

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.9920, -33.0530,
-23.2370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.9920, -33.0530,
-23.2370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	256B50
RGB	37, 107, 80
RGB Percent	15%, 42%, 31%
CMY	0.8551, 0.5803, 0.6864
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.25, 0.58
HSL	157°, 49%, 28%
HSV	157°, 65%, 42%
XYZ	7.4690, 11.4927, 9.4086
YIQ	82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

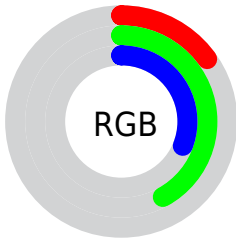
Format	Color
RYB	37, 80, 107
Decimal	2452304
CIELab	40.40, -28.93, 8.82
CIELCh	40, 30.247, 163.050
Yxy	11.4927, 0.2633, 0.4051
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280642384 (0xFF256B50)
YUV	82.9920, -1.4751, -40.3350
Hunter-Lab	33.9009, -20.0000, 7.2757

Details

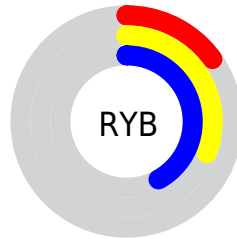
The YIQ color **82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **61.0080, 33.0530, 23.2370**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.9490, -31.4940, -23.9580**, and **38.6230, -27.4600, -19.9720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.2470, -38.3250, -26.8130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.7370, -27.7810, -19.6610**.

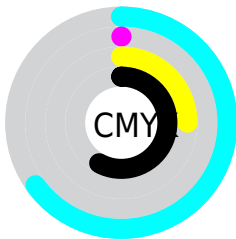
Distribution



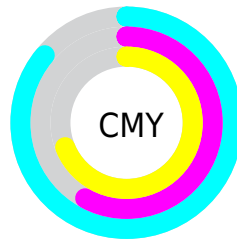
- Red (15%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370 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 82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

82.9920, -33.0530,
-23.2370

82.9920, -33.0530,
-23.2370

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

55.2300, -39.6550,
-24.7350

134.9490,
-31.4940, -23.9580

38.6230, -27.4600,
-19.9720

161.8350,
-31.1730, -24.2690

23.3150, -14.6690,
-14.9970

189.1230,
-32.0440, -25.0040

1.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

217.7100,
-32.3190, -25.5270

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

236.3180,
-27.9190, -17.1590

246.9270,

-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 82.9920, -33.0530,
-23.2370

■ 82.9920, -33.0530,
-23.2370

■ 79.2470, -38.3250,
-26.8130

■ 86.7370, -27.7810,
-19.6610

■ 75.8010, -43.0010,
-30.1770

■ 90.1830, -23.1050,
-16.2970

■ 72.0560, -48.2730,
-33.7530

■ 93.9280, -17.8330,
-12.7210

■ 70.3330, -50.6110,
-35.4350

■ 97.7870, -12.8820,
-8.8340

■ 101.2330, -8.2060,
-5.4700

■ 104.9780, -2.9340,
-1.8940

■ 108.7230, 2.3380,
1.6820

■ 112.4680, 7.6100,
5.2580

■ 115.9140, 12.2860,
8.6220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.9000, -3.4350, -20.3550



82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370



75.4800, -63.7260, -23.5180

Triad

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



82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370



93.9050, -27.0530, 11.2110



95.4040, 40.0250, 7.0090

Complementary

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



82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370



61.0080, 33.0530, 23.2370

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.



96.1730, 36.7220, 17.3140



82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370



98.1320, 0.4090, 20.1290

Square

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



82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370



79.9490, -65.8840, -6.4280



97.8050, 23.3790, 22.3470



94.1930, 32.8290, -5.7550

Rectangle

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



82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370



76.6030, -68.2660, -18.3300



97.8050, 23.3790, 22.3470



95.9250, 40.1160, 10.8680

Sweetspot

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



82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370



130.3740, -13.1570, -9.3570



86.4620, -2.5620, -30.6740



65.2330, -8.2060, -5.4700



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370



101.9090, -52.3530, -36.9050



81.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790



51.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



76.8870, -55.2870, -38.7990



160.9150, -115.5250, -81.4850

Inverse Universe

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



61.0080, 33.0530, 23.2370



67.0910, 52.3530, 36.9050



62.0390, 39.7950, 11.1790



50.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.1130, 55.2870, 38.7990



84.0850, 115.5250, 81.4850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

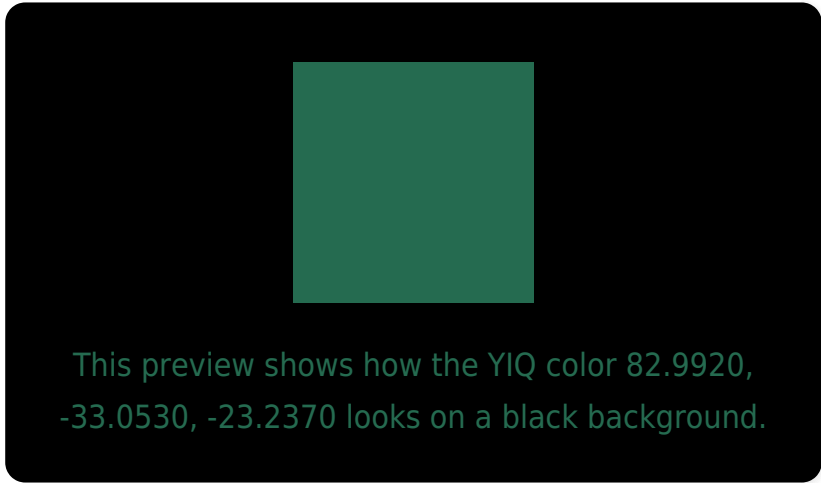
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.9920, -33.0530,

-23.2370.

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

82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370

Protanopia

94.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590

Deuteranopia

95.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160



Tritanopia

87.7660, -34.7520, -8.9600

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370

Protanomaly

90.0990, -5.1330, -11.6050

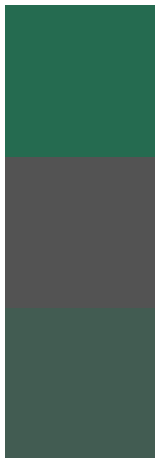
Deuteranomaly

90.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450

Tritanomaly

85.9030, -33.8800, -13.7520

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.0860, -12.2860, -8.6220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370 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(37, 107, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 107, 80)  
}
```

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(37, 107, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 107, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370 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(37, 107, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 107, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(37, 107, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 107, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 107, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 107,  
80) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 107, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 107,  
80) }
```

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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