

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(84.0140, 48.9700,  
-17.4460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	785200
RGB	120, 82, 0
RGB Percent	47%, 32%, 0%
CMY	0.5294, 0.6785, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 1.00, 0.53
HSL	41°, 100%, 24%
HSV	41°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	10.7636, 10.0261, 1.3698
YIQ	84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

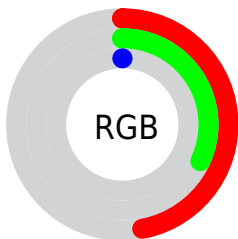
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	56, 120, 0
Decimal	7885312
CIE Lab	37.89, 9.62, 46.40
CIE LCh	38, 47.384, 78.283
Yxy	10.0261, 0.4857, 0.4525
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286075392 (0xFF785200)
YUV	84.0140, -41.4189, 31.5597
Hunter-Lab	31.6640, 5.2656, 19.5998

# Details

The YIQ color **84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **35.9860, -48.9700, 17.4460**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.0900, 51.8120, -13.8840**, and **42.0400, 28.8860, -5.8820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.7300, 44.0180, -15.8060**.

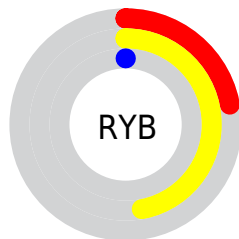
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (32%)

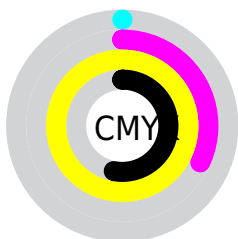
Blue (0%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (0%)

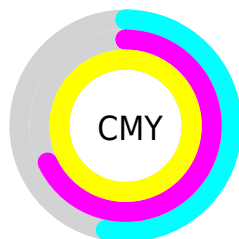


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460 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 84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.0140, 48.9700,  
-17.4460

84.0140, 48.9700,  
-17.4460

253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

62.4400, 39.2030,  
-11.1410

136.0900, 51.8120,  
-13.8840

42.0400, 28.8860,  
-5.8820

162.8730, 53.9210,  
-13.5590

22.8250, 19.4860,  
-0.7220

190.3570, 55.4340,  
-13.4460

0.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

215.7370, 51.3080,  
-15.7640


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


235.2510, 34.9410,  
-22.0110


247.1340, 22.1490,


-21.4590


 250.3260, 13.1610,  
-12.7510


 84.0140, 48.9700,  
-17.4460

 87.7300, 44.0180,  
-15.8060

 91.4460, 39.0660,  
-14.1660

 94.5750, 34.3890,  
-12.0030

 98.2910, 29.4370,  
-10.3630

 102.0070, 24.4850,  
-8.7230

■ 105.7230, 19.5330,  
-7.0830

■ 109.4390, 14.5810,  
-5.4430

■ 112.5680, 9.9040,  
-3.2800

■ 116.2840, 4.9520,  
-1.6400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.0440, 58.5940, 6.3860



84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460



80.5930, 24.8100, -31.1420

# Triad

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



84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460



75.5770, -65.3770, -21.1290



91.8700, 7.5590, 33.7270

# Complementary

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



84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460



35.9860, -48.9700, 17.4460

# 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.



85.1070, -42.0010, 17.7990



84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460



78.2790, -75.7410, -9.5090

# Square

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



84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460



70.4300, -52.2620, -33.0460



76.2220, -79.5940, -0.2500



87.4580, 41.0740, 37.5700



# Rectangle

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



84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460



77.9520, -1.1860, -33.5860



76.2220, -79.5940, -0.2500



91.6340, -6.5160, 29.9960

# Sweetspot

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



84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460



141.8370, 19.2120, -6.7720



40.4400, 58.6800, 37.8800



70.5250, 11.4630, -4.0010



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460



108.8660, 63.8260, -22.3660



100.3400, 26.6000, -41.5600



59.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



87.2700, 51.1250, -17.9550



176.3120, 102.8920, -36.5320



# Inverse Universe

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



35.9860, -48.9700, 17.4460



46.5470, -63.5510, 22.8890



19.6600, -26.6000, 41.5600



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



37.7300, -51.1250, 17.9550

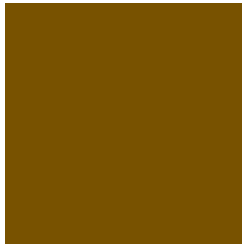


75.6880, -102.8920, 36.5320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460 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 84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460 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 84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460.



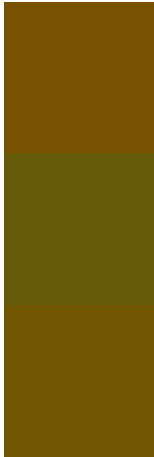
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.0140, 48.9700,

-17.4460.

# 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

84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460

### Protanopia

83.9410, 32.8780, -23.1700

### Deuteranopia

83.6820, 43.9730, -20.4990



## Tritanopia

91.0360, 26.6820, 12.0420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460

## Protanomaly

83.9310, 38.8380, -21.0500

## Deuteranomaly

83.9920, 46.0360, -19.3400

## Tritanomaly

88.4910, 35.1660, 1.4540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.7660, 17.9740, -6.3620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460 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(120, 82, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 82, 0)  
}
```

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(120, 82, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 82, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460 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(120, 82, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 82, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 82, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 82, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 82, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 82, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 82, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 82,  
0) }
```

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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