

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.7130, -37.5420,
-46.5180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.7130, -37.5420,
-46.5180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	147D2F
RGB	20, 125, 47
RGB Percent	8%, 49%, 18%
CMY	0.9219, 0.5096, 0.8158
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.62, 0.51
HSL	135°, 73%, 28%
HSV	135°, 84%, 49%
XYZ	8.1388, 15.0313, 5.1593
YIQ	84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

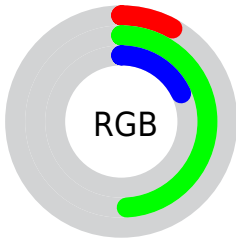
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 104, 125
Decimal	1342767
CIE _{Lab}	45.68, -45.47, 33.97
CIE _{LCh}	46, 56.754, 143.238
Yxy	15.0313, 0.2873, 0.5306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279532847 (0xFF147D2F)
YUV	84.7130, -18.5925, -56.7533
Hunter-Lab	38.7703, -30.3768, 19.2492

Details

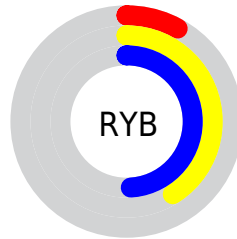
The YIQ color **84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **60.2870, 37.5420, 46.5180**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.4320, -29.3810, -45.7410**, and **44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.8000, -42.4010, -52.0730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.3270, -33.2790, -41.1750**.

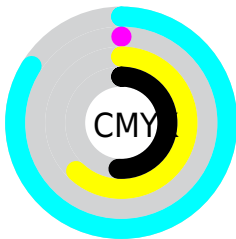
Distribution



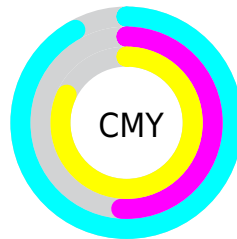
- Red (8%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (51%)





- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180 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 84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 84.7130, -37.5420,
-46.5180

 84.7130, -37.5420,
-46.5180


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 60.7350, -34.6080,
-44.6240


 141.4320,
-29.3810, -45.7410


 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

 169.0900,
-28.4180, -46.6740


 29.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

 196.9760,
-28.0970, -46.9850

 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

 220.1660,
-25.5760, -43.1120

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 231.9150,
-16.9590, -28.5670

 243.8920, -8.9840,

-13.4000

■ 84.7130, -37.5420,
-46.5180

■ 84.7130, -37.5420,
-46.5180

■ 79.8000, -42.4010,
-52.0730

■ 89.3270, -33.2790,
-41.1750

■ 77.0230, -44.6470,
-55.4230

■ 94.3540, -28.7410,
-35.3090

■ 98.9680, -24.4780,
-29.9660

■ 103.8810,
-19.6190, -24.4110

■ 108.4950,
-15.3560, -19.0680

■ 113.5220,
-10.8180, -13.2020

■ 118.1360, -6.5550,
-7.8590

■ 123.0490, -1.6960,
-2.3040

■ 127.7770, 2.2460,
3.3500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.0840, 24.4450, -41.0510



84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180



86.5530, -65.9700, -37.9220

Triad

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



84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180



91.8210, -97.3380, 1.9420



101.9390, 73.0320, 31.0800

Complementary

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



84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180



60.2870, 37.5420, 46.5180

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.



104.3400, 56.3860, 46.4180



84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180



106.1600, -40.3520, 26.4640

Square

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



84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180



94.9380, -93.7140, -8.6740



110.7560, 17.0480, 43.4800



103.2810, 70.9280, 3.1200

Rectangle

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



84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180



91.0160, -77.1590, -27.8710



110.7560, 17.0480, 43.4800



101.6000, 69.9130, 38.0490

Sweetspot

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



84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180



147.3210, -14.8060, -18.0220



105.2560, 18.2090, -38.1670



72.3590, -8.8010, -11.2090



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.



84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180



100.4690, -58.3070, -72.1870



90.6410, -54.2340, -30.3460



61.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



78.8980, -45.7930, -56.6810



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



60.2870, 37.5420, 46.5180



62.5310, 58.3070, 72.1870



54.3590, 54.2340, 30.3460



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



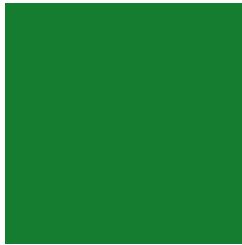
49.1020, 45.7930, 56.6810



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

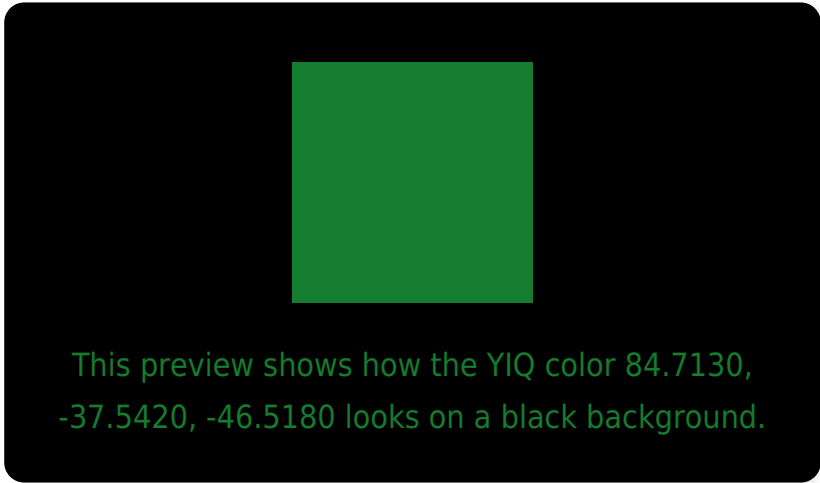
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.7130, -37.5420,

-46.5180.

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

84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180

Protanopia

104.0640, 28.3380, -17.9820

Deuteranopia

105.4980, 33.2880, -8.5680



Tritanopia

99.0040, -41.3540, -10.4580

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180

Protanomaly

97.0500, 4.5900, -28.1300

Deuteranomaly

97.5930, 7.6150, -22.3770

Tritanomaly

93.8710, -40.0220, -23.5900

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.0330, -13.9350, -17.2870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180 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(20, 125, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 125, 47)  
}
```

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(20, 125, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 125, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180 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(20, 125, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 125, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 125, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 125, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 125, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 125,  
47) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.7130, -37.5420, -46.5180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 125, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 125,  
47) }
```

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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