

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.9000, -30.9390,  
-50.5470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(84.9000, -30.9390,  
-50.5470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	187E21
RGB	24, 126, 33
RGB Percent	9%, 49%, 13%
CMY	0.9062, 0.5057, 0.8706
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.74, 0.51
HSL	125°, 68%, 29%
HSV	125°, 81%, 49%
XYZ	8.1155, 15.2356, 3.9509
YIQ	84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

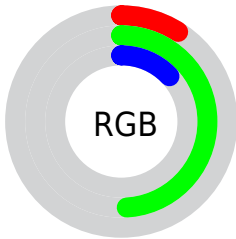
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	24, 118, 126
Decimal	1605153
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.96, -46.88, 40.61
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 62.018, 139.099
Yxy	15.2356, 0.2972, 0.5580
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279795233 (0xFF187E21)
YUV	84.9000, -25.5867, -53.4093
Hunter-Lab	39.0328, -31.1946, 21.3216

# Details

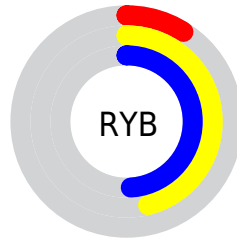
The YIQ color **84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **65.1000, 30.9390, 50.5470**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.4340, -23.6950, -49.6710**, and **44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.7590, -35.1560, -56.7240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.0410, -26.7220, -44.3700**.

# Distribution



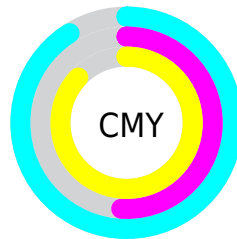
- Red (9%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470 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 84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 84.9000, -30.9390,  
-50.5470

■ 84.9000, -30.9390,  
-50.5470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 59.0420, -28.4630,  
-51.3670

■ 141.4340,  
-23.6950, -49.6710

■ 44.0250, -20.6250,  
-39.2250

■ 169.2060,  
-23.0530, -50.2930

■ 30.5240, -14.3000,  
-27.1960

■ 196.9780,  
-22.4110, -50.9150

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,  
-15.1670

■ 219.8800,  
-19.0190, -46.3070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 231.4440,  
-11.3190, -31.6630

■ 243.6060, -2.4270,

-16.5950

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

84.9000, -30.9390,  
-50.5470

84.9000, -30.9390,  
-50.5470

79.7590, -35.1560,  
-56.7240

90.0410, -26.7220,  
-44.3700

75.2160, -38.1810,  
-62.4770

94.9970, -23.4220,  
-38.0940

100.1380,  
-19.2050, -31.9170

105.0940,  
-15.9050, -25.6410

110.2350,  
-11.6880, -19.4640

■ 115.4900, -7.7920,  
-12.9760

■ 120.3320, -4.1710,  
-7.0110

■ 125.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 130.4290, 3.3460,  
5.4420

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97.9920, 27.7000, -39.4680



84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470



86.8150, -63.9520, -41.4560

# Triad

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



84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470



95.0810, -101.0060, 2.3380



99.5040, 78.9910, 38.7270

# Complementary

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



84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470



65.1000, 30.9390, 50.5470

# 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.



103.0400, 57.5310, 53.2030



84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470



101.8140, -59.9290, 23.3270

# Square

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



84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470



97.0410, -95.5020, -9.3100



111.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760



102.3360, 78.2630, 7.8550



# Rectangle

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



84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470



91.6200, -76.1040, -30.4720



111.2270, 11.4080, 46.5760



99.3930, 75.2300, 46.3180

# Sweetspot

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



84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470



147.3490, -12.0090, -19.1530



111.9800, 27.9740, -33.4180



72.3160, -7.2420, -11.9300



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.



84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470



99.3420, -47.9440, -78.2800



90.6000, -46.9890, -34.9970



61.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



76.3900, -38.7310, -63.5230



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



65.1000, 30.9390, 50.5470



68.6580, 47.9440, 78.2800



59.2860, 47.3100, 34.6860



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



51.4960, 39.0520, 63.2120



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

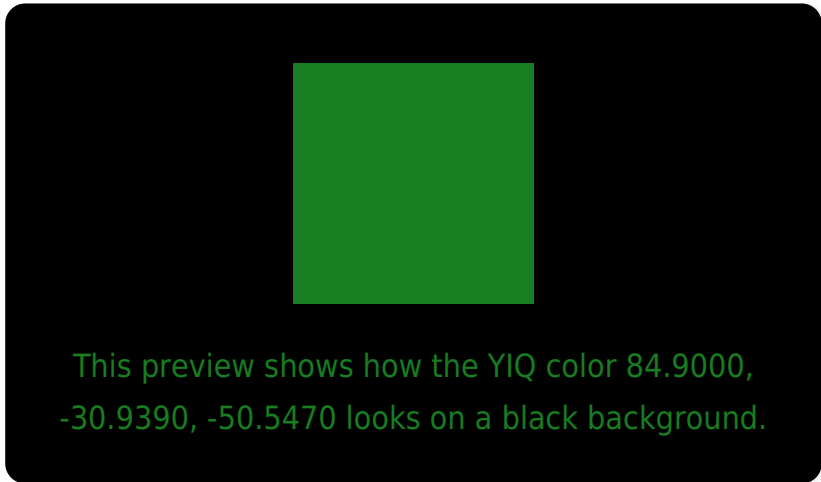
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.9000, -30.9390,

-50.5470.

# 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

84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470

### Protanopia

103.6530, 33.7490, -22.4350

### Deuteranopia

105.6140, 38.6530, -12.1870



## Tritanopia

100.4880, -39.8410, -10.3450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470

## Protanomaly

96.6390, 10.0010, -32.5830

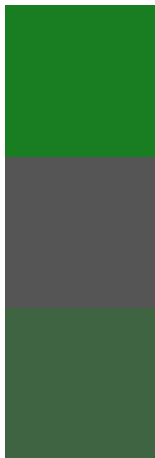
## Deuteranomaly

98.0080, 13.5760, -25.7840

## Tritanomaly

94.7850, -36.9040, -25.0320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470

## Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.0610, -11.1380, -18.4180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470 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(24, 126, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 126, 33)  
}
```

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(24, 126, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 126, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470 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(24, 126, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 126, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 126, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 126, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 126, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 126,  
33) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.9000, -30.9390, -50.5470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 126, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 126,  
33) }
```

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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