

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.8920, -36.4880,
-43.5920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.8920, -36.4880,
-43.5920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	177B33
RGB	23, 123, 51
RGB Percent	9%, 48%, 20%
CMY	0.9101, 0.5175, 0.8001
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.59, 0.52
HSL	137°, 69%, 29%
HSV	137°, 81%, 48%
XYZ	8.0369, 14.5964, 5.5231
YIQ	84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

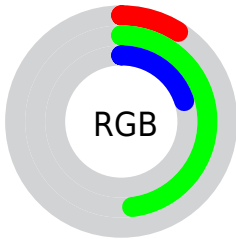
Format	Color
R_{YB}	23, 101, 123
Decimal	1538867
CIE _{Lab}	45.08, -43.80, 31.27
CIE _{LCh}	45, 53.817, 144.478
Yxy	14.5964, 0.2854, 0.5184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279728947 (0xFF177B33)
YUV	84.8920, -16.7088, -54.2793
Hunter-Lab	38.2053, -29.3098, 18.1724

Details

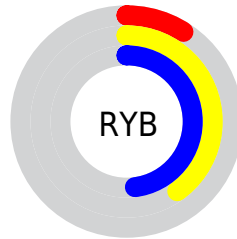
The YIQ color **84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **61.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.0130, -29.5190, -43.2390**, and **43.1930, -21.0380, -37.2460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.2780, -40.7510, -48.9350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.5060, -32.2250, -38.2490**.

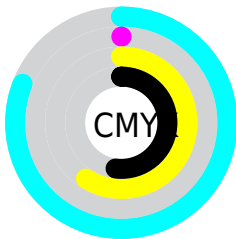
Distribution



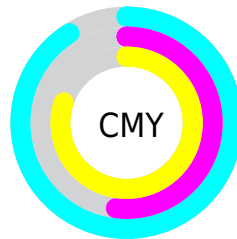
- Red (9%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920 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 84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.8920, -36.4880,
-43.5920

■ 84.8920, -36.4880,
-43.5920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.0170, -35.3420,
-42.3340

■ 141.0130,
-29.5190, -43.2390

■ 43.1930, -21.0380,
-37.2460

■ 167.7850,
-28.8770, -43.8610

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 196.1440,
-28.5100, -45.0060

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 220.5080,
-26.5390, -42.1790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.3710,
-18.2430, -27.3230

■ 244.3480,

-10.2680, -12.1560

■ 84.8920, -36.4880,
-43.5920

■ 84.8920, -36.4880,
-43.5920

■ 80.2780, -40.7510,
-48.9350

■ 89.5060, -32.2250,
-38.2490

■ 76.0770, -44.7390,
-53.7550

■ 94.4190, -27.3660,
-32.6940

■ 99.0330, -23.1030,
-27.3510

■ 103.5330,
-18.5190, -22.3190

■ 108.1470,
-14.2560, -16.9760

■ 113.0600, -9.3970,
-11.4210

■ 117.6740, -5.1340,
-6.0780

■ 122.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 127.2010, 3.9880,
4.8200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.9960, 21.8770, -38.5630



84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920



85.6070, -66.0620, -36.2540

Triad

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



84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920



89.2620, -94.2660, 1.3340



101.6780, 69.2730, 27.6170

Complementary

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



84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920



61.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920

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.



103.5630, 54.1400, 43.0680



84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920



105.6830, -34.5750, 26.3930

Square

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



84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920



93.1940, -91.5590, -9.1830



108.7730, 18.3780, 41.4020



102.6010, 67.0310, 2.1590

Rectangle

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



84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920



89.1410, -76.0130, -26.6130



108.7730, 18.3780, 41.4020



101.6380, 66.7500, 34.7980

Sweetspot

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



84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920



146.1470, -14.2560, -16.9760



103.5270, 16.0080, -36.8240



72.8860, -8.8470, -10.3750



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.



84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920



100.7620, -57.5740, -68.9500



90.4780, -52.2170, -28.3530



58.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



77.3650, -45.6100, -54.4900



156.0180, -92.0910, -109.7150

Inverse Universe

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



61.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920



63.2380, 57.5740, 68.9500



55.5220, 52.2170, 28.3530



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.6350, 45.6100, 54.4900



96.0960, 91.7700, 110.0260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

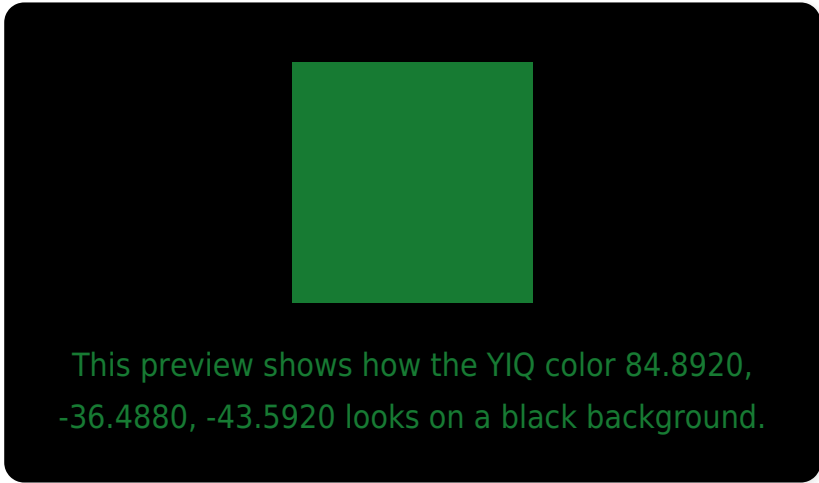
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.8920, -36.4880,

-43.5920.

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

84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920

Protanopia

102.7480, 26.4120, -16.1160

Deuteranopia

104.6550, 31.4080, -7.5360



Tritanopia

97.6020, -40.1620, -10.0340

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920

Protanomaly

96.0330, 3.2600, -26.0520

Deuteranomaly

97.4620, 6.6060, -20.6100

Tritanomaly

92.9960, -38.8760, -22.3320

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.9730, -13.7060, -15.9300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920 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(23, 123, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 123, 51)  
}
```

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(23, 123, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 123, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920 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(23, 123, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 123, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(23, 123, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 123, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 123, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 123,  
51) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.8920, -36.4880, -43.5920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 123, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 123,  
51) }
```

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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