

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.6420, -39.9210,
-75.0010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.6420, -39.9210,
-75.0010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	019102
RGB	1, 145, 2
RGB Percent	0%, 57%, 1%
CMY	0.9965, 0.4311, 0.9922
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.99, 0.43
HSL	120°, 99%, 29%
HSV	120°, 99%, 57%
XYZ	10.1566, 20.2793, 3.4361
YIQ	85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

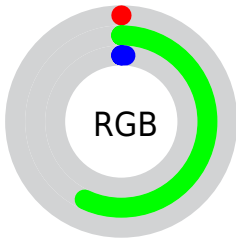
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 144, 145
Decimal	102658
CIE _{Lab}	52.15, -56.49, 54.30
CIE _{LCh}	52, 78.355, 136.131
Yxy	20.2793, 0.2999, 0.5987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278292738 (0xFF019102)
YUV	85.6420, -41.2355, -74.2310
Hunter-Lab	45.0325, -38.5481, 26.9988

Details

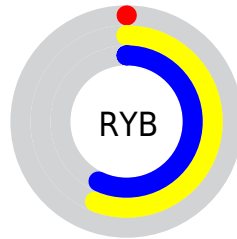
The YIQ color **85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **60.3580, 39.9210, 75.0010**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.2790, -25.2970, -64.6970**, and **54.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.2290, -40.1960, -75.5240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.4240, -36.0710, -67.6790**.

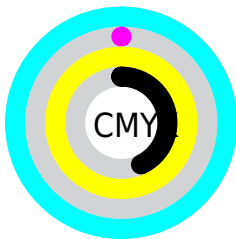
Distribution



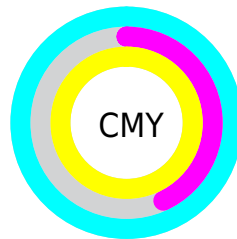
- Red (0%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (1%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010 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 85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.6420, -39.9210,
-75.0010

■ 85.6420, -39.9210,
-75.0010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.8530, -32.7250,
-62.2370

■ 151.2790,
-25.2970, -64.6970

■ 54.5910, -25.5750,
-48.6390

■ 180.5350,
-23.1420, -65.2060

■ 39.9160, -18.7000,
-35.5640

■ 207.5460,
-21.6750, -64.2590

■ 27.0020, -12.6500,
-24.0580

■ 219.4090,
-13.3790, -49.4030

■ 8.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 231.4570, -4.1660,
-34.6460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.7330, 4.4050,

-19.2670

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 85.6420, -39.9210,
-75.0010

■ 85.6420, -39.9210,
-75.0010

■ 85.2290, -40.1960,
-75.5240

■ 91.4240, -36.0710,
-67.6790

■ 97.6190, -31.9460,
-59.8340

■ 103.4010,
-28.0960, -52.5120

■ 109.5960,
-23.9710, -44.6670

■ 115.3780,
-20.1210, -37.3450

■ 121.4590,
-15.6750, -29.8110

■ 127.3550,
-12.1460, -22.1780

■ 133.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 139.3320, -4.1710,
-7.0110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112.4670, 33.4320, -44.2320



85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010



98.8970, -70.4150, -50.9830

Triad

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



85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010



111.8370, -120.6300, 5.5620



101.3200, 103.8370, 62.0210

Complementary

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



85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010



60.3580, 39.9210, 75.0010

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.



109.6530, 72.7030, 75.6070



85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010



99.5100, -114.8550, 16.5450

Square

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



85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010



113.8310, -112.4660, -10.2420



126.2780, 7.3710, 59.1710



112.2420, 102.1950, 14.6670

Rectangle

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



85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010



105.4290, -86.0520, -37.4120



126.2780, 7.3710, 59.1710



99.1320, 98.9750, 73.0470

Sweetspot

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



85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010



165.5730, -15.9960, -29.5000



128.5840, 46.2240, -44.7840



80.0720, -9.6710, -17.4710



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010



111.0570, -52.2960, -98.5360



93.7360, -62.7120, -52.9200



68.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



79.3590, -37.4460, -70.2940



4.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

Inverse Universe

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



60.3580, 39.9210, 75.0010



77.8290, 52.6170, 98.2250



52.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



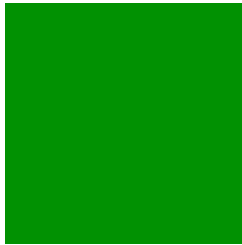
55.6410, 37.4460, 70.2940



3.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010 looks on a white 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

Black 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

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

YIQ 85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.6420, -39.9210,

-75.0010.

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

85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010

Protanopia

114.6480, 49.3400, -35.1720

Deuteranopia

119.5580, 50.2540, -18.6900



Tritanopia

114.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010



Protanomaly

104.2090, 16.4230, -49.8570



Deuteranomaly

107.4300, 17.6590, -39.2130



Tritanomaly

103.9700, -45.1550, -35.1950

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010



Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

85.5240, -14.3000, -27.1960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010 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(1, 145, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 145, 2)  
}
```

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(1, 145, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 145, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010 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(1, 145, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 145, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 145, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 145, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 145, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 145, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.6420, -39.9210, -75.0010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 145, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 145,  
2) }
```

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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