

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.1380, -53.5950,
-14.3870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.1380, -53.5950,
-14.3870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	186C77
RGB	24, 108, 119
RGB Percent	9%, 42%, 47%
CMY	0.9060, 0.5763, 0.5336
CMYK	0.80, 0.09, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	187°, 66%, 28%
HSV	187°, 80%, 47%
XYZ	9.0682, 12.2567, 19.3228
YIQ	84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

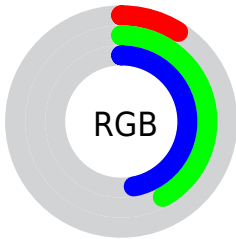
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 69, 119
Decimal	1600631
CIE _{Lab}	41.62, -19.90, -13.04
CIE _{LCh}	42, 23.792, 213.249
Yxy	12.2567, 0.2231, 0.3015
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279790711 (0xFF186C77)
YUV	84.1380, 17.1870, -52.7410
Hunter-Lab	35.0096, -15.0317, -8.2172

Details

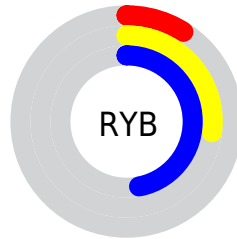
The YIQ color **84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **58.8620, 53.5950, 14.3870**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670**, and **43.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.3130, -46.7180, -12.3660**.

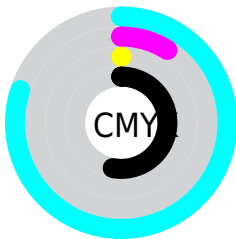
Distribution



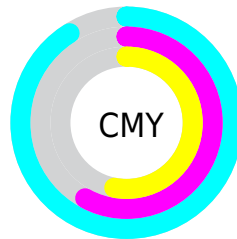
- Red (9%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870 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 84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

84.1380, -53.5950,
-14.3870

84.1380, -53.5950,
-14.3870

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.0240, -53.2740,
-14.6980

139.1280,
-47.6350, -12.2670

43.3140, -39.2910,
-9.2990

166.1280,
-47.6350, -12.2670

27.7780, -25.8580,
-4.9460

194.1280,
-47.6350, -12.2670

10.2360, -12.2880,
2.4320

222.2420,
-47.9560, -11.9560

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

246.6280,

-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 84.1380, -53.5950,
-14.3870

■ 84.1380, -53.5950,
-14.3870

■ 79.9630, -60.4720,
-16.4080

■ 88.3130, -46.7180,
-12.3660

■ 75.2010, -67.0740,
-17.9060

■ 93.0750, -40.1160,
-10.8680

■ 97.2500, -33.2390,
-8.8470

■ 102.0120,
-26.6370, -7.3490

■ 105.8880,
-20.3560, -5.5400

■ 110.0630,
-13.4790, -3.5190

■ 114.8250, -6.8770,
-2.0210

■ 119.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 123.1750, 6.8770,
2.0210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.3430, -38.2350, -17.4270



84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870



89.3550, -46.5360, -4.6480

Triad

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



84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870



101.0810, 13.6140, 17.5980



96.8430, 19.0750, -9.7970

Complementary

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



84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870



58.8620, 53.5950, 14.3870

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.



98.3870, 29.5270, -0.9770



84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870



100.4430, 27.0940, 15.5900

Square

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



84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870



99.7350, -5.9630, 14.4610



99.1520, 32.0470, 8.4230



94.1830, 3.2580, -14.9980

Rectangle

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



84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870



93.7420, -34.2040, 3.1400



99.1520, 32.0470, 8.4230



96.8760, 23.4760, -6.9560

Sweetspot

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



84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870



141.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410



80.7910, -29.0140, -46.8860



70.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



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.



84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870



100.5840, -84.4500, -22.3860



57.1360, -40.9450, 9.6710



56.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



77.3040, -68.8620, -18.5420



158.2270, -141.0250, -37.8330

Inverse Universe

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



61.9810, 29.6560, 46.2640



65.8980, 47.0280, 72.8520



85.8640, 40.9450, -9.6710



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



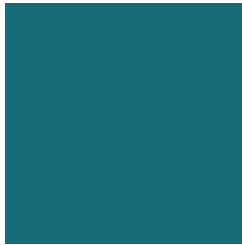
48.7900, 38.0440, 59.4520



99.9440, 78.0590, 121.7310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870 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 84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

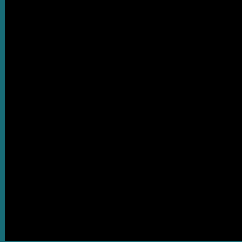
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870.



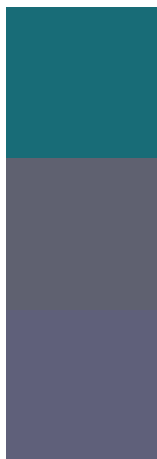
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1380, -53.5950,

-14.3870.

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

84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870

Protanopia

98.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

Deuteranopia

98.6650, -8.9420, 7.8740



Tritanopia

83.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870

Protanomaly

93.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300

Deuteranomaly

93.1250, -25.2170, -0.0410

Tritanomaly

83.7250, -53.8700, -14.9100

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870 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(24, 108, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 108, 119)  
}
```

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(24, 108, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 108, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870 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(24, 108, 119) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 108, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 108, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 108, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 108, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 108,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 108, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 108,  
119) }
```

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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