

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.6370, 4.3150,
-28.6530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47661F
RGB	71, 102, 31
RGB Percent	28%, 40%, 12%
CMY	0.7217, 0.5999, 0.8784
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.70, 0.60
HSL	86°, 53%, 26%
HSV	86°, 70%, 40%
XYZ	7.5965, 10.9427, 3.0094
YIQ	84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

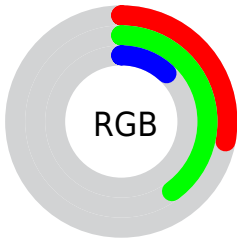
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 102, 62
Decimal	4679199
CIE Lab	39.48, -23.78, 35.19
CIE LCh	39, 42.473, 124.047
Yxy	10.9427, 0.3525, 0.5078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282869279 (0xFF47661F)
YUV	84.6370, -26.4430, -11.9596
Hunter-Lab	33.0798, -16.8986, 17.7621

Details

The YIQ color **84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **48.3630, -4.3150, 28.6530**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.2950, 5.2780, -29.5860**, and **39.4610, -0.8210, -23.6770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.3010, 5.1410, -32.6110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.9730, 3.4890, -24.6950**.

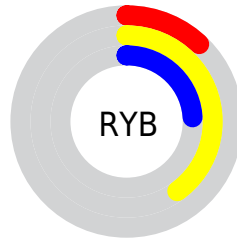
Distribution



 Red (28%)

 Green (40%)

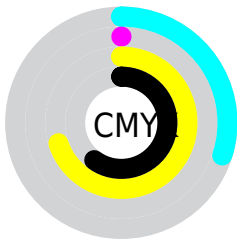
 Blue (12%)




 Red (12%)

 Yellow (40%)

 Blue (24%)

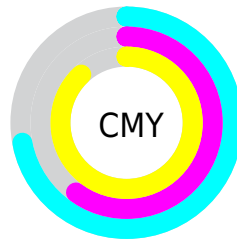



 Cyan (30%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (70%)

 Black (60%)



 Cyan (72%)

 Magenta (60%)

 Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530 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 84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.6370, 4.3150,
-28.6530

■ 84.6370, 4.3150,
-28.6530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.1100, 4.3610,
-29.4870

■ 135.2950, 5.2780,
-29.5860

■ 39.4610, -0.8210,
-23.6770

■ 161.7680, 5.3240,
-30.4200

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 189.5400, 5.9660,
-31.0420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 217.3120, 6.6080,
-31.6640

■ 240.0290, 9.0830,
-26.9570

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,

-13.3730

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

■ 84.6370, 4.3150,
-28.6530

■ 84.6370, 4.3150,
-28.6530

■ 82.3010, 5.1410,
-32.6110

■ 86.9730, 3.4890,
-24.6950

■ 79.6660, 5.3710,
-36.7810

■ 89.6080, 3.2590,
-20.5250

■ 77.2160, 6.5180,
-41.0500

■ 92.0580, 2.1120,
-16.2560

■ 76.9170, 5.9220,
-41.2620

■ 94.6930, 1.8820,
-12.0860

■ 97.0290, 1.0560,
-8.1280

■ 99.6640, 0.8260,
-3.9580

■ 102.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 104.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810

■ 107.0850, -1.3770,
8.4390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.4080, 33.0610, -20.9790



84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530



70.3610, -47.8140, -36.5660

Triad

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



84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530



78.7180, -78.3550, -6.1870



91.8250, 46.9900, 29.4700

Complementary

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



84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530



48.3630, -4.3150, 28.6530

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.



95.0260, 24.6150, 32.9910



84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530



77.5220, -71.5710, 3.0290

Square

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



84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530



78.9170, -72.0260, -16.2660



95.2480, -11.4210, 25.2750



90.5740, 54.4660, 15.1220

Rectangle

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



84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530



73.6730, -57.2600, -30.5720



95.2480, -11.4210, 25.2750



92.7690, 41.3960, 31.7320

Sweetspot

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



84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530



125.9210, 1.2400, -11.4640



70.4260, 33.7910, -1.1610



62.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530



105.5810, 6.7480, -45.2200



74.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730



49.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



86.9400, 7.1150, -46.3650



182.7180, 14.5060, -97.7340

Inverse Universe

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



48.3630, -4.3150, 28.6530



48.4190, -6.7480, 45.2200



58.8280, 16.5450, 36.0730



47.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



28.0600, -7.1150, 46.3650



59.2820, -14.5060, 97.7340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530 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 84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

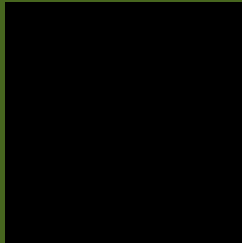
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.6370, 4.3150,

-28.6530.

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

84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530

Protanopia

88.9930, 27.1000, -17.5720

Deuteranopia

90.4440, 33.3800, -10.2360



Tritanopia

91.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530

Protanomaly

87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740

Deuteranomaly

88.3670, 23.1110, -16.8650

Tritanomaly

89.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.7470, 1.7900, -10.4180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530 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(71, 102, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 102, 31)  
}
```

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(71, 102, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 102, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530 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(71, 102, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 102, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 102, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 102, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 102, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 102,  
31) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 102, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 102,  
31) }
```

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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