

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.2180, -31.3540,
-37.5140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.2180, -31.3540,
-37.5140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	207638
RGB	32, 118, 56
RGB Percent	13%, 46%, 22%
CMY	0.8747, 0.5371, 0.7805
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.53, 0.54
HSL	137°, 57%, 29%
HSV	137°, 73%, 46%
XYZ	7.7897, 13.5568, 5.9450
YIQ	85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

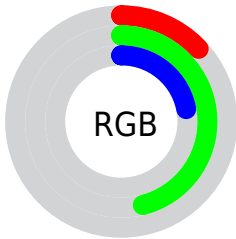
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 99, 118
Decimal	2127416
CIE _{Lab}	43.59, -39.67, 26.87
CIE _{LCh}	44, 47.912, 145.891
Yxy	13.5568, 0.2854, 0.4967
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280317496 (0xFF207638)
YUV	85.2180, -14.4045, -46.6722
Hunter-Lab	36.8195, -26.6697, 16.2004

Details

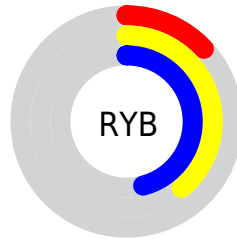
The YIQ color **85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **64.7820, 31.3540, 37.5140**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.8440, -27.3650, -38.2210**, and **41.0560, -21.9100, -32.4540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.6040, -35.6170, -42.8570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.7180, -26.7700, -32.4820**.

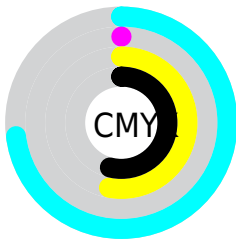
Distribution



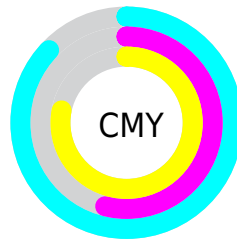
- Red (13%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140 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 85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.2180, -31.3540,
-37.5140

■ 85.2180, -31.3540,
-37.5140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.3530, -36.1680,
-38.3760

■ 138.8440,
-27.3650, -38.2210

■ 41.0560, -21.9100,
-32.4540

■ 166.3170,
-27.3190, -39.0550

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

■ 194.0890,
-26.6770, -39.6770

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 221.9750,
-26.3560, -39.9880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.5390,
-18.6560, -25.3440

■ 245.5160,

-10.6810, -10.1770

■ 85.2180, -31.3540,
-37.5140

■ 85.2180, -31.3540,
-37.5140

■ 80.6040, -35.6170,
-42.8570

■ 89.7180, -26.7700,
-32.4820

■ 76.1040, -40.2010,
-47.8890

■ 94.3320, -22.5070,
-27.1390

■ 73.0280, -43.0430,
-51.4510

■ 98.6470, -18.8400,
-22.0080

■ 103.1470,
-14.2560, -16.9760

■ 107.7610, -9.9930,
-11.6330

■ 112.2610, -5.4090,
-6.6010

■ 116.8750, -1.1460,
-1.2580

■ 121.0760, 2.8420,
3.5620

■ 125.6900, 7.1050,
8.9050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.3900, 15.1360, -32.0320



85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140



81.9710, -64.0910, -33.4270

Triad

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



85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140



84.7310, -88.3970, -0.4050



99.7370, 61.6170, 23.1930

Complementary

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



85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140



64.7820, 31.3540, 37.5140

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.



101.8240, 48.7310, 36.4670



85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140



103.5220, -26.8720, 24.4560

Square

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



85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140



88.4180, -86.3780, -9.4660



105.7250, 18.3330, 36.7090



99.8820, 58.8700, 1.3820

Rectangle

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



85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140



85.7500, -73.3540, -25.2420



105.7250, 18.3330, 36.7090



100.0560, 59.4610, 29.2290

Sweetspot

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



85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140



140.0980, -12.5600, -14.6720



101.3190, 13.8980, -31.6220



69.3100, -7.1050, -8.9050



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140



101.5770, -49.3230, -58.7870



90.0060, -44.8360, -24.4520



56.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



75.4900, -44.4640, -53.2320



154.7300, -91.2200, -108.9800

Inverse Universe

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



64.7820, 31.3540, 37.5140



69.4230, 49.3230, 58.7870



59.9940, 44.8360, 24.4520



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.5100, 44.4640, 53.2320



95.2700, 91.2200, 108.9800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

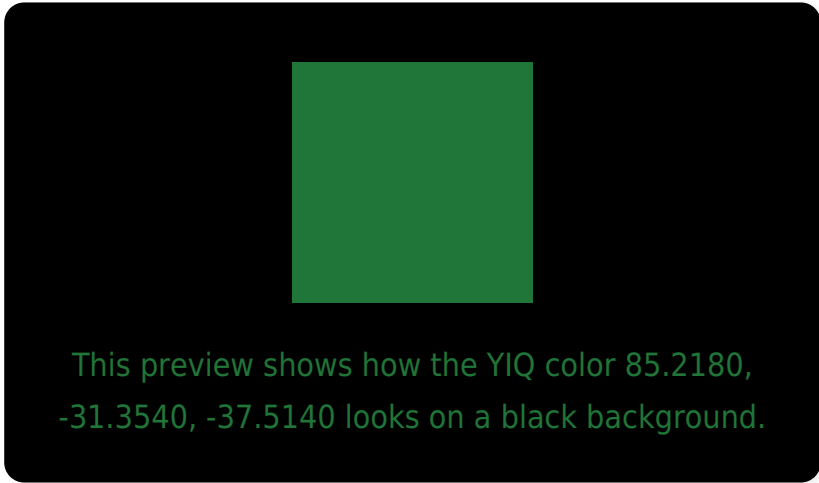
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

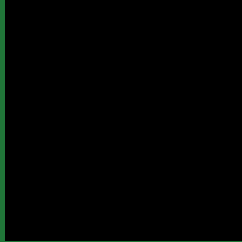
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.2180, -31.3540,

-37.5140.

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

85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140

Protanopia

100.0620, 22.6520, -14.0520

Deuteranopia

101.5560, 27.3730, -5.9950



Tritanopia

94.9830, -36.8610, -9.2850

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140

Protanomaly

94.5540, 3.3510, -22.1930

Deuteranomaly

95.5700, 6.4220, -17.2740

Tritanomaly

91.7300, -35.0710, -19.7030

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.1090, -11.0930, -13.7250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140 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(32, 118, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 118, 56)  
}
```

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(32, 118, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 118, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140 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(32, 118, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 118, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 118, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 118, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 118, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 118,  
56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.2180, -31.3540, -37.5140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 118, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 118,  
56) }
```

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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