

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.5470, -65.8330,
-34.8970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.5470, -65.8330,
-34.8970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007D62
RGB	0, 125, 98
RGB Percent	0%, 49%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5096, 0.6159
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.22, 0.51
HSL	167°, 100%, 25%
HSV	167°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	9.5420, 15.5612, 14.0408
YIQ	84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

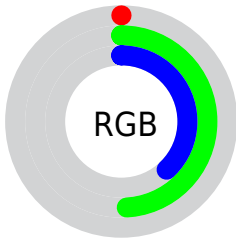
Format	Color
RYB	0, 70, 125
Decimal	32098
CIELab	46.39, -36.55, 6.53
CIELCh	46, 37.134, 169.869
Yxy	15.5612, 0.2438, 0.3975
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278222178 (0xFF007D62)
YUV	84.5470, 6.6323, -74.1477
Hunter-Lab	39.4477, -25.8562, 6.5100

Details

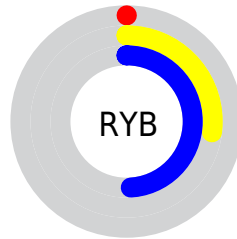
The YIQ color **84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **40.4530, 65.8330, 34.8970**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.7940, -50.2910, -30.2190**, and **49.9530, -37.3170, -23.0530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.7760, -59.0480, -31.2080**.

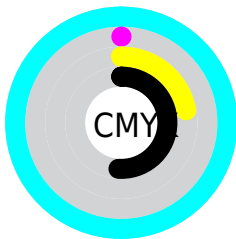
Distribution



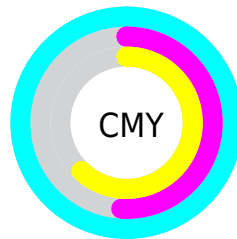
- Red (0%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970 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 84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.5470, -65.8330,
-34.8970

■ 84.5470, -65.8330,
-34.8970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.1360, -51.2540,
-29.2860

■ 145.3810,
-50.5660, -30.7420

■ 49.9530, -37.3170,
-23.0530

■ 172.8650,
-49.0530, -30.6290

■ 33.3570, -23.6550,
-17.3430

■ 201.4520,
-49.3280, -31.1520

■ 18.8810, -10.4510,
-14.3470

■ 225.0550,
-46.5320, -26.7560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 236.4620,
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 84.5470, -65.8330,
-34.8970

■ 88.7760, -59.0480,
-31.2080

■ 92.5920, -52.5380,
-28.0420

■ 96.8210, -45.7530,
-24.3530

■ 100.7510,
-39.5640, -20.8760

■ 104.8660,
-32.4580, -17.4980

■ 108.7960,
-26.2690, -14.0210

■ 113.0250,
-19.4840, -10.3320

■ 116.9550,
-13.2950, -6.8550

■ 121.0700, -6.1890,
-3.4770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.3070, -12.1910, -26.8710



84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970



88.7820, -76.3800, -25.4680

Triad

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



84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970



109.7790, -26.4580, 16.9500



109.3140, 48.9660, 4.6620

Complementary

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



84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970



40.4530, 65.8330, 34.8970

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.



110.3870, 47.8630, 19.1510



84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970



113.5400, 8.2480, 26.7440

Square

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



84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970



90.2770, -81.4270, -5.5790



112.2410, 34.0150, 27.8310



107.9560, 37.6900, -11.2540

Rectangle

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



84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970



89.7740, -81.9290, -18.5130



112.2410, 34.0150, 27.8310



110.0740, 49.8820, 10.0900

Sweetspot

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



84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970



147.2090, -25.9940, -13.4980



82.0460, -17.0910, -59.2270



72.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970



110.2730, -85.9130, -45.4410



68.2540, -65.4250, -9.2410



61.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



86.5360, -67.3000, -35.8440



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



40.4530, 65.8330, 34.8970



52.7270, 85.9130, 45.4410



56.7460, 65.4250, 9.2410



59.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



41.4640, 67.3000, 35.8440



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970 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 84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970 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 84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.5470, -65.8330,

-34.8970.

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

84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970

Protanopia

108.9270, 10.2710, -4.4250

Deuteranopia

110.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



Tritanopia

97.5080, -51.7610, -14.5850

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970

Protanomaly

100.2330, -17.3740, -15.5340

Deuteranomaly

101.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520

Tritanomaly

92.5410, -56.5280, -21.8080

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.1060, -24.2060, -12.8620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970 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, 125, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 125, 98)  
}
```

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, 125, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 125, 98) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970 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, 125, 98) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 125, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 125, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 125, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 125, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 125, 98)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 125, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 125,  
98) }
```

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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