

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.2190, -67.4850,
-26.9810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.2190, -67.4850,
-26.9810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	037871
RGB	3, 120, 113
RGB Percent	1%, 47%, 44%
CMY	0.9885, 0.5292, 0.5571
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.06, 0.53
HSL	176°, 95%, 24%
HSV	176°, 98%, 47%
XYZ	9.7359, 14.6544, 17.9185
YIQ	84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

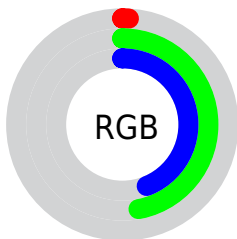
Format	Color
RYB	3, 63, 120
Decimal	227441
CIELab	45.16, -29.66, -4.16
CIELCh	45, 29.952, 187.977
Yxy	14.6544, 0.2301, 0.3464
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278417521 (0xFF037871)
YUV	84.2190, 14.1890, -71.2291
Hunter-Lab	38.2811, -21.5946, -0.9555

Details

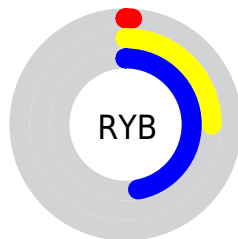
The YIQ color **84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **38.7810, 67.4850, 26.9810**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040**, and **49.0870, -40.3900, -16.9180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.3220, -69.2730, -27.6170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.9210, -60.6540, -24.1260**.

Distribution



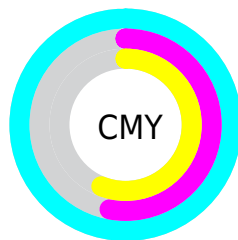
- Red (1%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810 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 84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

84.2190, -67.4850,
-26.9810

84.2190, -67.4850,
-26.9810

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

65.9110, -54.6940,
-22.0060

143.9820,
-53.4560, -22.4160

49.0870, -40.3900,
-16.9180

172.1670,
-52.5390, -22.5150

33.0780, -27.0030,
-11.7310

200.1670,
-52.5390, -22.5150

18.4710, -14.8080,
-6.9680

227.2920,
-51.3930, -21.2570

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

236.7610,
-36.3560, -12.9320

245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 84.2190, -67.4850,
-26.9810

■ 84.2190, -67.4850,
-26.9810

■ 83.3220, -69.2730,
-27.6170

■ 87.9210, -60.6540,
-24.1260

■ 91.5090, -53.5020,
-21.5820

■ 95.2110, -46.6710,
-18.7270

■ 98.9130, -39.8400,
-15.8720

■ 102.6150,
-33.0090, -13.0170

■ 106.2030,
-25.8570, -10.4730

■ 109.9050,
-19.0260, -7.6180

■ 113.6070,
-12.1950, -4.7630

■ 117.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.8140, -26.6800, -23.0960



84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810



85.4710, -76.7020, -19.6300

Triad

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



84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810



109.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680



106.3290, 35.4420, -3.5500

Complementary

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



84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810



38.7810, 67.4850, 26.9810

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.



107.6430, 40.8500, 8.5780



84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810



109.9510, 20.0320, 22.4320

Square

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



84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810



104.5130, -31.8210, 9.5150



108.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700



104.4640, 21.4600, -14.4760

Rectangle

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



84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810



85.0780, -79.7290, -14.3290



108.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700



106.8180, 38.5590, 0.5350

Sweetspot

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



84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810



141.9040, -26.4530, -10.6850



74.0710, -27.4070, -59.4950



70.4000, -16.0460, -6.5580



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.



84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810



108.2160, -89.7660, -36.1820



55.0800, -55.7070, 1.8690



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



86.7130, -71.9320, -28.9880



174.9420, -145.3770, -58.0890

Inverse Universe

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



38.7810, 67.4850, 26.9810



47.6700, 90.0870, 35.8710



67.9200, 55.7070, -1.8690



56.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



38.2870, 71.9320, 28.9880



77.0580, 145.3770, 58.0890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810 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 84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

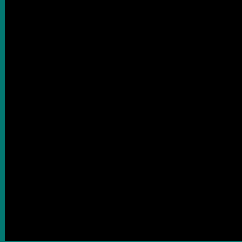
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.2190, -67.4850,

-26.9810.

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

84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810

Protanopia

106.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250

Deuteranopia

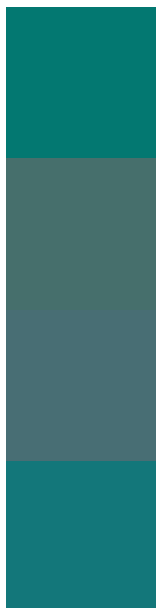
107.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



Tritanopia

92.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810

Protanomaly

98.3990, -23.4730, -9.6250

Deuteranomaly

99.3220, -24.5740, -6.1900

Tritanomaly

89.4420, -60.5630, -20.2670

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.2140, -24.3900, -9.5260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810 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(3, 120, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 120, 113)  
}
```

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(3, 120, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 120, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810 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(3, 120, 113) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 120, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 120, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 120, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 120, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 120,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 120, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 120,  
113) }
```

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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