

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.4670, -62.8520,
-39.3640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640)
contains.

YIQ(84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640)	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(84.4670, -62.8520,
-39.3640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007F57
RGB	0, 127, 87
RGB Percent	0%, 50%, 34%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5017, 0.6590
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.32, 0.50
HSL	161°, 100%, 25%
HSV	161°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	9.3143, 15.8797, 11.5791
YIQ	84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

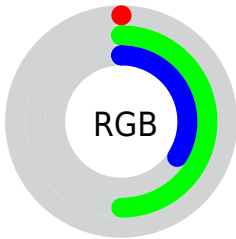
Format	Color
RYB	0, 75, 127
Decimal	32599
CIELab	46.82, -40.24, 13.55
CIELCh	47, 42.461, 161.392
Yxy	15.8797, 0.2533, 0.4318
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278222679 (0xFF007F57)
YUV	84.4670, 1.2488, -74.0776
Hunter-Lab	39.8494, -28.0143, 10.6666

Details

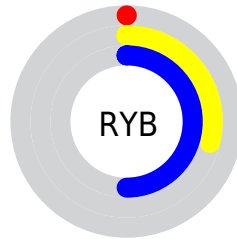
The YIQ color **84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **42.5330, 62.8520, 39.3640**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.1870, -47.2640, -35.5200**, and **49.8730, -34.3360, -27.5200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.8100, -56.3880, -35.3640**.

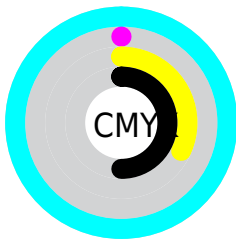
Distribution



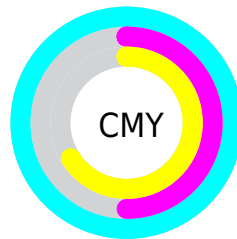
- Red (0%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640 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 84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.4670, -62.8520,
-39.3640

■ 84.4670, -62.8520,
-39.3640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.5830, -48.3190,
-32.9190

■ 145.1870,
-47.2640, -35.5200

■ 49.8730, -34.3360,
-27.5200

■ 173.2580,
-46.0260, -35.9300

■ 33.5050, -21.3160,
-21.1880

■ 201.1440,
-45.7050, -36.2410

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 223.5730,
-42.3590, -30.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 235.5500,
-34.3840, -15.6320

■ 245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 84.4670, -62.8520,
-39.3640

■ 88.8100, -56.3880,
-35.3640

■ 92.8540, -50.5200,
-31.5760

■ 97.1970, -44.0560,
-27.5760

■ 101.5400,
-37.5920, -23.5760

■ 105.8830,
-31.1280, -19.5760

■ 109.9270,
-25.2600, -15.7880

■ 114.2700,
-18.7960, -11.7880

■ 118.6130,
-12.3320, -7.7880

■ 122.6570, -6.4640,
-4.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.5050, -4.1210, -29.9530



84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640



89.8590, -75.2790, -28.9030

Triad

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



84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640



106.4330, -46.0350, 13.8130



109.8960, 56.2550, 10.2310

Complementary

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



84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640



42.5330, 62.8520, 39.3640

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.



110.5820, 51.9880, 26.9960



84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640



114.3310, -1.2890, 28.8790

Square

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



84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640



91.3190, -90.4130, -7.9250



113.4460, 32.1800, 33.5560



108.6260, 47.5470, -8.1730

Rectangle

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



84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640



91.8940, -82.3870, -21.2270



113.4460, 32.1800, 33.5560



109.9980, 56.2080, 16.5920

Sweetspot

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



84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640



149.2260, -24.6640, -15.5760



86.5090, -11.0850, -57.9410



74.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640



110.3240, -81.9230, -51.6750



75.5260, -69.3670, -14.8950



61.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



85.0540, -63.1270, -39.8870



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



42.5330, 62.8520, 39.3640



55.5620, 82.2440, 51.3640



51.4740, 69.3670, 14.8950



59.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



42.8320, 63.4480, 39.5760



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640 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 84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640 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 84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.4670, -62.8520,

-39.3640.

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

84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640

Protanopia

109.2710, 14.9940, -7.4220

Deuteranopia

110.9820, 17.6060, 0.3100



Tritanopia

98.8180, -49.6980, -13.4260

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640

Protanomaly

100.2780, -13.2470, -18.7430

Deuteranomaly

101.3970, -11.9640, -14.4600

Tritanomaly

93.3840, -54.6480, -22.8400

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640 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(0, 127, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 127, 87)  
}
```

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(0, 127, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 127, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640 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(0, 127, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 127, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 127, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 127, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 127, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 127, 87)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.4670, -62.8520, -39.3640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 127, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 127,  
87) }
```

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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