

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.9350, -11.6840,
-41.5720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.9350, -11.6840,
-41.5720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E7119
RGB	46, 113, 25
RGB Percent	18%, 44%, 10%
CMY	0.8198, 0.5567, 0.9019
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.78, 0.56
HSL	106°, 64%, 27%
HSV	106°, 78%, 44%
XYZ	7.2080, 12.4663, 2.9463
YIQ	82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

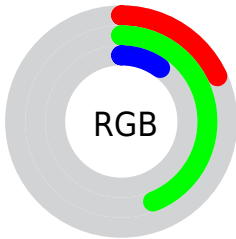
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 113, 92
Decimal	3043609
CIE Lab	41.95, -38.14, 39.87
CIE LCh	42, 55.169, 133.729
Yxy	12.4663, 0.3186, 0.5511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281233689 (0xFF2E7119)
YUV	82.9350, -28.5620, -32.3920
Hunter-Lab	35.3076, -25.3477, 19.7677

Details

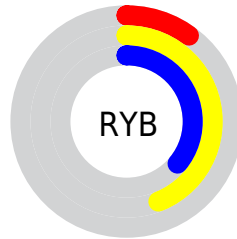
The YIQ color **82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **55.0650, 11.6840, 41.5720**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.8920, -10.1250, -42.2930**, and **37.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.9900, -13.5170, -46.9010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430**.

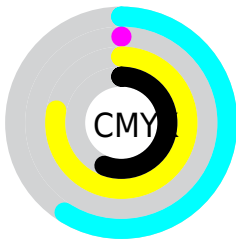
Distribution



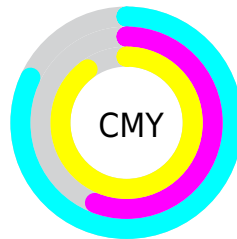
- Red (18%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720 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 82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.9350, -11.6840,
-41.5720

■ 82.9350, -11.6840,
-41.5720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.5430, -16.4520,
-43.2680

■ 135.8920,
-10.1250, -42.2930

■ 37.5680, -17.6000,
-33.4720

■ 162.6640, -9.4830,
-42.9150

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 190.1370, -9.4370,
-43.7490

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 218.6100, -9.3910,
-44.5830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.2940, -2.1490,
-32.6530

■ 245.1570, 6.1470,

-17.7970

252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

82.9350, -11.6840,
-41.5720

82.9350, -11.6840,
-41.5720

78.9900, -13.5170,
-46.9010

86.8800, -9.8510,
-36.2430

75.2300, -14.4330,
-52.3290

90.6400, -8.9350,
-30.8150

74.4040, -14.9830,
-53.3750

94.5850, -7.1020,
-25.4860

98.2310, -5.8650,
-20.3690

102.2900, -4.3530,
-14.7290

■ 106.2350, -2.5200,
-9.4000

■ 109.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830

■ 113.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 117.5860, 1.4660,
6.4740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.3610, 31.2750, -32.6690



82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720



77.4740, -55.5620, -39.3220

Triad

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



82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720



86.3610, -90.2310, -0.2070



91.9910, 67.2540, 36.6780

Complementary

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



82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720



55.0650, 11.6840, 41.5720

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.



96.5820, 43.9610, 45.8250



82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720



86.1450, -71.5270, 13.2490

Square

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



82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720



87.6200, -84.1310, -11.6430



101.9820, 1.5520, 37.9680



93.7790, 69.8260, 12.0820

Rectangle

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



82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720



81.7090, -66.1090, -29.8930



101.9820, 1.5520, 37.9680



92.8150, 62.1180, 41.6540

Sweetspot

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



82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720



136.3500, -4.5820, -16.0860



90.0540, 34.2980, -15.8620



66.8220, -2.7950, -9.9230



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720



100.8730, -18.2820, -65.1780



79.1640, -31.2620, -39.1820



54.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



79.1110, -15.7160, -56.6120



162.6300, -32.7610, -116.6730

Inverse Universe

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



55.0650, 11.6840, 41.5720



57.1270, 18.2820, 65.1780



58.8360, 31.2620, 39.1820



52.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



40.8890, 15.7160, 56.6120



84.6690, 33.3570, 116.8850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

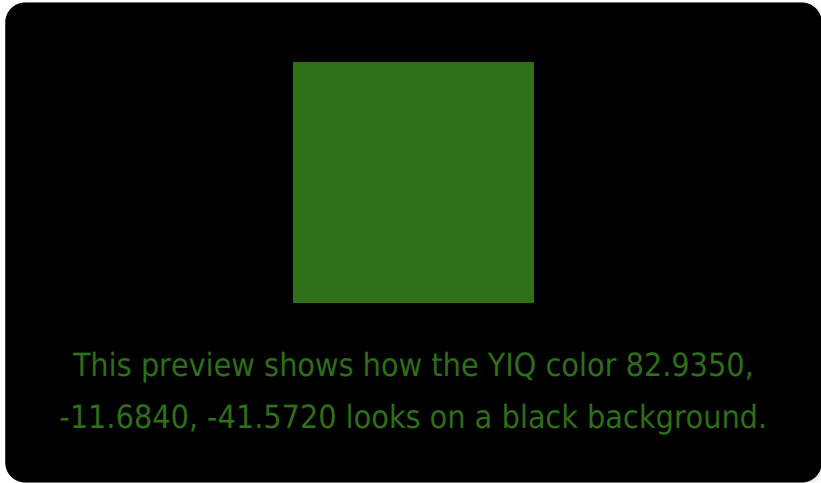
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.9350, -11.6840,

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

82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720

Protanopia

93.6960, 32.1900, -21.7140

Deuteranopia

95.8310, 36.5440, -12.5120



Tritanopia

93.7670, -27.3250, -5.8930

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720

Protanomaly

89.5690, 16.1900, -29.1060

Deuteranomaly

91.2260, 18.8940, -23.0420

Tritanomaly

89.7870, -22.0500, -18.8980

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.1760, -4.0320, -15.0400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720 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(46, 113, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 113, 25)  
}
```

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(46, 113, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 113, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720 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(46, 113, 25) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 113, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 113, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 113, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 113, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 113,  
25) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 113, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 113,  
25) }
```

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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