

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.8110, -40.9340,
-51.1260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.8110, -40.9340,
-51.1260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E812B
RGB	14, 129, 43
RGB Percent	5%, 51%, 17%
CMY	0.9454, 0.4939, 0.8315
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.67, 0.49
HSL	135°, 81%, 28%
HSV	135°, 89%, 51%
XYZ	8.4720, 15.9801, 4.9211
YIQ	84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

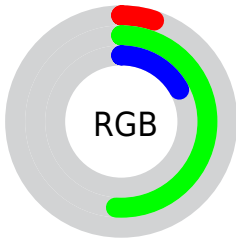
Format	Color
RYB	14, 106, 129
Decimal	950571
CIELab	46.95, -47.98, 37.29
CIELCh	47, 60.767, 142.145
Yxy	15.9801, 0.2884, 0.5440
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279140651 (0xFF0E812B)
YUV	84.8110, -20.6128, -62.1012
Hunter-Lab	39.9752, -32.1267, 20.6838

Details

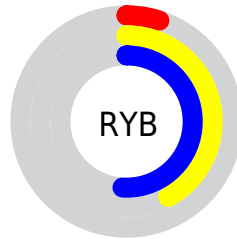
The YIQ color **84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **58.1890, 40.9340, 51.1260**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.0250, -29.7930, -49.2890**, and **45.7860, -21.4500, -40.7940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.7840, -45.4720, -56.9920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.8380, -36.3960, -45.2600**.

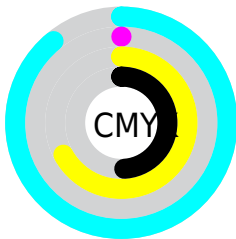
Distribution



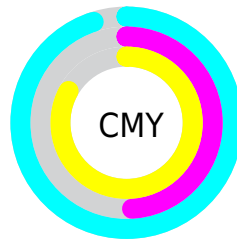
- Red (5%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260 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 84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.8110, -40.9340,
-51.1260

■ 84.8110, -40.9340,
-51.1260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.3990, -33.7820,
-48.5820

■ 143.0250,
-29.7930, -49.2890

■ 45.7860, -21.4500,
-40.7940

■ 171.0960,
-28.5550, -49.6990

■ 31.6980, -14.8500,
-28.2420

■ 199.4550,
-28.1880, -50.8440

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 219.7100,
-24.2920, -44.3560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 231.5730,
-15.9960, -29.5000

■ 243.7350, -7.1040,

-14.4320

■ 84.8110, -40.9340,
-51.1260

■ 84.8110, -40.9340,
-51.1260

■ 79.7840, -45.4720,
-56.9920

■ 89.8380, -36.3960,
-45.2600

■ 79.4850, -46.0680,
-57.2040

■ 94.7510, -31.5370,
-39.7050

■ 99.7780, -26.9990,
-33.8390

■ 104.8050,
-22.4610, -27.9730

■ 109.4190,
-18.1980, -22.6300

■ 114.4460,
-13.6600, -16.7640

■ 119.4730, -9.1220,
-10.8980

■ 124.3860, -4.2630,
-5.3430

■ 129.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.7420, 25.4080, -41.9840



84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260



89.0150, -67.3910, -39.7030

Triad

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



84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260



95.3090, -101.6480, 2.9600



103.0970, 78.5790, 35.1790

Complementary

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



84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260



58.1890, 40.9340, 51.1260

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.



106.2420, 59.7780, 51.0260



84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260



108.2670, -47.9630, 26.7330

Square

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



84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260



98.7850, -97.6570, -8.8010



113.8640, 16.8640, 46.8160



105.4450, 76.3380, 4.1940

Rectangle

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



84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260



93.5920, -78.9010, -29.3410



113.8640, 16.8640, 46.8160



102.9860, 74.8180, 42.7700

Sweetspot

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



84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260



150.6690, -15.9060, -20.1140



107.2190, 19.6310, -41.9130



73.6470, -9.6720, -11.9440



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.



84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260



103.4040, -59.6820, -74.8020



91.3090, -59.2310, -33.3990



61.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



78.7840, -45.4720, -56.9920



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



58.1890, 40.9340, 51.1260



64.5960, 59.6820, 74.8020



51.6910, 59.2310, 33.3990



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



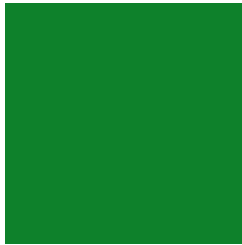
49.1020, 45.7930, 56.6810



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260 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 84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260 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 84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.8110, -40.9340,

-51.1260.

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

84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260

Protanopia

106.5650, 31.1810, -19.9470

Deuteranopia

108.4120, 36.4060, -10.0100



Tritanopia

101.9930, -42.8210, -11.4050

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260

Protanomaly

98.9420, 4.7740, -31.4660

Deuteranomaly

99.8980, 8.0740, -25.1900

Tritanomaly

95.6210, -42.3140, -26.1060

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.9080, -15.0810, -18.5450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260 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(14, 129, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 129, 43)  
}
```

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(14, 129, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 129, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260 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(14, 129, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 129, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(14, 129, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 129, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 129, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 129,  
43) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.8110, -40.9340, -51.1260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 129, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 129,  
43) }
```

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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