

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.1220, -3.9400,
-16.7080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	46603C
RGB	70, 96, 60
RGB Percent	27%, 38%, 24%
CMY	0.7256, 0.6235, 0.7647
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.38, 0.62
HSL	103°, 23%, 31%
HSV	103°, 38%, 38%
XYZ	7.5238, 9.9953, 5.8081
YIQ	84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

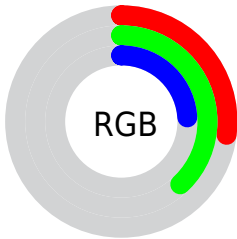
Format	Color
RYB	60, 96, 86
Decimal	4612156
CIELab	37.83, -17.36, 17.53
CIELCh	38, 24.669, 134.717
Yxy	9.9953, 0.3225, 0.4285
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282802236 (0xFF46603C)
YUV	84.1220, -11.8921, -12.3850
Hunter-Lab	31.6153, -12.8475, 11.2384

Details

The YIQ color **84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **71.8780, 3.9400, 16.7080**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.1820, -4.1690, -18.0650**, and **38.1760, -4.0320, -15.0400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.8890, -4.9020, -21.3020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.3550, -2.9780, -12.1140**.

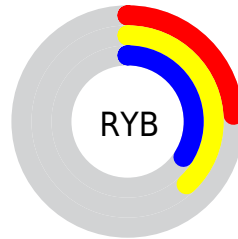
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (38%)

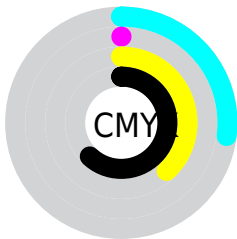
Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (34%)

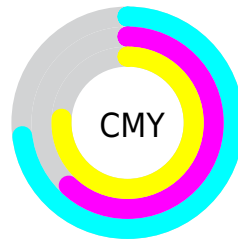


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080 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 84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.1220, -3.9400,
-16.7080

■ 84.1220, -3.9400,
-16.7080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.6490, -3.9860,
-15.8740

■ 134.1820, -4.1690,
-18.0650

■ 38.7630, -4.3070,
-15.5630

■ 160.0680, -3.8480,
-18.3760

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 187.5410, -3.8020,
-19.2100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 215.1280, -4.0770,
-19.7330

■ 242.2530, -2.9310,
-18.4750

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,

-3.7320

■ 84.1220, -3.9400,
-16.7080

■ 84.1220, -3.9400,
-16.7080

■ 80.8890, -4.9020,
-21.3020

■ 87.3550, -2.9780,
-12.1140

■ 77.7700, -6.1850,
-25.5850

■ 90.4740, -1.6950,
-7.8310

■ 74.5370, -7.1470,
-30.1790

■ 93.7070, -0.7330,
-3.2370

■ 71.4180, -8.4300,
-34.4620

■ 96.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 68.1850, -9.3920,
-39.0560

■ 100.0590, 1.5120,
5.6400

■ 64.9520, -10.3540,
-43.6500

■ 103.2920, 2.4740,
10.2340

■ 64.4250, -10.3080,
-44.4840

■ 106.4110, 3.7570,
14.5170

■ 109.6440, 4.7190,
19.1110

■ 112.4640, 5.4060,
23.1820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.6250, 13.7570, -12.5390



84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080



80.1610, -26.0390, -18.1910

Triad

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



84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080



81.6160, -42.7770, -1.1850



90.8300, 30.2580, 13.3140

Complementary

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



84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080



71.8780, 3.9400, 16.7080

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.



91.6040, 19.3910, 17.5270



84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080



88.8580, -19.6710, 9.5850

Square

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



84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080



70.7500, -64.1860, -15.1780



91.3940, 2.4270, 16.5950



89.9300, 32.5520, 4.7760

Rectangle

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



84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080



76.0650, -43.3240, -18.8120



91.3940, 2.4270, 16.5950



90.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020

Sweetspot

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



84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080



120.4140, -1.4660, -6.4740



86.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660



61.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080



106.3570, -6.4600, -26.1080



82.0440, -12.4680, -16.3400



46.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



75.0130, -12.3240, -52.0040



160.6140, -26.6640, -111.5280

Inverse Universe

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



71.8780, 3.9400, 16.7080



87.3440, 5.8640, 25.8960



73.9560, 12.4680, 16.3400



45.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



36.9870, 12.3240, 52.0040



79.0870, 26.0680, 111.3160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080 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 84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1220, -3.9400,

-16.7080.

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

84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080

Protanopia

87.7440, 15.0400, -8.2560

Deuteranopia

88.6570, 19.8990, -2.7010



Tritanopia

87.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080

Protanomaly

86.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340

Deuteranomaly

87.0040, 11.3720, -7.8600

Tritanomaly

86.4070, -8.7560, -6.5160

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080 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(70, 96, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 96, 60)  
}
```

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(70, 96, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 96, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080 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(70, 96, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 96, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 96, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 96, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 96, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 96, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.1220, -3.9400, -16.7080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 96, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 96,  
60) }
```

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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