

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.1850, -35.7550,
-40.3550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550)
contains.

YIQ(84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(84.1850, -35.7550,
-40.3550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	197837
RGB	25, 120, 55
RGB Percent	10%, 47%, 22%
CMY	0.9022, 0.5292, 0.7844
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 0.54, 0.53
HSL	139°, 66%, 28%
HSV	139°, 79%, 47%
XYZ	7.8095, 13.9239, 5.8875
YIQ	84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

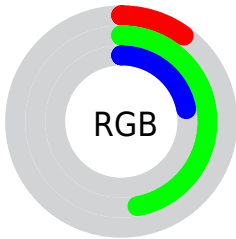
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 97, 120
Decimal	1669175
CIE _{Lab}	44.12, -41.78, 28.03
CIE _{LCh}	44, 50.317, 146.143
Yxy	13.9239, 0.2827, 0.5041
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279859255 (0xFF197837)
YUV	84.1850, -14.3882, -51.9052
Hunter-Lab	37.3148, -27.9431, 16.7656

Details

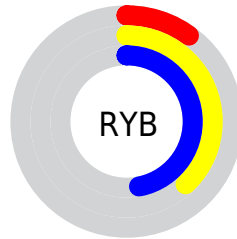
The YIQ color **84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **60.8150, 35.7550, 40.3550**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.0070, -29.3820, -40.2140**, and **42.0020, -21.8180, -34.1220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.6850, -40.3390, -45.3870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.6850, -31.1710, -35.3230**.

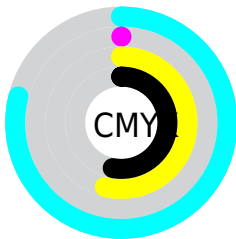
Distribution



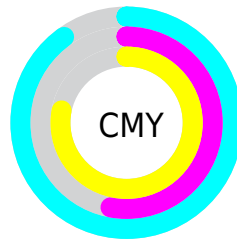
- Red (10%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550 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 84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.1850, -35.7550,
-40.3550

■ 84.1850, -35.7550,
-40.3550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.4130, -36.3970,
-39.7330

■ 139.0070,
-29.3820, -40.2140

■ 42.0020, -21.8180,
-34.1220

■ 166.4800,
-29.3360, -41.0480

■ 27.5890, -12.9250,
-24.5810

■ 194.2520,
-28.6940, -41.6700

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 220.9640,
-27.8230, -40.9350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.5280,
-20.1230, -26.2910

■ 244.5050,

-12.1480, -11.1240

■ 84.1850, -35.7550,
-40.3550

■ 84.1850, -35.7550,
-40.3550

■ 79.6850, -40.3390,
-45.3870

■ 88.6850, -31.1710,
-35.3230

■ 75.1850, -44.9230,
-50.4190

■ 93.1850, -26.5870,
-30.2910

■ 74.7720, -45.1980,
-50.9420

■ 97.7990, -22.3240,
-24.9480

■ 102.2990,
-17.7400, -19.9160

■ 106.7990,
-13.1560, -14.8840

■ 111.2990, -8.5720,
-9.8520

■ 115.7990, -3.9880,
-4.8200

■ 120.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 124.9130, 4.8590,
5.5550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.9940, 16.1910, -34.6330



84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550



83.2590, -64.9620, -34.1620

Triad

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



84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550



86.5890, -90.8730, 0.4150



100.5310, 65.1930, 24.4650

Complementary

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



84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550



60.8150, 35.7550, 40.3550

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.



102.3730, 51.6190, 39.1950



84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550



104.9780, -28.1560, 25.7000

Square

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



84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550



90.1620, -88.5330, -8.9570



106.9640, 19.1580, 38.2780



101.0240, 61.3460, 0.5620

Rectangle

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



84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550



87.1520, -74.5460, -25.6660



106.9640, 19.1580, 38.2780



100.6650, 62.1200, 30.6000

Sweetspot

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



84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550



141.6740, -14.3020, -16.1420



100.7980, 13.8070, -35.4810



70.2990, -8.5720, -9.8520



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.



84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550



100.1200, -55.4660, -63.0980



89.4290, -50.5210, -26.0490



58.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



77.8210, -46.8940, -53.2460



157.0440, -94.9800, -106.9160

Inverse Universe

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



60.8150, 35.7550, 40.3550



63.7660, 55.7870, 62.7870



55.5710, 50.5210, 26.0490



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.0650, 47.2150, 52.9350



95.0700, 94.6590, 107.2270

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550 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 84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550 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 84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1850, -35.7550,

-40.3550.

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

84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550

Protanopia

101.1330, 23.8900, -14.4620

Deuteranopia

102.7410, 28.2900, -6.0940



Tritanopia

95.7870, -39.2450, -10.1330

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550

Protanomaly

95.0160, 1.9300, -23.9740

Deuteranomaly

96.1460, 4.6800, -18.7440

Tritanomaly

91.8220, -38.3260, -21.2860

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.0980, -12.5600, -14.6720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550 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(25, 120, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 120, 55)  
}
```

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(25, 120, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 120, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550 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(25, 120, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 120, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(25, 120, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 120, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 120, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 120,  
55) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.1850, -35.7550, -40.3550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 120, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 120,  
55) }
```

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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