

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360)
contains.

YIQ(82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(82.8650, -47.9120,
-1.7360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	246185
RGB	36, 97, 133
RGB Percent	14%, 38%, 52%
CMY	0.8589, 0.6195, 0.4786
CMYK	0.73, 0.27, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	202°, 57%, 33%
HSV	202°, 73%, 52%
XYZ	9.2333, 10.6206, 23.7335
YIQ	82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

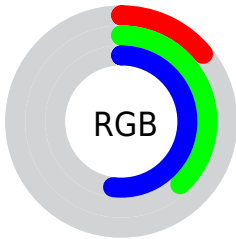
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 73, 133
Decimal	2384261
CIE _{Lab}	38.93, -6.93, -25.65
CIE _{LCh}	39, 26.571, 254.871
Yxy	10.6206, 0.2118, 0.2437
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280574341 (0xFF246185)
YUV	82.8650, 24.7166, -41.1006
Hunter-Lab	32.5892, -6.4577, -20.3662

Details

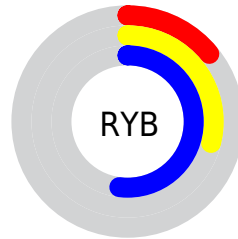
The YIQ color **82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **86.1350, 47.9120, 1.7360**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.5990, -44.1070, 0.8930**, and **39.3990, -40.6680, -0.8600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.0430, -54.2850, -1.8770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.6870, -41.5390, -1.5950**.

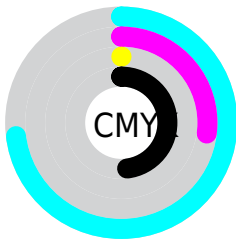
Distribution



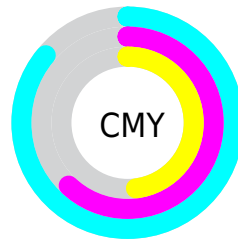
- Red (14%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360 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 82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.8650, -47.9120,
-1.7360

■ 82.8650, -47.9120,
-1.7360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.1630, -54.7430,
-4.5910

■ 136.1860,
-44.3820, 0.3700

■ 39.3990, -40.6680,
-0.8600

■ 162.7130,
-44.4280, 1.2040

■ 24.4500, -27.5100,
2.9700

■ 190.1260,
-44.1530, 1.7270

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490

■ 217.0030,
-39.6130, -3.4610

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 240.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.0200,

-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 82.8650, -47.9120,
-1.7360

■ 82.8650, -47.9120,
-1.7360

■ 76.0430, -54.2850,
-1.8770

■ 89.6870, -41.5390,
-1.5950

■ 68.9220, -61.2540,
-2.2300

■ 96.8080, -34.5700,
-1.2420

■ 64.4700, -65.7930,
-2.5690

■ 103.6300,
-28.1970, -1.1010

■ 110.4520,
-21.8240, -0.9600

■ 117.2740,
-15.4510, -0.8190

■ 124.3950, -8.4820,
-0.4660

■ 130.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 137.4520, 4.5390,
0.3390

■ 144.5730, 11.5080,
0.6920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920



82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360



91.0150, -21.5510, 10.6170

Triad

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



82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360



93.1400, 32.3210, 14.4730



86.1820, -4.1690, -18.0650

Complementary

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



82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360



86.1350, 47.9120, 1.7360

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.



89.1690, 15.0410, -13.7830



82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360



92.0120, 35.2570, 5.3130

Square

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



82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360



94.4410, 21.4080, 19.5200



91.1540, 28.5650, -5.5710



81.5520, -28.6980, -19.5620

Rectangle

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



82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360



93.9740, -5.1380, 16.0300



91.1540, 28.5650, -5.5710



87.4170, 2.4790, -17.4010

Sweetspot

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



82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360



153.4200, -18.7980, -0.7340



97.0430, -38.2310, -39.5350



74.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360



94.6800, -75.1920, -2.9360



54.6890, -34.7120, 23.3680



63.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



62.9540, -64.2800, -2.4560



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



71.9570, 38.2310, 39.5350



77.3920, 59.7760, 62.0800



114.3110, 34.7120, -23.3680



62.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



48.2180, 51.1580, 53.0620



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

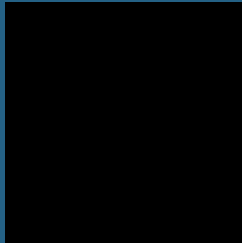
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360.



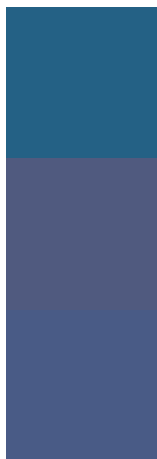
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.8650, -47.9120,

-1.7360.

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

82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360

Protanopia

91.2280, -17.8370, 9.3870

Deuteranopia

90.5200, -24.5310, 9.5570



Tritanopia

75.7140, -55.3370, -15.8570

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360

Protanomaly

88.4330, -28.8400, 5.0480

Deuteranomaly

87.8070, -32.8290, 5.7550

Tritanomaly

78.4310, -52.8620, -11.1500

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.9040, -17.2850, -0.6210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360 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(36, 97, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 97, 133)  
}
```

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(36, 97, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 97, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360 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(36, 97, 133) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 97, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 97, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 97, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 97, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 97,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 97, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 97,  
133) }
```

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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