

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.7370, -2.5590,
-47.2550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	367508
RGB	54, 117, 8
RGB Percent	21%, 46%, 3%
CMY	0.7885, 0.5411, 0.9685
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.93, 0.54
HSL	95°, 87%, 25%
HSV	95°, 93%, 46%
XYZ	7.9266, 13.5290, 2.4239
YIQ	85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

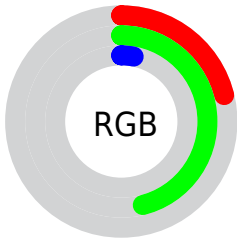
Format	Color
RYB	8, 117, 71
Decimal	3568904
CIELab	43.55, -38.23, 46.41
CIELCh	44, 60.128, 129.479
Yxy	13.5290, 0.3319, 0.5666
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281758984 (0xFF367508)
YUV	85.7370, -38.3243, -27.8333
Hunter-Lab	36.7818, -25.9007, 21.8401

Details

The YIQ color **85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **39.2630, 2.5590, 47.2550**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.4920, -3.2470, -45.7990**, and **39.9160, -18.7000, -35.5640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.3300, -2.9710, -50.8030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.1980, -2.2390, -42.0390**.

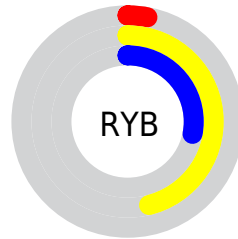
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (46%)

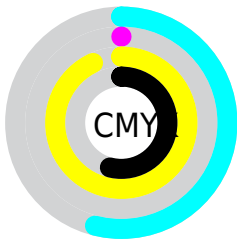
Blue (3%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (28%)

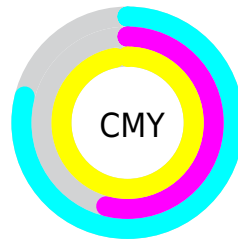


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (97%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550 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 85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.7370, -2.5590,
-47.2550

■ 85.7370, -2.5590,
-47.2550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.1800, -10.9960,
-43.0280

■ 139.6060, -3.5680,
-45.4880

■ 39.9160, -18.7000,
-35.5640

■ 166.3780, -2.9260,
-46.1100

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

■ 194.7370, -2.5590,
-47.2550

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 222.6230, -2.2380,
-47.5660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 234.9590, 6.1040,
-33.5440

■ 246.8220, 14.4000,

-18.6880

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 85.7370, -2.5590,
-47.2550

■ 85.7370, -2.5590,
-47.2550

■ 83.3300, -2.9710,
-50.8030

■ 89.1980, -2.2390,
-42.0390

■ 92.2460, -2.1940,
-37.3460

■ 95.7070, -1.8740,
-32.1300

■ 99.1680, -1.5540,
-26.9140

■ 102.6290, -1.2340,
-21.6980

■ 105.9760, -0.5930,
-16.7930

■ 109.1380, -0.8690,
-11.7890

■ 112.5990, -0.5490,
-6.5730

■ 115.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.1120, 36.4100, -32.1180



85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550



79.7250, -55.0110, -43.8030

Triad

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



85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550



91.7240, -95.6870, -0.4470



93.3710, 72.2960, 44.4240

Complementary

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



85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550



39.2630, 2.5590, 47.2550

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.



99.8580, 43.3640, 51.1400



85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550



84.0760, -93.4420, 8.4300

Square

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



85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550



91.5980, -87.0650, -13.5370



105.5450, -7.3430, 39.4810



95.8880, 77.0690, 18.4850

Rectangle

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



85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550



84.8890, -66.7960, -33.9640



105.5450, -7.3430, 39.4810



94.7110, 65.6470, 49.2870

Sweetspot

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



85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550



140.6230, -1.0970, -18.6730



76.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



69.1380, -0.8690, -11.7890



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.



85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550



108.9470, -3.9310, -66.4510



72.7810, -32.2220, -54.8300



57.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



87.1620, -2.5580, -52.7820



178.1450, -6.1700, -108.4900

Inverse Universe

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



39.2630, 2.5590, 47.2550



44.0530, 3.9310, 66.4510



52.2190, 32.2220, 54.8300



54.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



35.1370, 3.1540, 52.9940



71.8550, 6.1700, 108.4900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

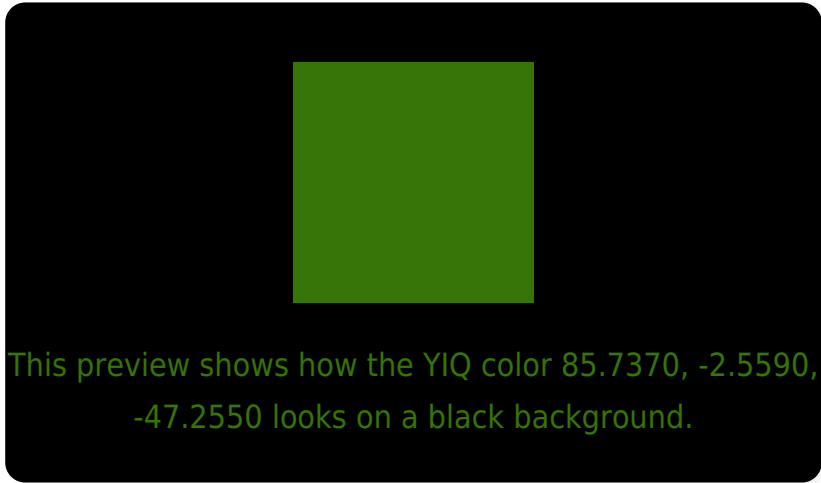
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

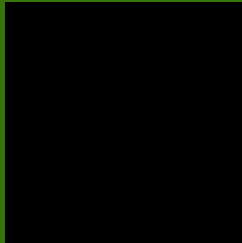
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7370, -2.5590,

-47.2550.

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

85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550

Protanopia

95.1450, 40.8110, -29.2770

Deuteranopia

98.3600, 42.1840, -15.6080



Tritanopia

98.6640, -25.5370, -5.2570

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550

Protanomaly

91.5450, 24.7650, -35.8350

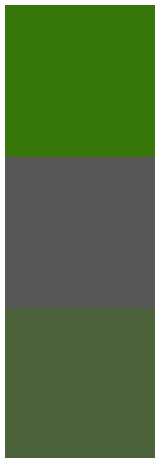
Deuteranomaly

93.7120, 26.0930, -26.8590

Tritanomaly

94.0710, -17.0980, -20.5380

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550 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(54, 117, 8)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 117, 8)  
}
```

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(54, 117, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 117, 8) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550 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(54, 117, 8) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 117, 8) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 117, 8)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 117, 8); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 117, 8);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 117, 8)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.7370, -2.5590, -47.2550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 117, 8) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 117,  
8) }
```

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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