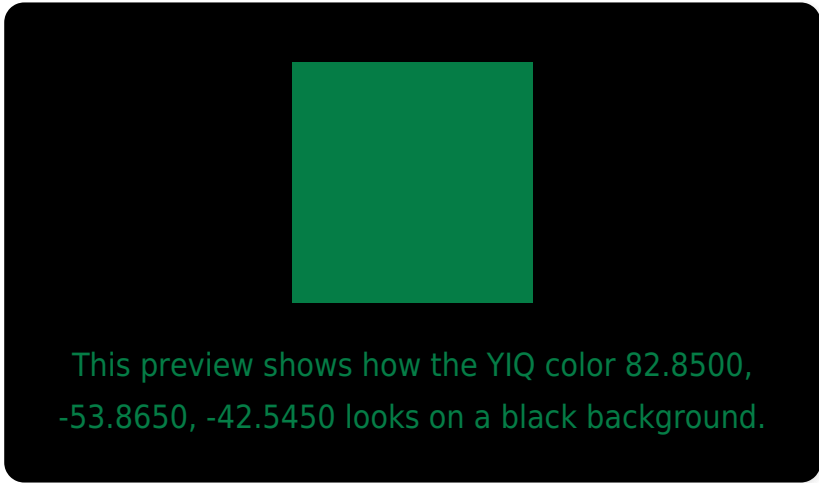
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.8500, -53.8650,

-42.5450.

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

82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450

Protanopia

105.9740, 20.0840, -11.5640

Deuteranopia

107.5820, 24.4840, -3.1960



Tritanopia

97.9110, -45.5260, -11.9420

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450

Protanomaly

97.4650, -6.6440, -22.7720

Deuteranomaly

98.5950, -3.8940, -17.5420

Tritanomaly

92.7930, -48.5500, -23.2220

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.8630, -19.2080, -15.3360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450 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(5, 125, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 125, 70)  
}
```

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(5, 125, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 125, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450 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(5, 125, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 125, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 125, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 125, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 125, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 125, 70)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 125, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 125,  
70) }
```

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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