

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.4330, -31.1220,
-52.7380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.4330, -31.1220,
-52.7380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	18811F
RGB	24, 129, 31
RGB Percent	9%, 51%, 12%
CMY	0.9062, 0.4939, 0.8785
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.76, 0.49
HSL	124°, 69%, 30%
HSV	124°, 81%, 51%
XYZ	8.4780, 16.0042, 3.9378
YIQ	86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

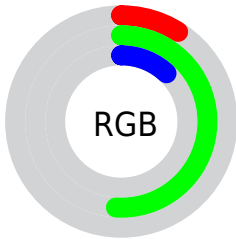
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 122, 129
Decimal	1605919
CIE _{Lab}	46.98, -48.06, 42.45
CIE _{LCh}	47, 64.123, 138.550
Yxy	16.0042, 0.2983, 0.5631
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279795999 (0xFF18811F)
YUV	86.4330, -27.3285, -54.7537
Hunter-Lab	40.0052, -32.1809, 22.1677

Details

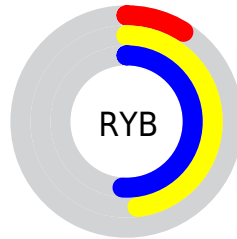
The YIQ color $86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 339933 . A complement of this color would be $66.5670, 31.1220, 52.7380$, and the grayscale version is $87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $143.3800, -23.6030, -51.3390$, and $45.7860, -21.4500, -40.7940$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $81.1780, -35.0180, -59.2260$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $91.6880, -27.2260, -46.2500$.

Distribution



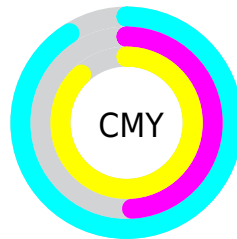
- Red (9%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380 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 86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.4330, -31.1220,
-52.7380

■ 86.4330, -31.1220,
-52.7380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.4610, -28.3250,
-53.8690

■ 143.3800,
-23.6030, -51.3390

■ 45.7860, -21.4500,
-40.7940

■ 171.1520,
-22.9610, -51.9610

■ 31.6980, -14.8500,
-28.2420

■ 199.5110,
-22.5940, -53.1060

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 220.0650,
-18.1020, -46.4060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 231.9280, -9.8060,
-31.5500

■ 243.7910, -1.5100,

-16.6940

253.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

86.4330, -31.1220,
-52.7380

86.4330, -31.1220,
-52.7380

81.1780, -35.0180,
-59.2260

91.6880, -27.2260,
-46.2500

76.7490, -38.3640,
-64.6680

96.9430, -23.3300,
-39.7620

102.1980,
-19.4340, -33.2740

107.4530,
-15.5380, -26.7860

112.4090,
-12.2380, -20.5100

■ 117.6640, -8.3420,
-14.0220

■ 122.9190, -4.4460,
-7.5340

■ 128.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 133.4290, 3.3460,
5.4420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.6500, 28.6630, -40.4010



86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380



88.6900, -65.0980, -42.7140

Triad

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



86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380



97.6400, -104.0780, 2.9460



101.0530, 81.8790, 41.4550

Complementary

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



86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380



66.5670, 31.1220, 52.7380

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.



104.9910, 59.2270, 55.5070



86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380



102.8780, -65.9810, 22.8750

Square

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



86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380



99.9590, -98.2070, -9.8470



113.9820, 10.7200, 48.0320



104.7170, 81.5640, 8.6040

Rectangle

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



86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380



93.6090, -77.5710, -31.4190



113.9820, 10.7200, 48.0320



100.6430, 77.5220, 48.8340

Sweetspot

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



86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380



151.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870



114.9370, 29.5330, -34.1390



74.2020, -6.9210, -12.2410



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.



86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380



101.1090, -48.9060, -82.8740



92.3610, -47.8140, -36.5660



61.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



76.1620, -38.0890, -64.1450



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



66.5670, 31.1220, 52.7380



69.8910, 48.9060, 82.8740



60.5250, 48.1350, 36.2550



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



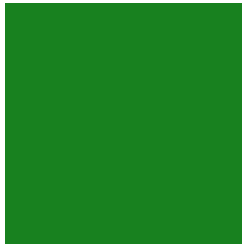
51.8380, 38.0890, 64.1450



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

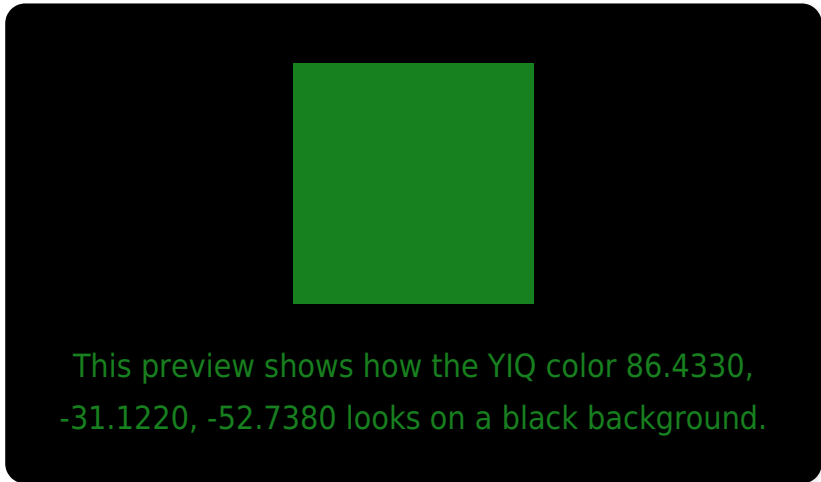
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.4330, -31.1220,

-52.7380.

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

86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380

Protanopia

105.4960, 35.6290, -23.4670

Deuteranopia

107.5710, 40.2120, -12.9080



Tritanopia

102.3030, -40.7580, -10.2460

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380

Protanomaly

98.7700, 11.0100, -34.3500

Deuteranomaly

100.1390, 14.5850, -27.5510

Tritanomaly

96.3720, -37.1790, -25.5550

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380 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(24, 129, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 129, 31)  
}
```

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(24, 129, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 129, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380 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(24, 129, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 129, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 129, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 129, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 129, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 129,  
31) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 129, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 129,  
31) }
```

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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