

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.1620, 6.6100,
-42.7180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	406E04
RGB	64, 110, 4
RGB Percent	25%, 43%, 2%
CMY	0.7492, 0.5685, 0.9842
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.96, 0.57
HSL	86°, 93%, 22%
HSV	86°, 96%, 43%
XYZ	7.7115, 12.2533, 2.0743
YIQ	84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

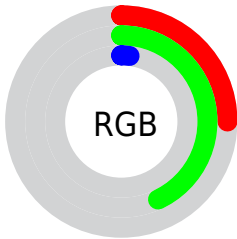
Format	Color
R_{YB}	4, 110, 50
Decimal	4222468
CIE Lab	41.62, -31.89, 45.92
CIE LCh	42, 55.908, 124.776
Yxy	12.2533, 0.3499, 0.5560
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282412548 (0xFF406E04)
YUV	84.1620, -39.5199, -17.6821
Hunter-Lab	35.0047, -21.9349, 20.9898

Details

The YIQ color **84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **29.8380, -6.6100, 42.7180**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.1450, 5.2800, -40.6400**, and **38.4870, -12.8780, -30.9420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.1080, 6.7020, -44.3860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.9110, 6.0590, -38.2370**.

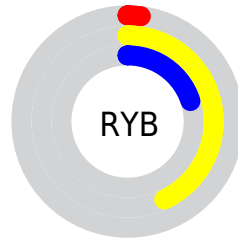
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (43%)

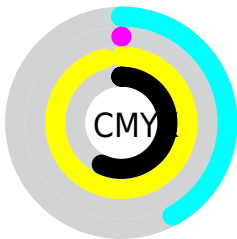
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (20%)

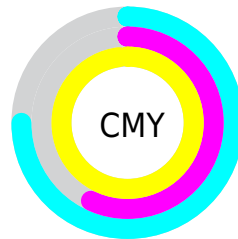


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180 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 84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

84.1620, 6.6100,
-42.7180

84.1620, 6.6100,
-42.7180

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

61.2570, -0.7270,
-36.3990

137.1450, 5.2800,
-40.6400

38.4870, -12.8780,
-30.9420

164.0310, 5.6010,
-40.9510

23.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

191.5040, 5.6470,
-41.7850

6.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

219.8630, 6.0140,
-42.9300

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

236.8950, 12.1560,
-33.0920

248.1600, 19.2600,

-18.6600

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,
-9.6410

■ 84.1620, 6.6100,
-42.7180

■ 84.1620, 6.6100,
-42.7180

■ 83.1080, 6.7020,
-44.3860

■ 86.9110, 6.0590,
-38.2370

■ 89.6600, 5.5080,
-33.7560

■ 92.1100, 4.3610,
-29.4870

■ 94.8590, 3.8100,
-25.0060

■ 97.6080, 3.2590,
-20.5250

■ 100.3570, 2.7080,
-16.0440

■ 102.8070, 1.5610,
-11.7750

■ 105.5560, 1.0100,
-7.2940

■ 108.3050, 0.4590,
-2.8130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.6010, 39.5270, -28.0330



84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180



74.4760, -49.8760, -43.2520

Triad

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



84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180



86.9650, -89.1760, -2.8080



90.8260, 63.5850, 42.6010

Complementary

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



84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180



29.8380, -6.6100, 42.7180

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.



97.6070, 33.6450, 45.5570



84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180



81.6480, -89.3610, 6.0550

Square

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



84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180



86.3660, -80.6000, -15.0640



99.9630, -14.6320, 33.9120



91.8320, 71.4750, 20.7470

Rectangle

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



84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180



79.2980, -60.6980, -34.3460



99.9630, -14.6320, 33.9120



92.8130, 56.4320, 45.5840

Sweetspot

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



84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180



132.8300, 2.7540, -16.8780



62.6960, 50.5260, -1.5860



65.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950



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.



84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180



108.1600, 8.9510, -57.6170



68.3150, -24.9780, -53.9540



54.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



90.7720, 7.5280, -48.3440



186.8490, 15.5150, -99.5010

Inverse Universe

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



29.8380, -6.6100, 42.7180



34.8400, -8.9510, 57.6170



45.6850, 24.9780, 53.9540



51.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



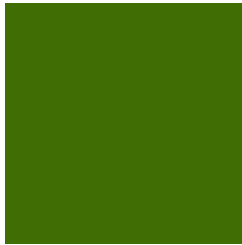
29.2280, -7.5280, 48.3440



60.4500, -14.9190, 99.7130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

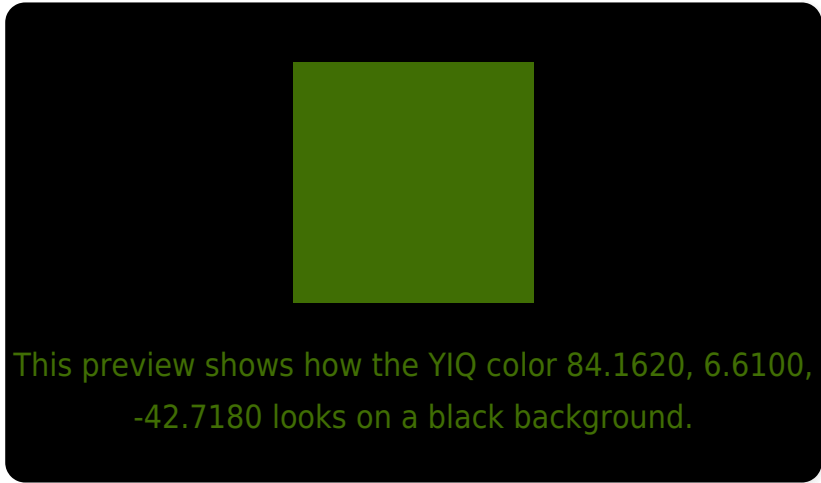
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1620, 6.6100,

-42.7180.

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

84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180

Protanopia

90.4160, 38.6100, -27.9340

Deuteranopia

93.8760, 40.6710, -15.7210



Tritanopia

95.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180

Protanomaly

87.7950, 27.0570, -33.3190

Deuteranomaly

90.3210, 28.7520, -25.4880

Tritanomaly

91.2570, -8.7540, -17.5700

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.8840, 2.6620, -15.2100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180 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(64, 110, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 110, 4)  
}
```

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(64, 110, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 110, 4) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180 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(64, 110, 4) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 110, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(64, 110, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 110, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 110, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 110, 4)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.1620, 6.6100, -42.7180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 110, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 110,  
4) }
```

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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