

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.4930, -65.7410,
-36.5650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.4930, -65.7410,
-36.5650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007F60
RGB	0, 127, 96
RGB Percent	0%, 50%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5017, 0.6238
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.24, 0.50
HSL	165°, 100%, 25%
HSV	165°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	9.7048, 16.0359, 13.6355
YIQ	85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

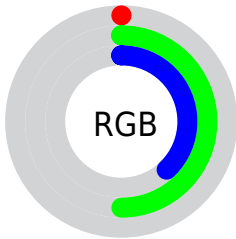
Format	Color
RYB	0, 72, 127
Decimal	32608
CIELab	47.02, -37.95, 8.60
CIELCh	47, 38.910, 167.236
Yxy	16.0359, 0.2465, 0.4072
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278222688 (0xFF007F60)
YUV	85.4930, 5.1800, -74.9774
Hunter-Lab	40.0449, -26.8194, 7.8429

Details

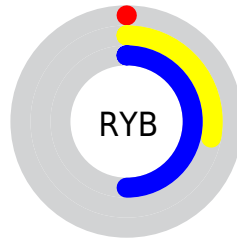
The YIQ color **85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **41.5070, 65.7410, 36.5650**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.6260, -49.8780, -32.1980**, and **50.8990, -37.2250, -24.7210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.7220, -58.9560, -32.8760**.

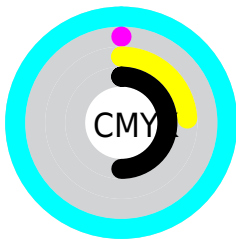
Distribution



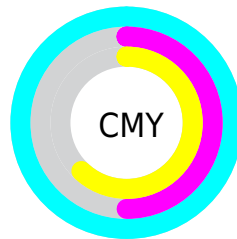
- Red (0%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650 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 85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.4930, -65.7410,
-36.5650

85.4930, -65.7410,
-36.5650

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

67.4950, -50.8870,
-30.4310

146.5120,
-49.5570, -32.5090

50.8990, -37.2250,
-24.7210

174.6970,
-48.6400, -32.6080

34.4170, -23.8840,
-18.7000

202.5830,
-48.3190, -32.9190

19.1260, -9.7630,
-15.8030

224.7130,
-45.5690, -27.6890

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

236.4620,
-36.9520, -13.1440

245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 85.4930, -65.7410,
-36.5650

■ 89.7220, -58.9560,
-32.8760

■ 93.6520, -52.7670,
-29.3990

■ 97.8810, -45.9820,
-25.7100

■ 102.1100,
-39.1970, -22.0210

■ 106.3390,
-32.4120, -18.3320

■ 110.3830,
-26.5440, -14.5440

■ 114.6120,
-19.7590, -10.8550

■ 118.8410,
-12.9740, -7.1660

■ 122.7710, -6.7850,
-3.6890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.0360, -9.9900, -28.2140



85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650



89.9560, -76.9300, -26.5140

Triad

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



85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650



110.1420, -31.9140, 16.7100



111.0370, 51.3040, 6.3440

Complementary

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



85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650



41.5070, 65.7410, 36.5650

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.



111.7510, 49.8340, 21.9780



85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650



114.8110, 6.0470, 28.0870

Square

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



85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650



89.8030, -88.9000, -7.8120



113.7080, 34.1980, 30.0220



109.3370, 40.9910, -10.5050

Rectangle

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



85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650



91.6490, -83.0750, -19.7710



113.7080, 34.1980, 30.0220



111.2100, 52.4950, 12.2950

Sweetspot

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



85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650



149.6820, -25.9480, -14.3320



84.1170, -15.8530, -59.6370



74.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



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.



85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650



111.6920, -85.7750, -47.9430



70.2430, -66.8920, -10.1880



61.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



86.0800, -66.0160, -37.0880



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



41.5070, 65.7410, 36.5650



54.3080, 85.7750, 47.9430



56.7570, 66.8920, 10.1880



59.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



41.8060, 66.3370, 36.7770



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

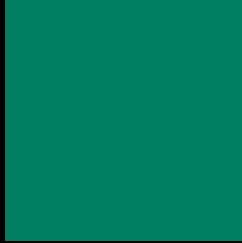
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

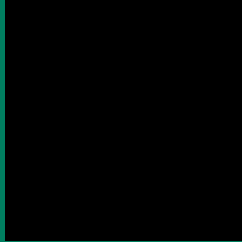
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.4930, -65.7410,

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

85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650

Protanopia

110.4710, 11.5550, -5.6690

Deuteranopia

111.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



Tritanopia

98.6220, -52.0820, -14.2740

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650

Protanomaly

101.4780, -16.6860, -16.9900

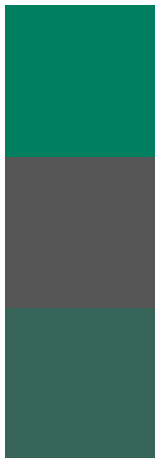
Deuteranomaly

102.1240, -15.4490, -11.8730

Tritanomaly

93.8290, -57.3990, -22.5430

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.9920, -23.8850, -13.1730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650 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(0, 127, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 127, 96)  
}
```

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(0, 127, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 127, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650 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(0, 127, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 127, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 127, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 127, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 127, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 127, 96)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 127, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 127,  
96) }
```

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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