

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.6550, -57.9900,
-50.3900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.6550, -57.9900,
-50.3900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008741
RGB	0, 135, 65
RGB Percent	0%, 53%, 25%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4704, 0.7453
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.52, 0.47
HSL	149°, 100%, 26%
HSV	149°, 100%, 53%
XYZ	9.6247, 17.7249, 7.9082
YIQ	86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

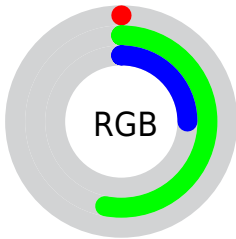
Format	Color
RYB	0, 91, 135
Decimal	34625
CIELab	49.16, -47.81, 28.90
CIELCh	49, 55.869, 148.849
Yxy	17.7249, 0.2730, 0.5027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278224705 (0xFF008741)
YUV	86.6550, -10.6759, -75.9964
Hunter-Lab	42.1009, -32.8697, 18.3337

Details

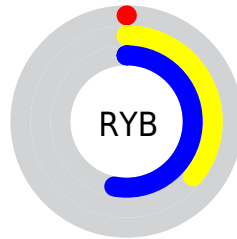
The YIQ color **86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **48.3450, 57.9900, 50.3900**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.1580, -40.2930, -46.2210**, and **51.3600, -28.8780, -38.3340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.6390, -51.8930, -45.2450**.

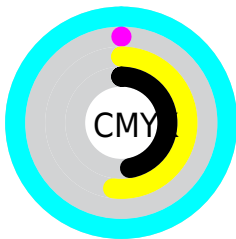
Distribution



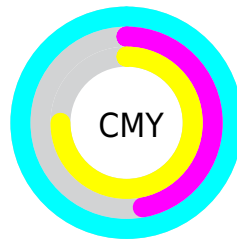
- Red (0%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900 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 86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.6550, -57.9900,
-50.3900

■ 86.6550, -57.9900,
-50.3900

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.7710, -43.4570,
-43.9450

■ 148.1580,
-40.2930, -46.2210

■ 51.3600, -28.8780,
-38.3340

■ 176.8160,
-39.3300, -47.1540

■ 34.6330, -16.2250,
-30.8570

■ 205.5880,
-38.6880, -47.7760

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 221.7340,
-32.8670, -37.6270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.5970,
-24.5710, -22.7710

■ 245.8730,

-16.0000, -7.3920

■ 86.6550, -57.9900,
-50.3900

■ 91.6390, -51.8930,
-45.2450

■ 96.3240, -46.3920,
-40.3120

■ 101.3080,
-40.2950, -35.1670

■ 105.9930,
-34.7940, -30.2340

■ 110.9770,
-28.6970, -25.0890

■ 115.6620,
-23.1960, -20.1560

■ 120.6460,
-17.0990, -15.0110

■ 125.3310,
-11.5980, -10.0780

■ 130.3150, -5.5010,
-4.9330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.3480, 14.9540, -39.7500



86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900



94.4750, -74.4980, -37.5540

Triad

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



86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900



96.3690, -101.8770, 1.6030



112.5490, 73.9500, 25.4540

Complementary

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



86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900



48.3450, 57.9900, 50.3900

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.



113.7980, 60.7880, 43.7320



86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900



117.9230, -26.3230, 31.0290

Square

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



86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900



101.2300, -100.4080, -8.5040



119.1870, 26.0800, 44.9920



112.4500, 68.7740, -1.8980

Rectangle

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



86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900



98.2370, -85.0910, -27.2910



119.1870, 26.0800, 44.9920



111.9220, 71.7020, 33.1580

Sweetspot

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



86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900



157.0750, -22.9210, -19.6330



100.7730, 5.7870, -55.3410



77.6080, -13.9360, -11.7600



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900



113.0020, -75.6850, -65.6130



94.1790, -79.1760, -29.8640



63.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



83.4920, -55.9730, -48.3970



1.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

Inverse Universe

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



48.3450, 57.9900, 50.3900



62.9980, 75.6850, 65.6130



40.9350, 78.8550, 30.1750



62.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



46.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

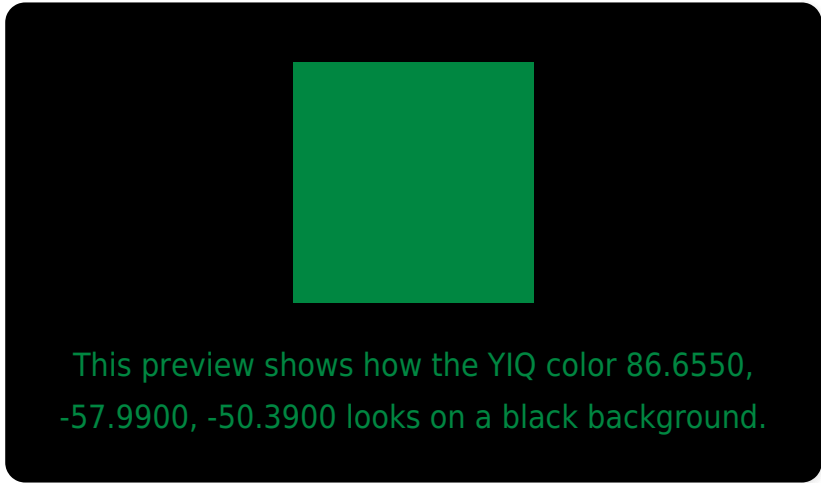
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ✓ 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 86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.6550, -57.9900,

-50.3900.

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

86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900

Protanopia

113.3890, 26.0450, -14.9710

Deuteranopia

115.4100, 30.7200, -6.0800



Tritanopia

105.8290, -48.2310, -12.4790

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900



Protanomaly

103.6730, -4.5340, -27.9740



Deuteranomaly

105.2160, -1.5090, -22.2210



Tritanomaly

98.8310, -51.7130, -26.4730

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900



Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

86.4990, -21.1790, -18.1630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900 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(0, 135, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 135, 65)  
}
```

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(0, 135, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 135, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900 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(0, 135, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 135, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 135, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 135, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 135, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 135, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.6550, -57.9900, -50.3900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 135, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 135,  
65) }
```

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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