

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.2790, -24.1560,
-35.8040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.2790, -24.1560,
-35.8040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	287333
RGB	40, 115, 51
RGB Percent	16%, 45%, 20%
CMY	0.8434, 0.5489, 0.8000
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.56, 0.55
HSL	129°, 48%, 30%
HSV	129°, 65%, 45%
XYZ	7.6045, 12.9575, 5.2309
YIQ	85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

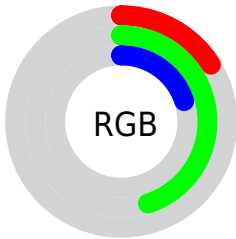
Format	Color
RYB	40, 105, 115
Decimal	2650931
CIELab	42.70, -37.56, 28.50
CIELCh	43, 47.151, 142.812
Yxy	12.9575, 0.2948, 0.5024
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280841011 (0xFF287333)
YUV	85.2790, -16.8995, -39.7097
Hunter-Lab	35.9966, -25.2848, 16.5818

Details

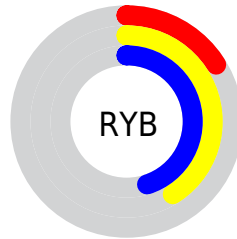
The YIQ color **85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **69.7210, 24.1560, 35.8040**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.0080, -21.9550, -37.1470**, and **39.1980, -19.4340, -33.2740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.5510, -28.0980, -41.4580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.7080, -20.8100, -30.3620**.

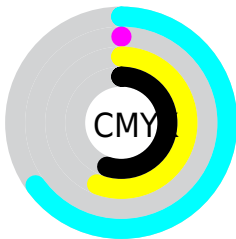
Distribution



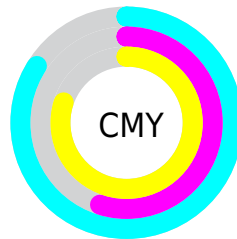
- Red (16%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040 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 85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.2790, -24.1560,
-35.8040

■ 85.2790, -24.1560,
-35.8040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.9190, -31.9500,
-37.7260

■ 138.0080,
-21.9550, -37.1470

■ 39.1980, -19.4340,
-33.2740

■ 164.7800,
-21.3130, -37.7690

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 192.3670,
-21.5880, -38.2920

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 220.8400,
-21.5420, -39.1260

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 234.3500,
-13.7500, -26.1500

■ 246.0280, -6.3710,

-11.1950

■ 85.2790, -24.1560,
-35.8040

■ 85.2790, -24.1560,
-35.8040

■ 80.5510, -28.0980,
-41.4580

■ 89.7080, -20.8100,
-30.3620

■ 76.1220, -31.4440,
-46.9000

■ 94.4360, -16.8680,
-24.7080

■ 71.5080, -35.7070,
-52.2430

■ 98.7510, -13.2010,
-19.5770

■ 69.4430, -37.0820,
-54.8580

■ 103.4790, -9.2590,
-13.9230

■ 107.9080, -5.9130,
-8.4810

■ 112.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270

■ 117.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

■ 121.6790, 5.6380,
7.9580

■ 126.1080, 8.9840,
13.4000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.0700, 19.0330, -31.0710



85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040



80.1130, -61.6150, -34.2470

Triad

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



85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040



83.6880, -86.8380, -1.1260



97.8940, 59.7370, 24.2250

Complementary

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



85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040



69.7210, 24.1560, 35.8040

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.



99.9700, 45.3840, 36.5520



85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040



99.7170, -31.9150, 22.2370

Square

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



85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040



86.5600, -83.9020, -10.2860



103.6320, 14.1610, 35.2250



98.0500, 58.4570, 3.3610

Rectangle

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



85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040



83.1910, -70.2820, -25.8500



103.6320, 14.1610, 35.2250



97.9140, 56.9850, 30.0490

Sweetspot

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



85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040



138.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350



103.4600, 18.1150, -25.4450



69.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040



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.



85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040



103.6170, -37.6320, -55.9040



89.4970, -36.0330, -24.2970



56.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



73.6660, -39.3280, -58.2080



150.9680, -80.6270, -119.2430

Inverse Universe

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



69.7210, 24.1560, 35.8040



79.3830, 37.6320, 55.9040



65.5030, 36.0330, 24.2970



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.3340, 39.3280, 58.2080



99.0320, 80.6270, 119.2430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

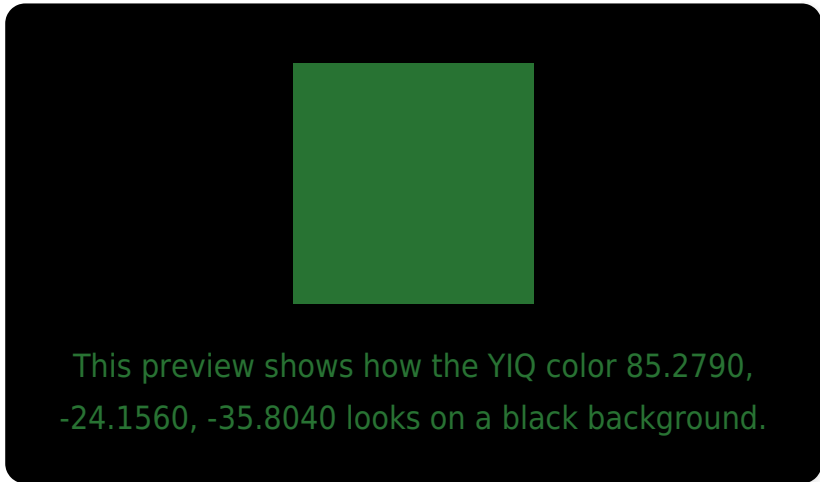
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.2790, -24.1560,

-35.8040.

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

85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040

Protanopia

97.1330, 23.8900, -14.4620

Deuteranopia

99.2140, 28.3360, -6.9280



Tritanopia

94.0760, -32.6890, -7.8010

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040

Protanomaly

92.5220, 6.3770, -21.9670

Deuteranomaly

94.1250, 9.1730, -17.5710

Tritanomaly

91.0080, -29.9820, -18.3180

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.3050, -8.7090, -12.8770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040 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(40, 115, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 115, 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(40, 115, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 115, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040 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(40, 115, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 115, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 115, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 115, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 115, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 115,  
51) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.2790, -24.1560, -35.8040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 115, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 115,  
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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