

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.4880, -32.9550,
-58.0670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.4880, -32.9550,
-58.0670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E8013
RGB	14, 128, 19
RGB Percent	5%, 50%, 7%
CMY	0.9454, 0.4978, 0.9255
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.85, 0.50
HSL	123°, 80%, 28%
HSV	123°, 89%, 50%
XYZ	8.0226, 15.5904, 3.2020
YIQ	81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

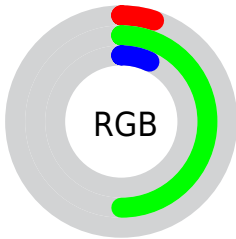
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 123, 128
Decimal	950291
CIE _{Lab}	46.43, -49.78, 45.91
CIE _{LCh}	46, 67.716, 137.315
Yxy	15.5904, 0.2992, 0.5814
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279140371 (0xFF0E8013)
YUV	81.4880, -30.8066, -59.1870
Hunter-Lab	39.4847, -32.8302, 22.8312

Details

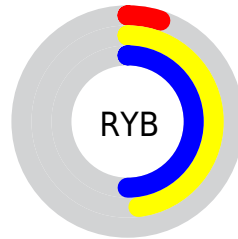
The YIQ color **81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **60.5120, 32.9550, 58.0670**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.5710, -22.8230, -54.4630**, and **45.1990, -21.1750, -40.2710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.2330, -36.8510, -64.5550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.7430, -29.0590, -51.5790**.

Distribution



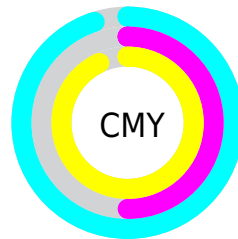
- Red (5%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (7%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670 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 81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.4880, -32.9550,
-58.0670

■ 81.4880, -32.9550,
-58.0670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.8740, -28.0500,
-53.3460

■ 140.5710,
-22.8230, -54.4630

■ 45.1990, -21.1750,
-40.2710

■ 168.6420,
-21.5850, -54.8730

■ 31.1110, -14.5750,
-27.7190

■ 197.0010,
-21.2180, -56.0180

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 218.1420,
-17.0010, -49.8410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.0050, -8.7050,
-34.9850

■ 241.8680, -0.4090,

-20.1290

252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

81.4880, -32.9550,
-58.0670

81.4880, -32.9550,
-58.0670

76.2330, -36.8510,
-64.5550

86.7430, -29.0590,
-51.5790

75.8200, -37.1260,
-65.0780

91.9980, -25.1630,
-45.0910

97.0680, -22.1840,
-38.5040

102.3230,
-18.2880, -32.0160

107.5780,
-14.3920, -25.5280

■ 112.8330,
-10.4960, -19.0400

■ 118.2020, -6.9210,
-12.2410

■ 123.1580, -3.6210,
-5.9650

■ 128.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.4760, 29.2130, -39.3550



81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670



87.5330, -63.2180, -43.7460

Triad

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



81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670



98.0960, -105.3620, 4.1900



95.3790, 87.0130, 47.5330

Complementary

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



81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670



60.5120, 32.9550, 58.0670

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.



100.6480, 61.9310, 61.5710



81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670



94.7770, -84.8700, 18.2820

Square

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



81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670



99.4860, -98.2530, -9.0130



112.0790, 9.0690, 50.4210



101.2230, 86.0110, 10.6110

Rectangle

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



81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670



93.2670, -76.6080, -32.3520



112.0790, 9.0690, 50.4210



94.6100, 82.2890, 56.0570

Sweetspot

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



81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670



147.6430, -13.0170, -22.9130



113.8080, 34.2100, -36.3020



72.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670



98.2400, -47.8970, -84.6410



87.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510



61.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



75.8200, -37.1260, -65.0780



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



60.5120, 32.9550, 58.0670



67.6460, 48.2180, 84.3300



54.1280, 50.9310, 40.6510



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



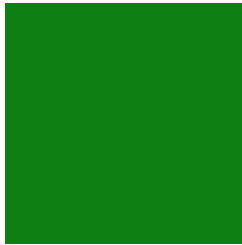
52.1800, 37.1260, 65.0780



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670 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 81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

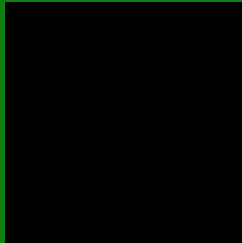
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.4880, -32.9550,

-58.0670.

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

81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670

Protanopia

102.8290, 38.8850, -27.4110

Deuteranopia

105.7730, 42.4590, -15.0850



Tritanopia

101.0040, -41.3540, -10.4580

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670

Protanomaly

95.2060, 12.4780, -38.9300

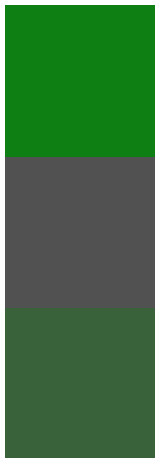
Deuteranomaly

97.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870

Tritanomaly

93.7200, -38.2790, -27.6470

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.1810, -11.5960, -21.1320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670 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(14, 128, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 128, 19)  
}
```

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(14, 128, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 128, 19) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670 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(14, 128, 19) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 128, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(14, 128, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 128, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 128, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 128,  
19) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.4880, -32.9550, -58.0670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 128, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 128,  
19) }
```

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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